

Numismatic literature.

New York : American Numismatic Society, 1947-

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015054478469>

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B 1,416,716







NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published by
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Streets
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

NUMBERS 50-57

1960-61

NEW YORK

1961

INDEX TO NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

JAN 23 1960

PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 50

January

1960

GENERAL

ALLEN, H. D. The Fascinating Hobby. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 217-221.

The hobby of coin collecting is shown to be a source of unlimited pleasure and interest, whether it is concerned with the treasures of Greek and Roman coinage or with the more common, everyday issues of our own time. JRF

ALLEN, H. D. You and the Press. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 295-298.

A number of suggestions are made on ways to obtain constructive publicity concerning numismatic collections, not only in newspapers and magazines but also via radio and television. JRF

BABELON, JEAN and JEAN ROUBIER. *Great Coins and Medals*. London, Thames and Hudson, 1959. 37 pp., 167 pls.

This English edition of a work already noticed in its German form (cf. *NL*, No. 47, April, 1959, p. 401) is one of the most beautiful collections of coin portraits ever to have been published. A number of the errors which disfigured the original version, particularly in the captions to the illustrations, have been corrected, although certain odd mistakes still remain: e.g. the gold augustalis of Frederick II was first minted in 1231 at Benevento and Messina (not, as stated on p. 28, in 1233 at Naples and Amalfi), and the gold coins of Louis the Pious

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Numismatic Literature

were solidi, not double solidi (p. 29) though this at least is better than the *Doppelhellern* of the German version. The translation reads smoothly and is generally reliable, although on p. 27 *triens* is taken to be a plural and on p. 29 *gekennzeichnet* should have been translated "stamped" or "marked" instead of "known as." PG

BOOSEL, H. X. Those Saudi Arabian Gold Discs. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 805-809, illus.

The reason for the U. S. Mint's striking of gold discs for Saudi Arabia in 1945 and 1947, brought to light only after much patient research and almost endless correspondence, is given thus: The original agreement between the Arabian American Oil Company and the Saudi Arabian Government called for payment in gold, which during World War II and the years immediately following was obtainable on the open market only at an extremely high premium. Rather than pay this premium, the Company persuaded the U. S. Government to strike the discs for Saudi Arabia from its gold surplus, thereby following a precedent set in 1943 when a similar issue was struck for Iran. JRF

DEACON, J. H. The Commemorative Coin and its Place in the Currency (With Special Reference to English and Australian Issues). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 209-211, illus.

In pleading for more distinctive commemorative issues, outstanding in every way from the regular coinage, the writer advocates that designers consult numismatists more frequently and that these pieces be struck in sufficiently large quantity to ensure their use as normal currency. He indicates that the results achieved by both England and Australia in this field leave much to be desired. GHN

GALSTER, GEORG. Den Kongelige Mønt- og Medaillesamling 1956. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 211-215, illus.

After listing coins, medals and paper money presented to, or bought by Copenhagen's Royal Collection in 1956 Galster reports on some finds of unusual interest. These include: A hoard of nineteen Roman denarii (Nero to Commodus) found in the Illerup peat bog near Skanderborg, several loose finds of denarii, and mediaeval and modern coins (mostly Danish) which came to light during excavatory and restorative works conducted in various churches. Two new types for Valdemar II of Denmark are illustrated. LL

GALSTER, GEORG. Den kongelige Mønt- og Medaillesamling 1957. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 216-227, illus.

Listed among the acquisitions made by the Copenhagen collections

in 1957 are valuable finds from various Danish sites, loose finds of denarii and Roman bronze coins, mediaeval and modern pieces discovered during excavations, and specimens of the paper money used in Korea (1951-53) by the Danish hospital ship Jutlandia. Previously unknown Danish coins of Valdemar II and Niels are illustrated. LL

GÖBL, ROBERT. Der "gute Klang" ein Echtheitskriterium? In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 8 (1958), pp. 82-83, illus.

A false (or completely negative) ring in a perfectly good struck coin or medal can usually be attributed to improper treatment of the blank during the rolling or annealing process. At the same time, cast coins — even galvanoplastic imitations — are often known to ring, the note depending on the nature of the material used for the casting. HJE

Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder fra vikingetid til reformationstid. Vol. 4. Copenhagen, 1959. 719 cols., illus.

As in preceding volumes (previously noted in *NL*, No. 40, p. 282, No. 45, p. 250 and No. 47, p. 428) this dictionary contains important articles on numismatics and sigillography, presented with bibliographic references (see individual items elsewhere in this issue). LL

L[INDAHL], F[RITZE]. Georg Galster 70 år. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1959), pp. 101-103, port.

An article dedicated to the eminent Danish numismatist Georg Galster on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, celebrated on May 17, 1959. We are informed that Galster was promoted *doctor honoris causa* in Lund, Sweden, on May 30, and that in his honor, Scandinavian friends have published English translations of a number of his works under the title *Coins and History: Selected Numismatic Essays*. LL

L[INECAR], H. Aluminium in Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 97-98.

Tests relating to the possible use of aluminum in British coinage were first made in 1883, when experiments were carried out to test wear on coins in simulation of ordinary use. Aluminum pfennigs were struck in Germany in 1916 and 1918, aluminum-bronze coins in France in 1920. The metal was never used in Britain, and when the aluminum coins struck there for Nigeria, East Africa and Uganda in 1906 proved unsatisfactory they were replaced by nickel-bronze issues. Seventy countries and territories are included in a list of coins (exclusive of proofs and pattern pieces) struck in aluminum alloys during recent years. GHN

Paris. Musée Monétaire. *La monnaie, trésors d'art et d'histoire. Troisième Exposition-Concours de Numismatique organisée au Musée Monétaire du 15 mai au 30 juillet 1958.* Paris, 1958. 234 pp., 36 pls.

Published in conjunction with the above Exposition, this illustrative compilation of fifty-eight separate articles traces the contribution made by numismatics to art and history from the seventh century B.C. to the present time. The work is divided by chapter headings (several of which are in turn further subdivided) as follows: (1) Documents pré-monétaires; (2) Monnaies grecques; (3) Monnaies gauloises; (4) Monnaies romaines; (5) Monnaies médiévales; (6) Monnaies modernes; (7) Médailles et jetons; (8) Insignes; (9) Numismatique et histoire locale; (10) Métrologie; (11) Curiosités numismatiques. Twenty-three articles are illustrated. HG

PETRTYL, JOSEF. Úkoly numismatické bibliografie (The Task of Numismatic Bibliography). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 29-38. With Russian and French Summaries.

Stresses the important role played by numismatics in the study of economic, cultural and social history, also the need for systematic registration of numismatic publications. After evaluating past numismatic bibliography in Czechoslovakia the writer proposes the establishment of a bibliographical center in the Numismatic Department of the National Museum (Prague) which would coordinate activities and bring together the publications of numismatists, local societies and museums.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Bibliografický přehled o moravském mincovnictví za r. 1950-1955 (Bibliographical Survey of Moravian Coinage for the Period 1950-1955). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy* (April, 1957), pp. 12-15.

Comprehensive bibliography of books and articles on Moravian numismatics written during the above period. Entries are arranged alphabetically under the following headings: (1) General, (2) Ancient and Celtic Coins, (3) Period of the Denar, (4) Period of the Bracteate, (5) Period of the Gros, (6) Period of the Taler, and (7) Medals and Paper Money.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Bibliografický přehled o moravském mincovnictví za léta 1956-1957 (Bibliographical Survey of Moravian Coinage for the Years 1956-1957). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 8 (August, 1958), pp. 32-33.

Sixty-one entries are listed under the following headings: (1) General, (2) Ancient and Celtic Coins, (3) Period of the Denar, (4) Period of the Bracteate, (5) Period of the Gros, and (6) Period of the Taler.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Kungl. Myntkabinettet 1956. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 245-268, illus.

A detailed and well illustrated presentation of the coins, medals, hoards, etc. acquired by the Swedish Royal Coin Cabinet in 1956, among which are the following: A silver stater from Tlos struck ca. 400-380 B.C. (previously discussed by W. Schwabacher in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 25, 1957, pp. 3-6); a gold stater from the Cimmerian Bosphorus with the name of King Pairisades; two specimens of primitive money — a West African iron *kissi* penny and an Asian tea-brick with texts in Chinese, Manchurian and Russian; Danish coin weights for 10 kroner gold, controlled and marked in Stockholm, dating from the late nineteenth century; a plaster cast of a wax model of Anna Katharina Fehrman (d. 1740), probably by her son, the Swedish medallist Daniel Fehrman, and strongly reminiscent of the portrait of the Russian Empress Anna by J. C. Hedlinger, Fehrman's teacher and predecessor; a cast, engraved, gilt bronze medal (by Moehsen) of the Swede Olof Rudbeck, copied from a cast based upon Karlsteen's wax original; an interesting, signed plaque by Antonio Abondio (1538-1591) showing the Holy Mother and Child resting on a base supported by cherub heads; two *Kunstkammerstücke* portraits of Anna of Hungary (d. 1547) and her sister-in-law Maria (d. 1558).

Acquisitions further included two important hoards. One, from Rone parish, Gotland, contained 883 Arabic, German, English, Byzantine and Scandinavian coins, mainly from the tenth and eleventh centuries. The other, probably buried ca. 1200, was discovered in the churchyard at Blidsberg, Västergötland; it contained Norwegian and Swedish bracteates, thirty-four of the Swedish pieces being of a very rare type showing a bishop's head *en face* with mitre and crozier (Thordeman, group no. 1). Loose finds included a probable Swedish bracteate showing a cross with trilobate leaf in each corner; it was found in the church at Vall, Gotland, and is thought to date from the thirteenth century. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm, 1957. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 269-282, illus.

In listing the more important acquisitions made by the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm in 1957, Rasmusson points out that the "coin" with portrait of von Stein, dated 1923 but issued in 1924 by the Westphalian *Landesbank* in the amount of one billion marks, is actually a medal commemorating the peak of the inflation, when one gold mark equaled the above sum. The medal was issued after the restoration of the German monetary standard, in which connection cf. F. Reissner's *Die Notmünzen der Landesbank der Provinz Westfalen* (Westfalen, Vol. 25, 1940, pp. 122 ff.). Acquisitions of paper money included emergency

bank notes of Reval printed on leather ca. 1812 (denominations one ruble and fifty kopeks), with text in Russian and German. Among the Swedish medals acquired was an 1818 coronation piece of Carl XIV Johan, suspended from a red and blue ribbon; it had been presented to Olof Olsson, a member of the *Riksdag* (possibly later than 1818, since it was bestowed as an award for some years after the coronation). A find from the ruined church at Hornborga, Västergötland, deposited ca. 1330-1340 contained mostly Edward pence, and is published more fully by L. O. Lagerqvist and R. H. M. Dolley in *Fornvännen* (Vol. 54, 1959, pp. 113-135, illus.).

Several loose finds were added to the collections, among them a solidus of Theodosius II found on Öland (Mästerby parish) and two dirhems of al-Mamūn (dated 218 H. and 292 H. respectively), the first found at Lidingö, near Stockholm, the second in Lärbro parish, Gotland. Among mediaeval coins unearthed during various church excavations were barbarized forms of Swedish bracteates found in Stenåsa Church, Öland (Thordeman, group XII:1); six of these pieces are illustrated. LL

SELLARS, R. Introduction to Numismatics — Coins. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Sept., 1956-March, 1957), pp. 49-51; No. 3 (April-Dec., 1957), pp. 87-89; No. 5 (July-Dec., 1958), pp. 229-230.

Aspects of numismatics dealt with include the origin of coins, the methods and materials used in their manufacture, definition of "condition" in coin specimens, and a discussion of emergency currency. Included in the last named category are Irish gun money of 1689-90, Spanish dollars of Charles IV counterstamped with the head of George III, silver dollars issued by the Bank of England in 1804 and New Zealand tokens.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Heberden Coin Room. Report of the Keeper for the Year 1958. In: *Ashmolean Museum. Report of the Visitors 1958*, pp. 21-36, pls. 9-10.

The Report includes a listing of lectures in numismatics given during the University year by Drs. Sutherland, Kraay and Stern, notation of articles published by staff members, loans to and from the museum and accessions. These, through gifts, purchases and exchange totaled 1,844 pieces, including Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Asiatic, Anglo-Saxon, British and European coins, as well as medals, tokens, jetons and paper money issues. Specimens of unusual interest or importance are described, and a number illustrated. GHN

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Myntkabinettet, Nationalmuseum, Helsingfors 1956. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 230-232, illus.

Three new medals by Essi Renvall and Gerda Qvist were acquired by the Coin Cabinet of Finland's National Museum, Helsinki, in 1956.

Accessions further included coins from the Viking Age found during excavations connected with a burial in Yläne parish, and nine specimens of Swedish copper plate money (four dalers s.m., dating from 1717 to 1737) discovered in Kiuruvesi parish. LL

ZAHN, LEOPOLD. *Schönes Geld aus zwei Jahrtausenden*. Frankfurt/Main, Fritz Knapp, 1958. 15 pp., 96 pls.

Following a brief introduction are ninety-six enlarged photographs of coins covering the period sixth century B.C. to the seventeenth of our present era. ILM

ANCIENT

ALLEN, DEREK. Belgic Coins as Illustrations of Life in the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age of Britain. In: *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Vol. 24 (1958), pp. 43-63, 10 pls.

"Before the end of the 1st century B.C. the Celtic coinages in south-east Britain had begun to employ representational types in place of or in addition to traditional and barely intelligible patterns. By the time the coins ceased nearly a century later, a great many of these representational types had been issued." In endeavoring to show the extent to which these coins provide a visual illustration of life and customs in Britain immediately prior to the Roman conquest the author employs enlarged reproductions of eighty-three coins to illustrate an intensive study of the following Belgic types: Horsemen with Carnyx, Horsemen with Short-Sword, Horsemen with Long-Spear, Horsemen with Javelin, Parade Horsemen, Other Horsemen, Horse Trappings, Fighters on Foot, Helmeted Heads, Masculine Costume, Feminine Costume, Smiths, Bowls, Musicians, Seated Figures and Priestly Figures. In conclusion, some attention is given to the system of warfare employed in Britain and to the physical appearance of its inhabitants during the period under discussion.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Ein keltischer Goldstater aus dem Funde von St. Louis. In *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 34 (July, 1959), pp. 37-40, illus.

The stater in question was found in a hoard near the Swiss-French border; it was previously published by Voltz (*SM*, No. 17, 1954, pp. 1-3) and accepted as one of the "mussel" type struck by Bohemian Celts. Paulsen's arrangement of coins of this type indicates that it must have been struck near the middle of the first century B.C.; at this time the Celts were associated rather closely with the West, so the occurrence of

such a coin near Basel is not extraordinary. The combination of obverse and reverse types found on this specimen, however, is not previously known, although Paulsen had remarked on the numbers of imitations of the type found in neighboring areas. The gash on the coin, a rare feature on genuine Celtic "mussel" type gold pieces, suggests to the writer that its genuineness, questioned now, was also questioned some 2000 years ago. DR

GOURVEST, JACQUES. Les monnaies gauloises et le commerce marseillais. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 11, Fascs. 2-3 (April-June, 1959), pp. 227-228, map.

Whereas it was formerly believed that Marseilles' trade extended to the far corners of Gaul in the second and first centuries B.C., Gourvest here employs hoard evidence to prove that it reached only the lower regions of the Loire. HG

HAMBURGER, ANIT. A Greco-Samaritan Amulet from Caesarea. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (1959), pp. 43-45.

The amulet fragment published, in the form of a medallion, was found on the surface at Caesarea in 1957 and was originally part of a bronze bracelet, 7 mm. in width, which had been widened at intervals into medallions 14 mm. in diameter. The obverse shows a rider in the act of spearing an enemy (a popular amulet motif, representing a divine helper or saint who overcomes evil), with Greek legend HEIS THEOS HO NIKON TA KAKA (one God who conquers evil) inscribed around the edge. Coins of the Constantine dynasty of the fourth century show the emperor in such a pose, and may have added to the popularity of the image. On the basis of the reverse Samaritan inscription (apparently engraved later) and the motif of the rider (which came into general use toward the end of the third century at the earliest), the writer is fairly certain that the specimen was produced in Caesarea in the fourth or fifth century A.D.

JONAS, RUDOLF. *Mythology on Palestinian Coins*. (Paper read at the Numismatic Society, Haifa, Nov. 25, 1958). 8 pp., 2 pls.

The purpose of his study, the writer informs us, is to consider Palestinian coinage with reference to mythological representations, but since Jewish coinage is naturally devoid of any such aspect, the only coinage considered is that of the more commonly known non-Jewish cities of Palestine. In pursuit of these aims he lists and discusses the local, regional and general deities which appeared on the coins of the following cities during Hellenistic and Roman times: Aelia Capitolina, Caesarea, Joppa, Eleutheropolis, Ascalon, Gaza, Raphia, Neapolis, Nysa, Tiberias, Ptolemais-Ace and Dora. The conclusions drawn are that

mythological representations on Palestinian coins show a perseverance with purely local mythology, as well as acceptance of foreign gods and myths without discrimination and of the inter-relationship between the various types of deities.

MEYSHAN, JOSEPH. Unpublished and Unusual Jewish Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 783-788, illus.

Two silver and eight copper Jewish coins of unusual interest are described. They cover the period ca. 4 B.C. to A.D. 70. JRF

PALMER, HAZEL and C. C. VERMEULE. Ancient Gold and Silver in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Spring, 1959), pp. 2-7, illus.

Twelve objects illustrated and discussed show phases of ancient metalwork from archaic Greek to late Roman. They were acquired by the Boston Museum in 1958 and include the following coins: (1) A silver stater of Perikles (Päriklä), king of Lycia (380-362 B.C.); (2) a silver cistophoric tetradrachm of the young Nero struck at Ephesus, probably in A.D. 51; (3) a silver octadrachm of Ptolemy I, king of Egypt (304-285 B.C.).

PESCHEK, CHRISTIAN. Das erste Geld in Mainfranken. In: *Die Mainlande, Geschichte und Gegenwart (Main-Post)*, Vol. 10, No. 7 (April, 1959), pp. 25-28, illus., map.

After the treasures of the bronze and iron ages, the first coins known from the district of the river Main, Germany, are Celtic imitations of Greek issues. Six Celtic gold and silver coins found in the district are illustrated. PB

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL and J. ŠTĚPKOVÁ. Tři neznámé keltské mince (Three Unknown Celtic Coins). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 39-46, pl. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 47-48.

The National Museum at Prague recently acquired three hitherto unknown Celtic coins, the first of which is a silver piece similar to the small silver coins of the Simmering and Totfal type; its obverse depicts a human face, and the somewhat irregular cross on the reverse brings to mind the coins of the Volces-Tectosages. The second, found at Stradonice in 1930, appears to be a variant of the first specimen; close study has permitted their classification as a new group of Celtic coins from a mint in Central Europe, probably Stradonice. The third coin, recorded as a unknown specimen of the spade type, was struck in gold. Spade type coins have been found at Bystrice, Slovakia.

SCOTT, R. B. Y. The Shekel Sign on Stone Weights. In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 153 (Feb., 1959), pp. 32-35, illus.

Among the stone weights discovered in Palestine are specimens marked with a sign resembling the figure 8 with one of its loops open; numerical marks on these weights indicate the unit, and multiples of 2, 4 and 8. As indicated from a study of seventeen examples, the unit is in the range of 11.08-12.89 gr., averaging 11.53. If two abnormally large examples are omitted, the average weight of the remaining fifteen is 11.39 gr., which is very close to the 11.41 gr. value for the shekel calculated from an uninscribed weight of 4565 gr. found at Tell Beit Mirsim, and which Albright takes to represent 8 minas, equal to 400 shekels.

No satisfactory explanation of the shekel sign has been given. The writer suggests that it is a conventionalized representation of the Hebrew sign *šrôr*, the tied bag or bundle in which lump silver and sometimes other valuables were carried. The sign and numerical marks are clearly depicted on illustrations of six specimens of these weights from Tell ed-Duweir.

STILLWELL, RICHARD. Excavations at Serra Orlando 1958. Preliminary Report III. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 63, No. 2 (April, 1959), pp. 167-173, pls. 39-44.

Among the coins discovered during the third season of excavations at Serra Orlando (ancient Morgantina) were 152 bronze specimens, ranging from third century coins of Catana to early second century Roman asses and coins of Hieron II. An additional small hoard of nine silver coins was reported found in a Lykion jar in the southern Demeter sanctuary.

VILLARONGA, LEANDRO. La evolución epigráfica en las leyendas monetales ibéricas. In: *Numisma*, No. 30 (Jan.-Feb., 1958), pp. 9-49, pls. 1-4, tabs.

Special attention is paid to the letters CE, L, R, S, and TI in tracing the epigraphical development of the legends on Celtiberian coins. Plates illustrate fifty-eight specimens studied by the writer, and tables show the development of the above letters and the relative chronology of Celtiberian coinage.

WALKER, J. The Liḥyānite Inscription on South Arabian Coins. In: *Rivista degli Studi Orientali*, Vol. 34 (1959), pp. 77-81, illus.

The Liḥyānite legend on South Arabian imitations of Athenian Old and New Style types reads Šahar Halāl, the name of a Katabanian king known to us from inscriptions. He must have lived toward the end of the second or early in the first century B.C. GCM

GREEK

BELLINGER, A. R. The First Civic Tetradrachms of Ilium. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 11-24, pls. 2-5.

Regling's list of civic tetradrachms of Ilium, with the addition of new material, is here arranged in sequence. Some twenty-one coins are described and critically examined, and comparison with dated types from Alexandria Troas suggests that the tetradrachms were struck with the acquiescence of Pergamum during the period 188-133 B.C.; they form a small issue struck to satisfy civic pride — a display of independence — with the moneyer's name used not as a check on the issuing authorities but as a distinguishing mark. The coins found their way southward in the course of trade. They were not minted specifically for export, the cost of the issue being defrayed by Xanthippus and his successors for glorification of the city rather than for economic reasons. JFH

BELLINGER, A. R. The Late Bronze of Alexandria. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 25-52, pls. 6-11.

Alexandria Troas, refounded by Lysimachus, flourished for many centuries and issued coins throughout the Hellenistic period. The most important years in its numismatic history, however, were those under the Roman empire. No coins were struck until Antoninus Pius — two are extant from his reign — but almost all the emperors from Commodus to Gallienus are represented.

The writer attempts not to present a complete corpus of this great volume of material but to show the repertory of types available to a Greek city under Imperial rule. Some sixty-three major reverse types are recorded, described and examined in detail; many refer to Apollo Smintheus, the town's chief divinity. Type I was borrowed from bronze struck at Hamaxitus before the synoecism of settlements on the Troad in 310 B.C. It is, however, impossible to date conclusively the first civic coins.

With the exception of those issued by Maximinus Thrax, the coins of this Roman colony were, on the whole, little used for purposes of propaganda. JFH

Gods, Goddesses and Personifications. A List of Some of the Principal Deities and Personifications Portrayed on Greek Coin Types. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 491 (April, 1959), pp. 124-126; No. 492 (May, 1959), pp. 164-167.

Included in the listing are the origins and attributes of the various deities, together with the form or forms in which each is represented on the coinage. When applicable, names of equivalent Roman deities are given in parentheses. FDC

JENKINS, G. K. The Apollodotus Question: Another View. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 20-31.

A reply to the view expressed by Dr. A. K. Narain (*JNSI*, Vol. 19, No. 2, 1957, pp. 121 ff.) that there was only one king named Apollodotus, and (probably) three named Eucratides.

The coinage attributed to Apollodotus I consists of round and square silver (Elephant/Bull types), also bronze coins (Apollo/Tripod types); that assigned to Apollodotus II includes silver drachms and tetradrachms (obv., portrait of the king; rev., Athena Alkidemos) as well as several varieties of bronze (Apollo/Tripod types, but distinctive in form). In the writer's opinion, the evidence used by Narain in identifying some of the monograms on the coins of Apollodotus I with Hermaeus and Antalcides is not acceptable. Furthermore, finds of copper coins of Apollodotus I from Afghanistan, Begram, Mir Zakah and Charikar include chiefly the types given to this ruler (above), while those from Spinawarai, Taxila and Sialkot contain mostly the types assigned to Apollodotus II. The majority of the coins of Apollodotus I thus derive from Afghanistan, those of Apollodotus II from the territory east of the Indus. From these indications, Apollodotus I would appear to be contemporary with Menander, while Apollodotus II, on the other hand, should probably be assigned to the first century B.C. ILM

MEYSHAN, JOSEPH. A Find of Coins of Agrippa II. Together with Coins of Sidon in Lower Galilee. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67 (1959), Nos. 3 (March), p. 55; 4 (April), pp. 74-75, illus.

As an illustration of the importance of numismatics to the study of early history, ancient trade routes, economic relationships and so forth the writer cites a find made near Kephars Lubia in the proximity of the new village of Lavi, Lower Galilee; it contained four coins of Agrippa II, three issues of Sidon and one of Gadara, all of which are described and illustrated. Conclusions drawn from a study of the find are that these and other coins of Agrippa II without mintmark were struck at Tiberias, and that the main traffic between Sidon and Tyre on the one hand, and between Tiberias and Gadara on the other, went by the old Roman road Sidon — Tyre — Ptolemais (Akko) — Sepphoris (Tzippuri) — Gadara. GHN

NOE, S. P. A Tetrobol of Histiaea. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 55-56, pl. 12.

The reverse type of this recently acquired tetrobol carries the legend ΝΙΚ(Η) on the stylis, confirming Newell's suggestion that this refers to operations of the Athenian fleet off Euboea in 341-340 B.C. Further,

the presence of the names Zeus, Athena and Nike must refer to the victory of the joint forces of Athens and Histiaea. JFH

RICHTER, GISELA M. A. Calenian Pottery and Classical Greek Metalware. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 63, No. 3 (July, 1959), pp. 241-249, pls. 51-60.

Calenian pottery, named from the town of Cales in Campania, was produced in southern Italy in Hellenistic times; it was decorated with reliefs made from molds of fifth and fourth century Greek metalware, one example showing Syracusan decadrachms to have been used for the purpose. Another example from Paestum represents an Amazonomachy which is stylistically akin to the Dexileos stele (394 B.C.) and the rider on the Tarentine coins of ca. 420-380; several bowls decorated from this mold are in existence. A guttus (i.e. bowl with lateral annular handle) with the relief of a female head recalls the head of the Cimonian Arethusa tetradrachm of 412-399 B.C., and a profile head on another guttus resembles the Apollo on the tetradrachms of Katane and Leontinoi, ca. 430-420. Many other examples bear similarity to Greek coins, especially those of southern Italy and Sicily, which suggests the probability that Greek die-cutters also worked on metalware and produced reliefs similar to those on their coins. Later, the metalware which survived into the Hellenistic period was used to furnish molds for the reliefs of the black, glazed Calenian pottery. ILM

ROLLAND, HENRI. Un dépôt monétaire à Glanum. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 89-99.

The season's excavations at Glanum in 1955 brought to light traces of an older edifice, evidently destroyed by fire, beneath the remains of a portico on the eastern route leading to the sanctuary. Four Gaulish and 116 Massaliot silver and bronze coins, clearly a single hoard, were found close together in the burned section. They are all described, although a few are so damaged by fire and subsequent burial in damp soil as to make precise identification impossible. PG

SEYRIG, HENRI. Monnaies contremarquées en Syrie. (*Antiquités Syriennes* 67). In: *Syria*, Vol. 35, Fascs. 3-4 (1958), pp. 187-197, pl. 17.

The counterstamping of Greek coins, although known for a long time, still remains a neglected branch of numismatics, and except for Babelon (*Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines*), Mowat (*Contremarques sur les monnaies de Side*) and Margaret Thompson (*Countermarked Hoard from Büyükkçekmece*) virtually no literature on the subject is available. Furthermore, since collectors tend to shun these "disfigured" coins, material for study is not easily obtained, the only two large public col-

lections in existence being the Mowat, in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, and the Holzer, in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society. Professor Seyrig explains the difference in the counterstamping of bronze and silver coins. Bronze was stamped by local issuing authorities and by foreign states for the purpose of validating, respectively, older and domestic coinage in times of shortage of small change, and in the process was often raised to a higher denomination; silver was counterstamped only by foreign authorities in indication of its equality with domestic coinage, and always retained its nominal value. A Seleucid origin, with period of issue put at 190-164 B.C. is established for the hitherto unexplained "anchor" counterstamp which appears quite frequently on the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great. HG

SIMONETTA, B. Sull' attribuzione delle dramme di Ariarathes IV e di Ariarathes V. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 11-20, pl. 1, tabs.

The drachms of Ariarathes IV (220-163 B.C.), V (163-130 B.C.) and IX (99-89 B.C.), having the same title, are differentiated only with difficulty. Reinach grouped the coins into three categories on the basis of their obverse portraits, and while the head of Ariarathes IX is quite distinctive and presents no great problem, the youthful heads attributed to Ariarathes IV and V are seen to be quite similar. A study of the monograms found on the coins of these two rulers is found to be of considerable help to correct attribution, and on this basis some of the issues formerly assigned to Ariarathes IV should now be given to Ariarathes V. A further means of identification stems from the observation that the Athena on the reverse of the coins now to be attributed to Ariarathes IV is seen holding a Nike to left (as on the tetradrachms), while the Athena on the pieces now to be given to Ariarathes V holds a Nike to right (again, as on the tetradrachms). ILM

SIMONETTA, B. Vonone II, Vologese I e Vardane II. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 3-10, pl. 1.

The period A.D. 50-80 furnishes lacunae and contradictions in Parthian history. Josephus (*Ant.* XX) reports that when Gotarzes was treacherously slain, his brother, Vologeses I, succeeded him as king of Parthia. Tacitus (*Ann.* XII. 14) tells us that after Gotarzes' death (by illness), Vonones II was proclaimed king and following a short reign was succeeded by his son, Vologeses I. Gotarzes' last tetradrachms are dated May and November, 51; the first coins of his successor are dated September, 51, and because they were struck during the next three years (a period too long for Tacitus' Vonones) this successor is probably to be identified with Vologeses I, who is thought to have ruled part of Parthia

before the death of Gotarzes and later to have extended his domain to include the whole country. To reconcile Tacitus and Josephus, it is probable that Vonones was an ephemeral claimant to the Parthian throne who ruled in the north-west, near the Roman empire. Vologeses I, who is called king by Tacitus in the year 51, probably extended his control over all of Parthia in a very short time. He entrusted Media to his elder half-brother and Armenia to his younger. His son, Vardanes II, revolted in 54. The coinage assigned to Vologeses (56-59) by Wroth differs from his previous coinage and should properly be attributed to Vardanes. The drachms and bronze coins with the tiara, facing head of a king which was identified with Vardanes, should be given to Vonones II. The coinage dated 62-68 is reminiscent of Vologeses' first coinage and should be attributed to him, but after he had put down the revolt of Vardanes II, who held the mint city of Seleucia from 56 to 59. Vologeses I probably reigned to A.D. 80, the year in which Vologeses II ascended the throne. ILM

SLABAUGH, A. R. An Appraisal of Ancient Greece. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 1381-1383, illus.

Debunking the belief that "each and every Greek devoted his full time to the arts," the writer points out that the highly artistic achievements for which Greece is famous were largely the work of an aristocratic minority. They include the coinage, struck in immense quantities from hand-made dies, which is considered to be amongst the finest ever produced. GHN

ŠTĚPKOVÁ, JARMILA. Nález arsakovských bronzů Lomu u Mostu, okr. Horní Litvínov (Find of Arsacid Bronze Coins at Lom, near Most, District of Horní Litvínov). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 197-199.

In February, 1955 a school instructor brought ten bronze coins to the Numismatic Department of the National Museum (Prague) for attribution; they had been found by his students while digging a site at Prague (below Kohinoor) and included issues of the following Arsacid rulers: Mithradates II, III and IV, Gotarzes (40/41-51 A.D.), Orodes I (57-38/37 B.C.), Vologeses III (147/8-181 A.D.) and an unidentified ruler (ca. 57 B.C.). The find was buried ca. 200 A.D.

WELZ, KARL. Die Tauben der Aphrodite. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 34 (July, 1959), pp. 33-37, illus.

Among the various elements which indicate the eastern origin of the cult of Aphrodite is the dove; the domestic species, like that of the hen, was introduced from the Orient, where it was sacred to Ishtar. In connection with the worship of this goddess the dove appears on

coins of Cythera, Eryx, Paphos, Sikyon, Corinth and Corcyra, and when found on coins of other centers such as Cassope in Epirus, or Orra (i.e. Hyria, between Tarentum and Brundisium), one may assume the cult of Aphrodite there even though little else is known. DR

ROMAN

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Médaillons et monnaies du trésor de Beaurains (dit d'Arras) conservés au Musée d'Arras. In: *Bulletin de la Société Académique des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, Vol. 19, Fasc. 358 (March, 1959), 24 pp., 3 pls.

A Roman hoard discovered at Beaurains (near Arras) on September 21, 1922 consisted of some forty gold medals and 300 gold and silver coins, as well as jewels, cameos and various silver objects. Part of the find was acquired by the Arras Museum and is here described. It included gold medals of Diocletian, Constantine Chlorus and Maximianus, eighty-one denarii of the early empire (Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina I, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina II, Commodus, and Crispina), an antoninianus of Tetricus (probably of Cologne), fifteen aurei (Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantine Chlorus, Galerius, and Maximianus Daza), a denarius of Maxentius and five quinarii of Constantine II. ILM

CAPELLI, REMO. Eliogabalo e la pietra nera. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 33-35, illus.

Worship of the Sun God, Elagabalus, was represented by a black stone which supposedly fell from heaven, and which, before transfer to Rome, was kept in the magnificent temple at Emesa, Syria. After a general discussion of the coinage of Elagabalus, the writer describes and illustrates a unique and hitherto unpublished silver denarius which shows the stone being held by an eagle. The inscription COS III PP dates the coin to A.D. 220-221.

COLAVITO, SILVANA. Aspetti della monetazione di Claudio I. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 27-36, pl. 3.

Claudius' exploitation of his family connections with Augustus, Livia, Antonia, Britannicus, etc., is studied from the point of view of the official coinage of the empire and various Greek imperial issues. PG

FABRE, GABRIELLE and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor d'Auvilliers (Loiret). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 233-240.

Detailed description of a pot-hoard of 907 antoniniani found in 1946. The coins end with Tetricus and Aurelian and include 321 issues of

official mints (Valerian to Aurelian), 548 coins of the Gallic emperors (A.D. 260-274) of Cologne and Trier and thirty-six contemporary imitations. Date of burial is given as A.D. 274 or a little later. PG

FRANKE, P. R. Die Münzfunde vom Kastell Zugmantel aus dem Jahre 1925. In: *Saalburg-Jahrbuch*, Vol. 17 (1958), pp. 92-95, illus.

The ninety-eight coins published, found in possession of the Saalburg Museum, were originally part of the hoard discovered during excavations at the Zugmantel fortifications in 1925. A complete listing of more than 2000 Roman coins found in the vicinity of this ancient site is included. HC

LEUTHOLD, ENRICO, Sr. and Jr. Di alcuni simboli poco noto sui denarii di Lucius Papius e di Lucius Roscius Fabatus. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 21-26, pl. 2.

Additions are made to Sydenham's list of symbols used by L. Papius and L. Roscius Fabatus, published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1931. PG

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Los conceptos generales sobre la represión del delito de falsificación de moneda en el derecho romano. In: *Numisma*, No. 30 (Jan.-Feb., 1958), pp. 71-97.

A discussion of the general concepts and problems connected with the falsification of coinage as found in Roman law. Topics covered include: The problem of systemization, the concept of falsity, principles of punishment, historic phases, primitive sources (the XII Tables and the legislation of Sulla), the Lex Cornelia *De Falsis*, the Theodosian Code, the Digest of Justinian and the Byzantine reordination (Novella 82).

POCHITONOV, EUGEN. Nález římských mincí v Holčicích (Find of Roman Coins at Holice). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), p. 199.

Four Roman coins were found in a garden at Holice (Bohemia) in 1943. Three were attributed by the director of the Municipal Museum at Pardubice as follows: a bronze antoninianus of Claudius II Gothicus (268-270), and small bronzes of Constantine II (317-340) and Valentinian (364-375) respectively; the fourth was too worn for certain identification.

ROLLAND, HENRI. Trouvaille monétaire à Nîmes. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 240-241.

Thanks to a manuscript listing made at the time, partial identification of a find of twenty denarii of the first and second centuries A.D. found

at Nîmes in 1850 can be given. The hoard ends with Caracalla and was probably buried in the first decade of the third century. PG

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Muntsieraden. In: *Antiquity and Survival: Honderd eeuwen Nederland* [n.p., 1958], pp. 169-177, illus.

A discussion of the problems involved in the study of Roman coins used as ornaments, in which a number of examples are described and illustrated. These include coin rings, pierced denarii, pendants in the form of medallions, coins and pseudo-coins, and a number of coin fibulae, all of them found in the Netherlands.

ZMAJIĆ, BARTOL. Rimski medaljoni (Roman Medallions). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 4, Nos. 8-9 (1957), pp. 18-21, illus.

Following a general discussion of Roman medallions the writer deals specifically with pieces found in Yugoslavia, among them the gold medallions discovered at Petrijanca (near Koprovnica) at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and seven beautiful specimens issued by the emperors Constans I (337-350) and Magnentius (350-352) which are now in the Numismatic Department of the Ljubljana Museum. Obverse and reverse of a bronze medallion of the emperors Diocletian and Maximian are illustrated.

EUROPEAN

BECKER, T. W. The Defeat of Napoleon in Russia. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 1121-1126, illus.

A silver ruble commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Napoleon's defeat in Russia, one of the last four such coins issued under the Czarist regime, was struck in 1912. Although small (34 mm., smaller even than the United States half dollar), many collectors consider it the most beautiful and expressive coin to have come from Russia. The symbolism incorporated on the obverse, shown in natural size and enlarged, is discussed at some length, as is the event commemorated. GHN

BEISSER, JOSEF. Geldumlauf und Münzen-Einlösekurse in Österreich. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (1959), pp. 28-31.

A survey of all forms of currency circulated in Austria from 1954 to the present. Figures given show the denominations issued each year, the per capita amounts circulating in any given year, and the prices paid for foreign coins and bullion. HG

BEISSER, JOSEF. Eine neue österreichische Silbermünze. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 8 (1958), pp. 83-84.

A new Austrian 25 schilling piece issued on April 14, 1958 commemorates the inventor Karl Auer von Welsbach. It was designed by the medallist Hujek. HJE

BEISSER, JOSEF. Das österreichische Silbergeld. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 9 (1958), pp. 93-95.

All of the new Austrian 25 schilling pieces so far issued have been commemorative, while the 10 schilling pieces were struck as normal circulating media. The writer discusses the weight, fineness and processes involved in the production of these coins, also reminisces on some earlier Austrian silver issues. HJE

BEISSER, JOSEF. Rund um Österreichs Schilling. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (1959), pp. 4-6.

An Austrian silver ten schilling piece may have a faulty ring but still be genuine; this coin, in fact, has never been counterfeited. It is to be made smaller and issued in yellow bronze-aluminum, and will be followed by new five schilling and fifty groschen coins. A fifty schilling issue will commemorate the revolt of the Tirol in 1809 and the twenty groschen coin is to be recalled. ILM

BERGHAUS, PETER. Kleine Corveyer Münz- und Geldgeschichte. In: *Zehn Jahre Museum und Kunstaussstellung in Corvey* (Höxter, June, 1958), pp. 3-9, pl.

The scientifically planned collection in Corvey castle contains considerable material relating to the monetary history of the Abbey of Corvey, where Gallo-Celtic coins — followed by Roman — were the first to circulate. The Abbey received minting privileges and Royal coinage rights from Emperor Louis the Pious in 833, but although Royal coins are known to have been struck, none has so far been identified. Mints were authorized at Nieder-Marsburg and Meppen in 900 and 945, followed by others in later years. The earliest coins which can definitely be assigned to Corvey date to ca. 1002. Coinage continues with various types from this time to the middle of the fourteenth century, but the several mints frequently struck on different standards and matters were further complicated by the fact that Corvey was situated between the territories of the Westphalian heavy denarius and the Lower Saxon light denarius.

No coins are known from Corvey from the mid-fourteenth to the mid-sixteenth century, but a coinage consisting of talers and smaller denominations was issued jointly by the abbots and the town of Höxter

during the years 1547-1566; a new coinage, issued in 1607 by the abbots alone, also included smaller denominations of less than full value. Copper coins made their first appearance in 1638. After ceasing again in 1657 coinage was resumed in the last quarter of the century, but the large number of debased 2/3 talers issued by the abbot Christoph von Bellinghausen led to the closing of the Höxter mint by the troops of the Westphalian Circle. Thereafter the abbots followed the standards of Leipzig and (later) the Austro-Bavarian Convention. The last coins issued were the copper pieces struck by the abbot Theodore von Brabeck in 1787. Corvey became a bishopric in 1793, passing to Nassau-Oranien in 1803, to the Kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and to Prussia in 1815, but no special coins were struck for the territory under any of these sovereignties. Notgeld was issued at Höxter after the first World War.

The article includes a short bibliography and thirteen coin illustrations.

HJE

BERGHAUS, PETER. Ein spätmittelalterlicher Münzenfund aus Lemgo (Lippe) vergraben nach 1387. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 409-422, pls. 11-18.

Contained in a late fourteenth century hoard unearthed at Lemgo in 1956 were thirteen Rhenish imitations of gros tournois (counterstamped by the cities of Lemgo, Bielefeld and Korbach), one Bohemian groat, thirteen Saxonian groats, forty-one witten (Lübeck, Hamburg, Wismar, Rostock, Stralsund, Lüneburg), 2020 small pfennigs of Herford, Bielefeld, Petershagen and Hoya, and two single pfennigs of Volkmarsen and Vechta; the coins are carefully listed, and two hitherto unknown specimens (a gros tournois of Lüdinhausen and a Freudenberg pfennig) are dealt with at considerable length. An outline of the monetary history of Lemgo in the late fourteenth century includes some discussion of the counterstamping of gros tournois, mention of nine contemporary hoards, and an investigation into prices current during the period under surveillance, in the course of which a number of documents are quoted.

Bericht der Abteilung für Vor- und Frühgeschichte des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege für das Jahr 1957. Vol. 23 (Munich, 1958), pp. 35-207, pl.

Contains a list of coin finds made in Bavaria in 1957. A remarkable hoard discovered at Zandt (near Eichstätt) contained more than 3200 pfennigs, so-called *Regensburger* and *Würzburger*, struck in the third quarter of the fourteenth century.

DS

BIANCHETTI, A. La monetazione di Maria Teresa nelle coniazioni moderne della zecca di Milano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 66-67.

A listing and brief description of the coinage issued at the mint of Milan during the years 1778-1780 by Maria Theresa (1740-1780) includes the following denominations: 2 doppie, doppia, zecchino, scudo, mezzo scudo, lira, mezza lira, 5 soldi, soldo, mezzo soldo, quattrino and sestino.

B[JÖRKMAN], S. Alltingets "minnispeningar" 1930. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 28-33, illus.

Values of 10, 5 and 2 krónur are seen on the edges of the so-called *coins* (Yeoman, nos. 8-10, and a variation of Yeoman no. 9, without signature) issued in Iceland in 1930 to commemorate the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing (parliament). An issue of *minnispeningar* was authorized in 1929. This term can include both coins and medals, and since no royal charter was published relative to their issue the writer considers them to be medals rather than coins, with the edge inscribed values representing prices asked; the pieces, it is noted, were not included in Galster's statistics on the coins of Iceland (*Medlemsblad*, October, 1950, p. 163). Names of the artists concerned, not previously published, are given as Einar Jónsson, Baldvin Björnsson, Gudmundur Einarsson and Tryggvi Magnússon. LL

BOBEK, JAN. Jáchymovský kittnerův půltolar Ferdinanda III (A Kittner Halbtaler of Emperor Ferdinand III from Joachimstal). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 5 (June, 1959), pp. 23-24, illus. With German Summary.

A Bohemian half taler of Ferdinand III struck at Joachimsthal by the mint master Johann Kittner in 1656 is the first struck specimen found; previously the coin had been known only from the upper die, preserved in the coin and medal die collection of the former *K. K. Hauptmünzamt* in Vienna. Full description is given, together with illustrations of obverse and reverse.

BRAUN von STUMM, GUSTAF. Metzger Münzstätten an der mittleren Saar. In: *Saarbrücker Hefte*, No. 9 (Saarbrücken, 1959), pp. 66-83, pl., map.

An outline of the monetary history of the Saar region in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries includes the story of the mints of Saarburg and Hornbach as well as mention of three hitherto unknown mints: Rimlingen, Bockenheim and Saarwerden. The chief coin type, struck by the bishops of Metz, was a silver denier with either bust of St. Stephen or that of the bishop incumbent. Forty-four types are reproduced and a map illustrates the area concerned. PB

BRUNETTI, LODOVICO. Del quantitativo coniato di soldini di Fr. Dandolo. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 63-68, illus.

On the basis of his statistical methods set out in the *Rivista Italiana* (1950-51, pp. 3-74) as applied to die combinations found in a hoard of several hundred soldini of Francesco Dandolo (1329-39), Brunetti calculates that Dandolo's total production over ten years must have amounted to some thirty million coins. PG

BURCKHARDT, F. Hans Spöri von Zofingen, Münzmeister zu Neckarsulm, Stuttgart und Heilbronn. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 34 (July, 1959), p. 51.

A list of references to Spöri von Zofingen during the period 1407 to 1438. From 1407 to 1419 they can be traced with little difficulty, but from here on there is silence until the final reference in 1438. The names of Zofingen's parents, wife, brother, and brother's wife are contained in the anniversary book at the monastery of Zofingen. DR

CALICÓ, F. X. New Spanish Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (April, 1959), p. 400, illus.

An explanation of the odd mint marks found on Spanish coins issued in 1958. JRF

COFFIN, JOSEPH. The Beginning of a Papal Coin Collection. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 1586-1590, 2 pls.

With origins dating back to the ninth century, Papal coinage almost rivals that of the Roman Empire in historical interest. To the collector of some means the writer suggests acquaintance with the large scudi or dollar size coins, first issued by Pope Clement VII (1523-34), or with the interesting series of Papal gold. To those whose expenditures entail more careful consideration he suggests a collection of minor coins struck in bronze, copper, small silver (and, in recent years, steel and aluminum). Other notes of interest refer to the variety of mints available, to the Sede Vacante and Jubilee issues, and to the fascinating gallery of portraits to be found on Papal medals. GHN

DEHNKE, E. Der Teufel als Münzkenner. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 34 (July, 1959), p. 51.

A folk tale recounted by Ludwig Bechstein portrays the devil as advocate, able to describe the contents of a purse which he has never seen and in one case even citing an inscription. The purse supposedly contained coins of Brandenburg, the Rhenish provinces, Saxony, Spain, Bavaria and the Austrian Empire. DR

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Three Pennies of Regensburg found at Smyrna. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 463-465, pl. 24.

The three Regensburg coins (dated ca. 1020) were acquired in Smyrna along with a rare Norman penny of Henry I (1100-1135) from the mint of Wallingford. The place of origin, it is suggested, was probably a hoard from Asia Minor. PB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Die Burgschaft des Amtes der Kleinbinder in Hamburg zugunsten des lauenburgischen Münzmeisters Henning Ilders im Jahre 1670. In: *Hamburgische Geschichts- und Heimatblätter*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 10-18.

Julius Franz, Duke of Lauenburg, decided to have coins struck in 1670 and leased his coinage rights to Henning Ilders, a former mint-master of electoral Saxony. Ilders obtained a lease for 1,000 Reichthalers, for which the *Hamburg Amt der Kleinbinder* stood security. When he defaulted in 1672 after payment of 100 Reichthalers, the Duke obtained a judgment against the *Amt* for the remaining 900. ILM

DREIJER, MATTS. Arkeologiskt nytt från Åland. In: *Åländsk odling 1959* (Mariehamn, 1959), pp. 162-167, illus.

Among objects found on Åland during recent excavations was a small, hitherto unidentified silver coin (probably twelfth or thirteenth century), which the writer illustrates by line drawing; it is one-sided and very small, showing several raised points and an oblong figure within a circle. The coin was found, together with several other mediaeval and later coins, during excavations carried out at Saltvik church. LL

EASTWOOD, S. K. Moneyers: a Middle Age Aristocracy. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 1106-1108.

Beginning in the fifth century, the so-called moneyers rose from their humble status as ordinary mint laborers to become part of Europe's aristocracy. Their influence and prestige steadily increased, and by the eleventh century they not only held key positions in many principal cities but owned considerable cash and property. Their wealth came from many sources: profits from minting, judiciary fines, trade in gold dust, money changing and investment. Membership in a moneyers' guild was hereditary — a heritage from the early days of Imperial Rome — and by the later Middle Ages carried with it exemption from ordinary taxes, military service, and the jurisdiction of ordinary courts. With the rise of the communes in the fourteenth century the moneyers either joined the nobility and shared their fate or gave capital and leadership to the political and religious reformers; in either case, the majority eventually returned to the mints in the capacity of ordinary paid laborers. GHN

ERNST, AXEL. Om en hidtil ukendt Viborgpenning fra Kong Niels og om en dansk kongeaetlinge udmøntning i Alt-Lübeck. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 115-123, illus. With English Summary.

In *Der numismatische Befund der Ausgrabungen in Alt Lübeck* (*Zeitschrift des Vereins für Lübeckische Geschichte und Altertumskunde*, Vol. 36, 1956, pp. 53-78) G. Hatz published the coins found during excavations at Old Lübeck (situated near modern Lübeck and ruled from 1093 to 1127 by Henrik, grandson of the Danish king Sven Estridsen). One of the coins, previously known in two specimens (the Norwegian Dailie hoard of 1840 and the Prag hoard of 1894, cf. Dannenberg II, 1863) is attributed by Hatz as a Slavic coin of Old Lübeck. Ernst notes the coin's strong resemblance to pennies struck in Ribe by King Niels of Denmark (cf. Hauberg, pl. XIII, 14-16), and in view of this Danish influence considers that it should more properly be given to the above mentioned Henrik. LL

GALSTER, GEORG. *Coins and History. Selected Numismatic Essays*. [Aarhus, 1959]. 149 pp., port., pls., illus.

For more than a generation Georg Galster has been rightly considered the unchallenged dean of Scandinavian numismatics. In honor of his seventieth birthday, celebrated on May 17th, 1959 (which date terminated his forty years as Keeper of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen), Scandinavian numismatic scholars and societies have expressed their homage and appreciation in the form of the above publication. Preceded by a bibliography of Galster's works, conveniently arranged by subject, are English translations of seven of his numismatic papers: (1) Danish Numismatics (*Nordisk Tidsskrift* 1938, pp. 89-107); (2) Frederik Münter's Numismatic Studies (*Frederik Münter, et Mindeskrift* I, 2, 1949, pp. 85-115); (3) Research into Runic Coins in the 18th Century (*Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1941, pp. 121-133); (4) Carolingian Coins found in Denmark (*Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1951, pp. 28-40); (5) The Coin Hoard found at Store Frigård (*Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1929, pp. 283-315); (6) The "Mint" of the Outlaws on Hjelm (*Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1928, p. 38-48); (7) Jørgen Kock as a Mint-Master (*Malmö Fornminnesförenings Årsskrift* 1956, pp. 7-41). GHN

GALSTER, GEORG. En prøvebog 1557-1596. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 124-143. With English Summary.

A 307-page folio in the Royal Library at Copenhagen contains *i.a.* essays undertaken by the mint master Caspar Seler in Augsburg from 1557 to 1596. It includes illustrations of some 600 coins, all identifiable, although some of the pictures are reversed. Galster deals here with five

gold and ten silver Danish coins, also twelve silver coins of Sweden, depicted in the manuscript, comparing their weight and fineness with contemporary ordinances. Four of the illustrations (1-2, 4-5) show portions of the manuscript together with Seler's pictures; the remainder of the coins discussed are reproduced from originals. LL

GEMMERT, F. J. August Freiherr von Berstett, der Begründer der oberrheinischen Münzgeschichte. Veröffentlichung Nr. 2 der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Freiburg i. Br. In: *Alemannisches Jahrbuch 1958* (Lahr, 1958), pp. 327-360, illus.

Biography of the distinguished German numismatist August von Berstett (1773-1860). His publications, which are listed, deal with the coinages of Baden and Alsace. PB

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. La evolución de la moneda barcelonesa durante los tiempos modernos. In: *Numisma*, No. 30 (Jan.-Feb., 1958), pp. 53-68.

Traces the development of the modern coinages struck at Barcelona or at other mints for both the principality and the capital. They include the gold coinage (1497-1864), the silver (1617-1868) and the billon and copper coinage (1513-1846). The writer further discusses the coinage of Barcelona during the reigns of Fernando II (1497-1516) and Carlos I (1516-1558).

GLÜCK, H. and C. G. HESSELBLAD. *Artalsförteckning över svenska mynt med värderingspriser. Gustaf Vasa - Gustaf V 1521-1950 jämte förteckning över Gustaf VI Adolfs mynt 1952-1959*. 3rd ed. rev. & enl. Stockholm, 1959. 116 pp.

This book, giving denominations, dates, main variations, and valuations of all Swedish coins from 1521 to the present time, first appeared in 1953 (cf. *NL*, No. 27, 1954, p. 58). Coins of the present ruler Gustav VI Adolf are included in this revised edition and more variations are given. Modern coins (from 1873) are treated more fully, with valuations now given in four degrees of preservation; two are given for the older period, as before. LL

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Skarb monet wczesnośredniowiecznych z Łasku (A Hoard of Early Mediaeval Coins from Lask). In: *Prace i Materiały Muzeum Archeologicznego i Etnograficznego w Łodzi. Seria archeologiczna No. 1* (1956), pp. 117-145, pls., illus. With French and Russian Summaries.

Describes the contents of a hoard of mediaeval coins discovered in the autumn of 1940 in a field near the city of Lask; the find originally consisted of ca. 2000 specimens, of which only 203 were recovered. These were acquired by the Lodz Archaeological Museum in 1948, the total including 119 German, ten Bohemian, four Hungarian and eight Anglo-

Saxon coins, fifty-four Polish episcopal denars and twelve various imitations, all of which are arranged and described chronologically by country, ruler and denomination, together with relevant bibliographical references. The hoard was buried sometime between 1038 and 1040.

HATZ, GERT. Beitrag zur mittelalterlichen Münzgeschichte Verdens an der Aller und zur Frage der Bremer Silbermarken. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 333-399, pl. 9, maps.

In the process of identifying three thirteenth century bracteates struck by the bishops of Verden (near Bremen) Hatz reviews the monetary history of North West Germany from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, using documents, coins and coin hoards from the period to define the monetary border then existing between Westphalia and Lower Saxony. Special attention is paid to the history of the Verden mint, and a list is given of the earlier mediaeval coins struck there. Concerning the meaning of the enigmatic phrase *Bremen Silber*, frequently quoted in numismatic documents of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, proof is given that it refers to weighed coins (bracteates) of Bremen and other mints, and not to silver ingots as was often formerly supposed. Maps illustrate the mediaeval routes which traversed the area in question, the mints which operated there, and the spread and contents of the coin hoards. PB

HEDE, HOLGER. Christian V's norske guldmonnt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 149-160, illus. With English Summary.

Since very little written information exists, this instructive, illustrated article adds considerably to our knowledge of the gold coins struck in Norway during the reign of King Christian V of Denmark and Norway. Most were struck in 1673 and the years immediately following, when Ulrik Frederik Gyldenløve (the king's natural son) was Governor-General. The mint at Christiania (now Oslo) was originally founded for the purpose of striking Norwegian silver, hence a large gold production for the country is surprising. The explanation offered by Hede is that since the Christiania mint was not equipped to strike medals, Gyldenløve issued gold coins instead. LL

HEDE, HOLGER. 12 skilling rigsbanktegn 1813. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 172-178, illus. With English Summary.

During the economic crisis of 1813-1815 the Danish *Rigsbank* (State Bank) issued copper tokens in the denominations of 16, 12, 6, 4, 3 and 2 riksbanksskilling; a considerable number of the 12 skilling issues were struck in Norway from Danish dies, most of them produced after the Peace Treaty of January 14, 1814 by which Norway separated from

Denmark to form a union with Sweden. The 12 skilling tokens were withdrawn on very short notice in Norway in 1815, with the result that some 12,000 dalers' worth were not handed in on time. In Denmark, all the tokens were withdrawn between 1839 and 1843, except for the 12 skilling denomination; this was redeemed in 1818 because the Danish government did not wish to pay for the issues which still remained in Norway, and which, for the most part, had been struck after that country's break with Denmark. The tokens were redeemable only between the 19th and 28th of October, 1818, which left virtually no time for collection, prior to presenting them in Denmark. LL

HESS, WOLFGANG. Fuldaer Brakteaten, Betrachtungen zu dem Münzwerk von R. Gaettens. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 467-486, pls. 25-26.

A detailed discussion of Gaettens' publication on the mediaeval coinage of Fulda (cf. *NL*, No. 43, 1958, p. 104), in which a number of original errors are rectified. Twelve bracteates are illustrated. PB

HESS, WOLFGANG. Der Marburger Pfennig. Ein numismatischer Beitrag zur hessischen Landesgeschichte. In: *Hessisches Jahrbuch für Landesgeschichte*, Vol. 8 (1958), pp. 71-105, illus., pl., map.

The earliest source to mention the Marburg pfennig (probably struck before 1140) is dated 1194. Only Fritzlar, Fulda and Hersfeld struck coins in Hesse at the beginning of the twelfth century, but between 1100 and 1350 the territory became saturated with mints striking different coins; the Cologne pfennig was the usual means of exchange between different areas, especially in the west of the region. Marburg, lying in the area between the Cologne pfennig and the bracteates, usually struck the latter coin, but occasionally two-sided pfennigs of similar weight; the Cologne pfennig, however, became the most popular coin, the local issue being referred to in the documents as "light." By 1287 the Aachen pfennig had taken the place of the Cologne issue, after which the Heller became common. Minting of the Marburg pfennig ceased near the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The first Marburg pfennigs are seen to be modeled on those of Cologne (obv., head with long hair above wall with two towers, MAR///RG or HENICV MAP; rev., cross with globes in angles, ODDO IVMPNG, a corruption of ODDO IMP AVG of the Cologne coins). HENICV is probably Henry Raspe II, Count of Thuringia. The second Marburg coinage was struck under Henry Raspe IV ca. 1230. There are coins of Duchess Sophia of Brabant from the second half of the century, both bracteates and pfennigs, also a coin which shows the Duchess and her son Henry. Some of the coins of neighboring territories (e.g. Frankenberg, Homberg a.d.

Ohm, Amöneburg, Rauschenburg) were able to pass as local coinage in Marburg. ILM

HLOBIL, STANISLAV. Kroměřížská sbírka mincí a medailí (The Collection of Coins and Medals at Kromeriz). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 5 (June, 1959), pp. 25-27. With German Summary.

Short survey of the history of this collection of ecclesiastical coins and medals, which formerly belonged to the archbishops of Olomouc.

HOLM, J. C. *Danmarks Mønter 1848-1947*. Copenhagen, 1959. 57 pp., illus.

A useful and carefully compiled listing of all the official coins issued for Denmark, the Danish West Indies, Greenland, the Faeroe Islands and Iceland during the above period, i.e. from the accession of Frederik VII to the death of Christian X; jubilee coins and all main types are illustrated. The coins of Iceland, as would be expected, end with the termination of the union between that country and Denmark in 1944. LL

INCERTI, VICO d'. Le monete austriache del Lombardo-Veneto. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 69-126, pls. 5-13.

A discussion, with complete listings, of the coinages of the Austrian emperors Francis II (1792-1835) and Franz Joseph (1848-66) for their Italian provinces, together with illustrations and indications of rarity. PC

JAEGER, KURT. *Die neueren Münzprägungen der deutschen Staaten vor Einführung der Reichswährung. Heft 6. Frankfurt, Hessen und Isenburg*. Basel, Münzen und Medaillen, 1959. 83 pp., illus.

A short historical survey of each of these nineteenth century German states precedes the catalogue of its coinage, meticulously compiled with references to earlier standard works. Indications of quantities struck are given whenever possible and numerous type illustrations appear throughout the text. HG

JESSE, WILHELM. Talerfund von Rüper, Kreis Peine, vergraben bald nach 1630. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 496-499.

A hoard of eighty-five silver coins, chiefly talers from the period 1591-1630, was discovered near Brunswick in 1951. In addition to common issues of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Saxony, Bohemia and Tirol the find contained an important series (fifteen specimens) of Brunswick talers. PB

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. *Die Münzen der niederbayerischen Münzstätten*. (Baye. ische Münzkataloge, Band 2). Grünwald bei München, Hugo Geiger, 1958. 150 pp., illus.

Already well known for his catalogue of the coins of Nuremberg, Kellner now combines the coinages of Landshut, Straubing, Braunau, the Bishops of Passau, Counts of Sinzendorf and Springenstein, and the Austrian mint at Neuberg. As explained in the preface, the old system of arranging the whole of Bavarian coinage under the classification of ecclesiastical, old and new princely Houses, and cities has been abandoned in favor of a regional system, which has the advantage of emphasizing the monetary organization of a given territory and which in turn often throws light on its political and economic affairs. Preceding the catalogue of the coins of each mint is a brief history telling of its founding, privileges, moneyers, metrology, etc., together with other items of interest. Listings of evaluations and rarity are planned for inclusion in a future publication. HG

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Der Münzfund von Krottenbach, vergraben nach 1443. Ein Beitrag zur Chronologie der Nürnberger Schillinge. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 443-451, pls. 19-22.

A hoard unearthed at Krottenbach in 1950 contained thirteen gold coins (florins of Nuremberg, Basel, Palatinate, Frankfurt, Mainz, Trier, Cologne and Jülich), 207 silver pieces (chiefly Nuremberg schillings, the chronology of which is treated at length), one Wurzburg schilling and silver pfennigs of Nuremberg, Palatinate, Würzburg and Augsburg. Illustrations include the various types of Nuremberg schillings found, as well as the jug in which the hoard was contained. PB

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Ein Obol des 10. Jahrhunderts aus Regensburg. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 461-462, pl. 24.

The obol under discussion, struck by Duke Henry I of Bavaria (948-955), was found during excavations in the cathedral at Regensburg PB

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Česká mince v raně středověkém Pomořansku (Bohemian Coins in Pomerania at the Beginning of the Middle Ages). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 5 (1958), pp. 67-92, map. With Polish, Russian and French Summaries, pp. 93-98.

Although most of the specimens found date from the second half of the tenth century (i.e. the reigns of Bretislav I and Spytihnev), early mediaeval hoards discovered in Pomerania contain coins of every Czech sovereign from Boleslav I to Bretislav II. Czech coinage ceased entering Pomerania toward the end of the eleventh century because of the economic and political conditions then obtaining in Bohemia and the Baltic countries. The writer distinguishes the period of exportation of Czech coins as separate from the period of hoarding, and includes a list of thirty-five mediaeval hoards discovered in Pomerania.

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein mittelalterlicher Münzfund aus Oberweiden. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1959), p. 13.

Except for a Bavarian hälbing, a find of mediaeval coins made at Oberweiden, Lower Austria, offers no new material but is of some importance to the dating of the pieces contained. It is believed to have been buried ca. 1420 and may have had some connection with the pogroms of that period. A detailed description of the find appeared in *Fundberichten aus Österreich*, published by the *Bundesdenkmalamt*. HG

KRASKOVSKÁ, LUDMILA. Nález v Hornej Potôni (Slovensko) (Find at Horni Poton, Slovakia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 227-228.

In 1947, a hoard of 192 silver and twelve gold European coins found in a clay pot at Horni Poton (Slovakia) was delivered to the Slovakian Treasury (Bratislava) for preservation. The find is now in the numismatic collection of the Slovakian Museum at Bratislava.

The oldest coin is a Netherlands ducat issued in 1597, the latest a Hungarian 15 grajciar piece struck by Leopold I in 1682. Eight of the twelve gold coins were issued in the Netherlands during the seventeenth century, while the remaining large size Spanish pieces were struck by Philip IV (1621-1665) and Charles II (1665-1700).

KŘÍŽEK, FRANTIŠEK. Nález grošů v Brandlíně, okres Dačice (Find of Gros at Brandlin, District of Dačice). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), p. 208.

In August, 1941, a boy, while playing in his father's garden at Brandlin (District of Dačice, Moravia), found fifty fifteenth century gros just below the surface of the ground. Thirty-six of the coins are now in the Dačice Municipal Museum. After studying the hoard the writer concludes that it was probably concealed during that period in the fifteenth century when Matthias Corvinus was threatening this part of Moravia.

KŘÍŽEK, FRANTIŠEK. Nález ve Velkém Jeníkově, okres Dačice (Find at Velky Janikov, District of Dačice). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), p. 214.

A clay vessel containing 120 fifteenth and early sixteenth century coins, found by a farmer's son while working in the fields at Velky Janikov (District of Dačice, Moravia) in 1938, was sent to Brno for study and attribution. The find, unfortunately, was dispersed, but a record with pertinent details is kept in the Dačice archives.

KROHA, TYLL. Kleine Kölner Münzgeschichte. In: *Universitätsführer Köln 1958* (Cologne, 1958), pp. 195-201, illus., 2 pls.

A survey of the monetary history of Cologne, from Postumus (259-

268) to the twentieth century. Seven coins are illustrated on the plates, two within the text. PB

KRUPIČKA, JINDŘICH. Nález v Bělé pod Bezděsem (Find at Bela pod Bezdezem). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 208-210.

While digging in his garden at Bela pod Bezdezem (Bohemia) in November, 1953 a man came upon a clay pot containing 711 coins which had circulated in that region during the fifteenth century. He presented the find to the Bela pod Bezdezem Museum.

The specimens found were chiefly gros and pfennigs, and are listed by place, ruler (with dates) and denomination. The latest coin is a gros of Hedvig of Saxony (1458-1511) which permits dating time of burial to the period ca. 1470-1481.

KRUPIČKA, JINDŘICH. Nález v Dnebohu, okr. Mnichovo Hradiště (Find at Dnebohu, District of Mnichovo, Hradoste). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 210-211.

Saxon-Meissen issues of Friedrich II formed the chief contents of a hoard of 383 fifteenth century coins discovered at Dnebohu (Bohemia) in 1931. Time of burial is estimated at sometime between 1470 and 1480.

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Le droit monétaire dans la région de Vich pendant la reconquête espagnole. Essai sur les traditions carolingiennes en relation avec les tendances géopolitiques de l'Espagne pendant le moyen âge. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 209-232.

The bishops of Vich, in the eastern Pyrenees, issued a relatively limited denarial coinage between the early eleventh (or late tenth) and the thirteenth century. This article consists of a study of such documentary material as is available regarding the coinage rights of the bishops up to the time when they were disposed of to James II of Barcelona (1315). Two further items of interest concern Bishop Berengar's legacy of his coining equipment to the church of Vich in 1100 and the oath taken by the bishop in 1174 not to alter the weight or alloy of his coins. PC

LOPEZ, R. S. I primi cento anni di storia documentata della banca a Genova. In: *Studi in Onore di Armando Saporì*, Vol. 1 (Milan, 1957), pp. 217-253.

While the writer makes no mention of coinage in this review of early Genoese banking history, his article is nevertheless of numismatic interest in that it presents data from the cartularies and notarial documents.

Genoa yields the earliest documentary sources for the development of banking, the origins of which revert to the financial crisis brought about by the costly conquests of Almeria and Tortosa in 1146-48. From this starting point Professor Lopez traces the influence of foreign elements;

he notes the important role played by the Piacentini, attributable no doubt to their strong commercial and political ties with Genoa. Topics such as the structure of the various banking firms and the operations of the Leccacorvo family are treated in detail. HLA

MAGNAGUTI, ALESSANDRO. Luci pisanelliane e mantegnesche sulle monete dei Gonzaga. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 45-62, illus.

The designs of the grosso of Gian Francesco Gonzaga as Marquis of Mantua (1432-44) and the first ducat of his successor Lodovico II (1444-78), argues the writer, were the work of Pisanello; similarly, various other coins of Lodovico II, together with the ducat of Federico I (1478-84) and the anonymous quattrini with the head of Vergil should be attributed to Mantegna. PG

MALÁ, ALENA. Dva poslední inventáře jachymovské mincovny (Two Late Inventory Lists from the Jachymov Mint). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 181-196. With Russian and French Summaries.

Two inventory lists of the Jachymov (Joachimsthal) mint, dated 1668 and 1670 respectively, are preserved in the Prague National Archives. They describe the mint, list its current holdings, and include various annotations and remarks added by succeeding officials which indicate damage suffered to tools and the removal of instruments to other mints. Comparison of the lists with the 1642 inventory previously published by Mme. Nohejlová-Prátová (*Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 18, 1942, pp. 27 ff.) shows the steady decline of this once important mint during the ensuing years.

MARIĆ, RATISLAV. Serbian Coinage of the Middle Ages. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 649-661, illus.

Following a brief summary of Serbia's history, from its establishment as a state in the second half of the twelfth century to its subjugation by Turkey in 1459, is a comprehensive, illustrated survey of the coinage. The numerous phases covered include prototypes, inscriptions, metals, coinage rights, mints and mint marks, coin weights and debasement, and the following chronological divisions: (1) Period of Kings (1217-1346), (2) Period of Emperors (1346-1402), (3) Period of Despots (1402-1459). A concluding paragraph deals with Serbian numismatic literature. The author is curator of the coin collection in the Yugoslavian National Museum, and has been most active in helping restore the losses suffered during the Second World War. JRF

MASLENIKOV, O. A. Broad Overstrike Ruble of 1742. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (July, 1959), pp. 87-89, pl., illus.

Rubles of Empress Elizabeth II of Russia (1741-1761) show marks of earlier designs on both obverse and reverse, testifying to the dynastic struggle between the Miloslavsky and Naryshkin branches of the family of Tsar Alexis Mikhailovich (1645-1676) over succession to the empire left behind by Peter the Great (d. 1725). When Elizabeth was proclaimed empress in 1741 and the throne reverted to the Naryshkin line, all coins of her predecessor, the infant John, were recalled for "repair" (i.e. scraping and re-surfacing) prior to re-issue with Elizabeth's own image and coat of arms. Specimens from the writer's collection are illustrated.

GHN

MORRIS, E. J. Irish Coin Designs. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (July-Dec., 1958), pp. 206-210.

After the designing of the coinage of the Irish Free State had been thrown open to public competition, six chosen artists were supplied with photographs of Greek coins (depicting horse, bull and hare), famous hunters, a harp, a wolfhound, and some specimens of Gaelic script. The sixty-six designs duly received were anonymously presented to a committee for examination and final choice, which when made public showed that all those chosen were by one and the same artist, Percy Metcalfe of London. Apart from the substitution of Eire for Saorstat Eireann, the new coins have remained unchanged and are considered to be among the most beautiful of the modern era.

MURARI, OTTORINO. I presunti "mezzi denari" veronesi dell'imperatore Ottone I. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 37-44, pl. 4.

Murari argues convincingly that the supposed half denari of Otto I struck at Verona are ordinary denari which by accident or deliberate clipping have lost their cup-shaped and somewhat fragile border. Support for his view can be obtained by comparing the coin illustrated in Magnaguti V (no. 129) with no. 857 in the Ratto sale of January 20, 1956, which shows how easily a portion of the rim can become detached from coins of this type.

PG

NAU, ELISABETH. Heller aus dem Münzfund von Sievernich, Kreis Düren, vergraben nach 1369. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 401-407, pls. 9-10.

In discussing ninety-three hellers of Schwäbisch Hall, part of a Rhenish hoard buried ca. 1370, the author suggests a new chronology for the type. Twenty-one specimens are illustrated. PB

NEMEŠKAL, LUBOMÍR. Dodatek k nálezu ze Lžina u Soběslavi (Addition to the Find from Lzin, near Sobeslav). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 201-202.

Supplements the author's report on the find from Lzin, southern Bohemia (cf. *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2, 1955, pp. 171-176) since which time thirty-six additional specimens have been acquired by the Sobeslav Municipal Museum; they include thirty Prague gros issued by Vaclav IV (1378-1419), two struck by Charles IV (1364-1378) and two Austrian pfennigs of Albrecht V (1411-1439). The hoard was probably buried ca. 1467.

NEMEŠKAL, LUBOMÍR. Dva nálezy pražských grošů v Bzenci na Moravě (Two Finds of Prague Gros at Bzenec, Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 181-185.

During excavations in the village of Bzenec (Moravia) in September, 1954 workmen found a clay pot containing a considerable number of Prague gros. Although most were dispersed, 157 specimens (155 struck by Vaclav IV, 1378-1419, two by Charles IV, 1346-1378) were retained and sent to the Prague National Museum for attribution.

In October, 1954 a second hoard was discovered at the same place; it contained 543 Prague gros (540 issued by Vaclav IV and three by Charles IV) and is preserved intact in the Numismatic Department of the National Museum.

NEMEŠKAL, LUBOMÍR. Nález ve Fláji (Okr. Duchcov) (Find at Flaje, District of Duchcov). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 224-225.

Twenty-four European silver coins were found in a leather purse during construction work at Flaje (Czechoslovakia) in 1954 and sent to the Numismatic Department of the National Museum (Prague) for attribution; they included Bohemian, Silesian, Austrian, Hungarian, Polish, German and Swedish issues, the latest a 1/84 taler of Bishop Markvart Sebastian of Bamberg struck in 1685. The purse is thought to have been concealed shortly after this date.

NINGER, DOBROSLAV. Pražský groš Ferdinanda I. s "Ypsilony" (A Prague Gros of Ferdinand I with "Y"). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 5 (June, 1959), pp. 18-19, illus. With German Summary.

In the Latin inscription found on a variant of a Prague gros of

Ferdinand I struck at Kutná Hora (Kuttenberg) in 1539, the letter *ɿ*, whenever it occurs, is replaced by *ʏ*. The most likely explanation of this peculiarity is that the die cutter intentionally used *ʏ* for phonetic reasons.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. In memoriam Gustavu Skalskému. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 5-18.

The distinguished Czech scholar and numismatist Gustav Skalsky died in Prague on September 20, 1956. In reviewing his life and accomplishments the writer pays particular attention to his work as founder and director of the Numismatic Department of the National Museum, Prague.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA and P. RADOMĚRSKÝ. Nálezy mincí grošového období z okolí Humpolce (Coin Finds of the Gros Period from the Environs of Humpolec). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 185-202.

The writers discuss thirteen hoards of gros which had circulated during the fifteenth century; they were discovered at various times and sites in the vicinity of Humpolec (Bohemia) and are now in the Humpolec Municipal Museum. Circumstances under which the hoards were discovered are given, and the specimens from each listed by number, weight, denomination and issuing authority, together with pertinent bibliographical references.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Nový pohled na české mincovnictví 14. století (New View of 14th Century Bohemian Coinage). In: *Časopis Národního Muzea*, Vol. 125, No. 2 (1956), pp. 130-145, pl. With Russian and French Summaries.

Using information obtained from recent research — much of it her own work — the writer discusses fourteenth century Bohemian coinage in general, giving particular attention to the small concave bracteates (nummi and hellers) struck during the second half of the century; the Prague gros was reckoned at seven nummi or fourteen hellers, the nummi being both larger and heavier than the heller. The article also points out the significance of Charles IV's introduction of these small coins in Bohemia.

PETROVIĆ, JOZO. Numizmatički izvještaji - V. Dinarići iz Brčkog (A Find of Hungarian Coins from Brčko). In: *Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja* (1958), pp. 241-242, pl.

A hoard of Hungarian denars was recently discovered at a state farm in the environs of Brčko (N. E. Bosnia, Yugoslavia) and sent by the management to the Sarajevo Museum. Two of the pieces were issued

by the Hungarian king Karl Robert (1308-1342), the remainder by his son Louis I (1342-1393). Line drawings illustrate obverses and reverses of seven of the coins, together with the broken pot in which they were found.

PETRTYL, JOSEF. Nález v Hradci Králové z.r. 1886 (Find at Hradec Kralove in 1886). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 202-207.

In a detailed study of coinage technique viewed against an historical background the writer re-evaluates and arranges chronologically 2080 coins from a hoard found at Hradec Kralove (Bohemia) in 1886 and now housed in the Hradec Kralove Municipal Museum. The find contained for the most part fifteenth century Bohemian, Austrian and South German coins and its contents have been arranged in accordance with the classification established for the coins from the Doubravice finds.

The evidence obtained from the study of the hoard has clarified problems connected with the coinage during the regency of George of Podebrad (1457-71).

POSPÍŠIL, A. Slánský nález mincí (Coin Find at Slany). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 220-227.

While repairing a street at Slany (District of Dačice, Moravia) in October, 1948 a workman discovered a vessel containing 973 sixteenth and seventeenth century coins. The find was presented to the Slany District Museum. On the same day, digging at the same place, the director of this museum came upon a similar vessel containing 1579 coins. Since the two finds were alike in content and were made under identical circumstances they are studied together, the specimens being listed by country, ruler and denomination. The latest coin — a gros of Ferdinand II struck at Goslar in 1620 — indicates a time of burial ca. 1621, the year of the Battle of the White Mountain at which Ferdinand defeated the protestant rulers and won back Bohemia.

PRIEUR, PIERRE. La monnaie de Troyes sous les règnes d'Henri IV et de Louis XIII 1594-1643. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 165-208.

A continuation of the author's earlier articles on the activity of the mint of Troyes in the sixteenth century (cf. *Revue Numismatique*, 1951-54), and like them based mainly on mint records in the *Archives Nationales*.
PG

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. *Die Münzen Salzburgs*. Graz, Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, 1959. 289 pp., illus., 27 pls.

This new publication, written by the foremost living authority on the

subject of Salzburg coinage and produced with the assistance of the International Association of Numismatists, comprises the first of a contemplated series dealing with coins of specific regions. It is not intended as a corpus, but rather as a complete guide to the types. The earlier comprehensive work by Bernhard & Roll, long out of print, was somewhat difficult to use since it recorded all minor varieties, including insignificant variations of punctuation. Probszt's book, on the other hand, is well and conveniently arranged by denomination, and by dates within each type; main types are illustrated. It includes well written introductions to the mediaeval and modern coinages of the archbishopric (for which translations are provided in English and French), and a further feature which will be found useful to collectors of the series, namely a list of prices (realized or fixed) for the majority of the coins listed.

HG

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Falskmyntning. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 4 (1959), cols. 158-160.

Deals with the forging of coins in Scandinavia during the mediaeval period, with particular attention given to legislation, contemporary cases, preserved specimens and so forth. The writer also discusses recent forgeries of mediaeval coins, produced for the purpose of deceiving collectors.

LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Florin. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 4 (1959), cols. 430-433.

Coin finds, and contemporary documents such as accounts with the Holy See are used to illustrate the growth and development of the mediaeval florin in Scandinavia. Various types of *florenus* are discussed — *de camera*, *de Florentia*, etc.

LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Franska mynt i Norden. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 4 (1959), cols. 581-582.

Deals with the occurrence of mediaeval French coins in Scandinavia during the period beginning ca. 1100; coins which circulated during the earlier Viking Age are to be discussed in a subsequent article. French coins dated ca. 1100-1250 are very rare in Scandinavia, but later issues, both gold and silver, occur more frequently, particularly the gros tournois and sterling imitations. Frequent reference is made to coin finds and contemporary documents.

LL

RENGJEO, IVAN. *Corpus der mittelalterlichen Münzen von Kroatien, Slavonien, Dalmatien und Bosnien*. Graz, Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, 1959. 142 pp., 26 pls.

Ljubica's monumental work on mediaeval Balkan coinage appeared in 1875, but because of its language was difficult to use. The German text of Rengjoe's new corpus now greatly simplifies the study of this diversified coinage. Nearly 2,000 specimens are accurately described with references to earlier literature (in many cases with indication of present location), and the combination of photographic and line drawing illustrations, although somewhat uneven, adds considerably to the book's value. HG

RENGJEO, IVAN. Dvije neobjavljene varijante novca bana Tvertka (1353-1377) (Two Unpublished Variants of a Coin of Ban Tvertko, 1353-1377). In: *Numismatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 4, Nos. 8-9 (1957), pp. 11-12, illus.

Two new variants of a Bosnian mediaeval denar of Ban Tvertko are described and illustrated. The obverse shows the ruler's effigy, with legend in Gothic characters; the reverse depicts a standing Christ within *mandorla*. Thirty-eight varieties of this coin are now known.

ROLLAND, HENRI. Trouvaille de Montrieux-le-Vieux com. de Méounes (Var). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 244-246.

A hoard of 424 (or possibly 425) coins of the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries found in 1954, 422 of which were royaux coronats or their halves issued at Marseilles by the kings of Aragon (as Counts of Provence) from 1186 onward; the coins fall into two groups, showing marked differences of style which are important for their dating. Two other coins which certainly formed part of the hoard were a twelfth century denier à la mitre of Arles (Poey d'Avant 3933) and a denier raymondin of the second type (Poey d'Avant 3726) attributed to Raymond VII of Provence (1222-49). The writer attributes the hoard to 1225-30, but there is a possibility that it contained a menut of Raymond Berengar V first struck in 1243. If this is correct, the date would be two decades later. PG

ROOVER, RAYMOND de. Cambium ad Venetias: Contribution to the History of Foreign Exchange. In: *Studi in Onore di Armando Saporì*, Vol. 1 (Milan, 1957), pp. 631-648, tabs

In the ledger of Lazzaro di Giovanni Bracci the writer has discovered records of twelve cases of *cambium ad Venetias* (i.e. the fictitious exchange of foreign currencies). After discussing the exact nature of such transactions and the profits resulting from their use he takes up the attitudes of doctors and theologians toward the practice. The fear of usury was ever present and colored the thinking of the various canonists who dealt with the problem. HLA

ROSSI, REINO. *The Coins of Finland 1860-1956*. Helsinki, The Bank of Finland Institute for Economic Research, 1957. 13 pp., pl.

Although the first Finnish coins were struck in 1864, the year in which the construction of the mint was completed, the country's monetary system dates to 1860. The present survey includes five tables, the first giving information concerning coins struck in accordance with the Currency Act (amended June 15, 1956), the second presenting changes in the composition, weight and size of coins as enacted from 1860 to 1953; tables 3-5 list, respectively, coins issued from 1864 to 1956, coins withdrawn, and coins in circulation (excluding gold and silver issues prior to 1926). Previous editions of the survey have appeared in French, the last in 1942.

SCHULENBURG, OTTO. Fund von Lauerhof bei Lübeck, vergraben um 1390. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 488-492.

Describes a hoard of 169 silver coins of the late fourteenth century, discovered in 1956 near Lübeck and now in the *Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte*. Among the mints represented are: Lübeck, Wismar, Hamburg, Parchim, Stralsund, Güstrow, Lüneburg, Rostock, Flensburg and Visby. PB

STRÖMBÄCK, DAG. Krona och klave. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 144-148. With English Summary.

In the Swedish expression *krona och klave* ("cross or pile", "heads or tails"), *krona* refers to the side of a Swedish coin which bears a crown; *klave* signifies a cattle yoke or collar, which resembles in form the shield with rounded lower portion found on some Swedish coins (examples from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are given). Also illustrated are two examples of *klave*, one designed for oxen, the other used for holding bird snares. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Norges nye mynter. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 25-27, illus.

New Norwegian coins were issued in 1958 in denominations of 1 krone, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 and 1 øre; the monogram of King Olaf V (1957-) is inscribed on the obverse of the 10, 2 and 1 øre pieces, while the others bear his portrait; reverses depict birds, and such animals as horse, lion, elk and squirrel. With but three exceptions, the coins were modeled by Professor Per Palle Storm and were struck at the Kongsberg mint; the models were ordered by the Department of Finance without giving consideration to other authorities. Meanwhile, acting on the suggestions of the State Herald H. Traetteberg and the head of the Oslo

University Coin Cabinet, other models had been prepared at the Royal Mint by its chief engraver Øivind Hansen. The obverse of Hansen's design (a crowned monogram) was eventually accepted for the 10, 2 and 1 øre issues, but neither his portrait of the king nor his reverse design of the Norwegian coat of arms was considered. The new coins stirred up a barrage of criticism in the press, and to this the writer adds his own objections, artistic and otherwise. He points out that the Norwegian coat of arms, one of the oldest in the world, has for the first time in Norwegian monetary history disappeared from the coins, and that the various animals depicted have no heraldic significance for Norway.

LL

TURNWALD, KRISTIÁN. Nový český periferijní denár? (A New Czech Peripheral Denar?). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 5 (June, 1959), pp. 8-9, illus. With German Summary.

Publishes a very interesting denar from the writer's own collection, an imitation of the classical Bavarian prototype. The combination of the reverse and obverse legends as found on the Bavarian coin, the use of the upper die with the cross, the fabric, and other circumstances lead to the conclusion that the piece is of peripheral origin and was possibly struck at Libice, the feudal residence of the Slavníkovci.

UDINA MARTORELL, FEDERICO. Los alfonsinos de oro, primera acuñación de este metal en la Corona de Aragón (1339). In: *Numisma*, No. 29 (Nov.-Dec., 1957), pp. 9-17, 4 pls.

In the course of research among mint documents in the *Archivo del Real Patrimonio* the writer discovered that gold was struck by the Kingdom of Aragon in 1339, i.e. at least seven years before the issue of *florines* at Perpignan. The information came to light in an expense account book which covers the period August, 1338 to August, 1340, on the first folio of which are listed the expenses incurred by the mintmaster Arnaldo Lor in preparation for the striking of *alfonsinos de oro* at Cáller. On the verso of folio 7, within the section for 1339 accounts, the following statement appears: "item met en data lo dit maestre a la cort per xxx milia DCCCXLII alfonsins dor qui son batuts en la dita sequa." The writer points out that as far as is known, these *alfonsinos de oro* struck in 1339 have completely disappeared.

UNGER, EMIL. *Magyar éremhatározó. Ujkor. I. Füzet (1526-1657). II. Füzet (1657-1740)*. Budapest, 1958. 36 pp., 42 pls.

Part one contains a check list of Hungarian coins from Ferdinand I (1526) to Ferdinand III (1657). Part two lists and describes those issued from Leopold I (1657) to Charles VI (1740). Although the

descriptions are not detailed, the information given is sufficient for identification. The main types in both parts are illustrated by line drawings.

VALENTOVÁ, EVA. Nález mincí v Leviciach (Coin Find at Levice). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 228-229.

In the course of reclamation work along the Podluzanka river (at a site west of the railway station at Levice, Slovakia) workmen found a clay vessel containing 131 silver coins. They were issued by Leopold I during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and are listed chronologically by place of issue and denomination.

VALENTOVÁ, EVA. Nález mincí v Strekove (Slovensko) (Coin Find at Strekov, Slovakia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), p. 215.

A teacher, working on his land at Strekov (Slovakia) in 1955 found a considerable number of denars, seventy-five of which he presented to the local Archaeological Institute; the coins were all struck at the Kremnica mint during the sixteenth century by Ferdinand I, Maximilian II and Rudolf II, the latest specimen being an issue of Rudolf II dated 1597.

VROOM, W. de. Coins of the Netherlands. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Oct., 1958), pp. 25-27.

Beginning with the Pacification of Ghent (1576), followed by the establishment of the Republic of the United Netherlands in 1587, the writer sketches the history of the coinage against a background of Netherlands history. Lists are given of the princes of Orange (*Stadtholders*), kings of the Netherlands, kings of Belgium, and the states which issued coins; these included the Batavian Republic (1795-1806), the Kingdom of Holland (1806-1810), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (1815) and the Kingdom of Belgium (1830).

WALTHER, R. and V. LOECK. Feststellung von Unterprägen auf mittelalterlichen Hohlpfennigen durch Röntgenaufnahmen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 9 (1958), pp. 100-101.

When the Karrin hoard was first examined and it was suspected that some 200 of its 4000 pieces might have been overstruck, they were photographed with X-ray to bring out the original designs. In the majority of cases ordinary X-ray photographs were sufficient. In others, where it was found necessary to photograph with the help of a fine-focus X-ray tube, the resulting enlarged pictures clearly showed the separation of the earlier and later strikings. Enlargements of ordinary X-ray pictures were inadequate because of the film's coarse grain. HJE

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein bekanntes 4-Dukatenstück Ferdinands II. der Münzstätte Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 8 (1958), p. 84.

A four ducat coin of Ferdinand II, the fifth known, was recently discovered by the writer. It is a gold strike of the quarter taler of 1621 from the mint of Vienna, and bears the mark of the mint master Matthias Fellner. HJE

WENZEL, HERBERT. Eine Probeprägung Josefs II. der Wiener Münzstätte. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1959), pp. 14-15, illus.

Describes a hitherto unknown, undated uniface pattern coin of Emperor Joseph II from the period 1780-90. The newly discovered die may be the pattern for a four ducat piece, a rare denomination issued under this emperor which is known only in a few specimens. HG

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unedierter Doppeltaler des Erzherzogs Ferdinand. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (1959), pp. 8-9.

Morosini 282 is a very scarce taler of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria on which the G of the inscription D G ARCHIDVX AVSTRIAE is omitted. The writer describes a double taler of Ferdinand with the same error, but struck from different dies. ILM

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unedierter Vierteltaler Ferdinands III. aus der Münzstätte Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (1959), p. 27.

Describes a hitherto unknown quarter taler of Ferdinand III struck at Vienna in 1639. Ten ducat pieces, ducats, half talers, a quarter taler klippe, groschen, and two pfennigs were known and listed by Miller zu Aichholz, but all issues of 1639 are rare. The newly discovered quarter taler proves that dies were made for a regular issue, and not for the pattern klippe only. HG

WENZEL, HERBERT. Die 10 Dukaten-Stücke Ferdinands III aus der Wiener Münzstätte. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 9 (1958), pp. 95-96.

The ten ducat pieces of Ferdinand III struck at Vienna separate into two periods: those of 1639-1646 with the "crane" mark of the mint master H. J. Stadler, and those of 1650-1657 with the "triangle in circle" mark of J. C. Richthausen. A study of such of the known specimens as the author was able to examine disclosed that references to these coins as *gold strikes of silver talers* (cf. Miller zu Aichholz and Cejnek)

are incorrect. In the first period, the taler dies show the coat of arms in a shield, whereas in the case of the ten ducat dies it is enclosed in an oval; in both cases the arms appear on the breast of a crowned double eagle. In period two the ten ducat pieces all show a crowned double eagle, while the talers depict a large coat of arms. On this basis Wenzel revises the statements made by both of the above authors by stating which of the known pieces are gold strikes from taler dies, and which silver pieces may have been struck from ten ducat dies. HJE

WESCHKE, JOCHEN. Noch einmal: Der Schüsselpfennigfund von Mühlhausen (Thüringen), vergraben um 1525. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 453-460, pl. 23.

Catalogue of 1350 silver *Schüsselpfennige*, part of a hoard from Mühlhausen (Thuringia) buried ca. 1525. The following mints are represented: Palatinate, Mayence, Trier, Cologne, Hessen, Jülich-Berg, Speyer, Brunswick, Osnabrück, Worms, Frankfurt, and Wertheim. Thirty-four coins are reproduced on the plate. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Halbbatzenfund aus Rot, Kreis Wiesloch, 1841, vergraben nach 1542. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), pp. 493-495.

A hoard of 1048 silver coins, unearthed in Baden in 1841, contained small denominations only, chiefly of South German mints. Date of the latest issue was 1542. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Hellerfund zu Stürzenhard, Kreis Buchen, vergraben um 1290. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 11 (1957), p. 487.

Unearthed in Baden in 1839, a hoard of 6500 hellers of Schwäbisch Hall is thought to have been buried in the late thirteenth century. PB

YVON, JACQUES. Triens mérovingien trouvé à Luc-sur-Mer. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 242-243, illus.

A Merovingian coin of an uncertain ecclesiastical mint from west-central France. It carries the legend *Racio basilici* and the name of a moneyer Baudolenus. PG

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Mercian Coinage of Eadgar. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 4 (April, 1959), p. 76.

A find from Caernarvonshire noted in Bonser's *Anglo-Saxon and Celtic Bibliography* (Oxford, 1957, item 9101) contained two coins of Eadgar,

both belonging to a *BMC* variety which substitutes rosettes and annulets for the trefoils and crosses characteristic of *BMC* Type I. Six representative hoards published (or republished) during the last twenty years contain coins of this ruler with and without rosette, and study of the mint signatures produces overwhelming evidence for the device as a Mercian privy-mark, at least as far as the reign of Eadgar is concerned. In connection with his full-length study of this coinage, now in preparation, the writer requests readers to forward details of coins of Eadgar thought to have been found south of a line from the Mersey to the Humber, which may be of great importance to re-consideration of the place of *BMC* Type II in the chronology of the reign. The suggestion is made that Type II perhaps paralleled Type VI, being issued as a "trade-coin" for use outside the English kingdom. GHN

LINECAR, H. W. A. *British Commonwealth Coinage*. London, Ernest Benn, 1959. 291 pp., front., 26 pls., map.

With a keen awareness of the scope of his subject, the author claims for his book no more than the status of an introduction to the vast and complex field of British Colonial and Commonwealth coinage. Each of the forty-one regional chapter divisions is preceded by a map and historical sketch of the area covered. Coins are listed by types, and plate illustrations are of excellent quality. HG

WRIGHT, L. V. W. *Colonial and Commonwealth Coins. A Practical Guide to the Series. Fully illustrated with facsimile reproductions*. London, Harrap, 1959. 236 pp., illus.

This compilation includes only silver and base metal coins struck under British Colonial administration or issued by member countries of the present British Commonwealth. A handy reference arrangement in the form of a catalogue is followed, with descriptions limited to metal, denomination and date. The majority of the types are illustrated within the text. HG

UNITED STATES

BORAKER, H. L. The Old Lincoln Cent. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 281-284.

When first released, the original Lincoln cent was generally highly praised; the only justifiable complaint concerned the size of the designer's initials, which were more prominent than those on other coins. Coinage was resumed after these letters had been removed from the dies, but

smaller letters were added in 1918. Metallic composition of the cent was changed twice during World War II but reverted to pre-war standard in 1946. Forgeries of the rarities in this series include a recent alteration of the 1944 D to 1914 D.

JRF

GLASER, C. L. Facts and Fantasy about Models for U. S. Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 1634-1636, illus.

Relates various facts and fallacies concerning the models said to have been used by designers of the following coins: 1792 half disme, Flying Eagle cent, Indian Head cent, Morgan dollar (1878-1929), 1907 ten dollar gold, and Indian Head nickel.

GHN

HAMMER, TED. Lincoln Cent Gets New Reverse. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 774-775, illus.

Minting of the Lincoln cent with its new Lincoln Memorial reverse began on January 2, 1959, thereby terminating a fifty year period during which more than twenty-five billion cents with the original Brenner design were issued. The article includes short biographical notes on Brenner, together with mention of the mysterious 1922 cent without mint mark and the 1943 zinc-coated steel cent, issued in that year as a means of conserving copper for the war effort.

GHN

KNIGHT, H. M. *A Simplified Guide to Collecting American Coins*. Garden City, N. Y., Hanover House, 1959. 157 pp., illus.

The major portion of this work, following an introduction written by R. S. Yeoman and a brief history of U. S. coinage, is largely devoted to a listing of dates and prices. Line drawing illustrations of varying quality appear throughout the text.

HG

KOSOFF, A. Private Gold Coinage of California. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 554-558, illus.

The gold coinage issued by a number of private firms in California from 1849 to 1855 filled a much felt need in that it facilitated trade for the merchant and permitted of a more stable system for the banker. In describing the various denominations issued the writer devotes some attention to the work of the engraver Albert Kuner, mentioning also the rare and unusual pattern or experimental pieces with which this coinage is studied.

GHN

LANE, E. Short Life of U. S. Trade Dollar. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (May, 1959), pp. 59-62, illus.

The U. S. Trade Dollar was issued in the 1870's to compete with

its popular Mexican counterpart in the Oriental market. Unfortunately, it was given additional legal status as a domestic coin — a status not originally intended for it — and in spite of its acceptance and popularity abroad fell a victim to circumstances following a decline in the value of domestic silver toward the end of the decade. “Given intelligent authorization and proper administration, the issue would never have seen domestic circulation and could have had a long and successful career.” FDC

McKINNEY, W. J. Types of United States Quarter Dollars. In: *Stater*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (April, 1959), [pp. 4-6].

Gives the history of the ten major types of quarter dollars struck. HG

NEWMAN, E. P. The Continental Dollar of 1776 meets its Maker. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 915-926, illus., pls.

Identification of the maker's initials EG on one of the principal varieties of the Continental Dollar of 1776 has long presented a challenge to numismatists. The brothers Chapman appear to have been responsible for indicating that they stood for Edward (sometimes referred to as Ephraim) Getz of Lancaster, Pa., but Newman finds no evidence for the existence of such a person. (A Peter Getz is known to have cut the dies for the 1792 Washington President I half dollar, but would have been only twelve years old at the time the continental dollars were prepared; similarly, the silversmith Eliakim Garretson who died in Philadelphia in 1827 at the age of 67 would have been only sixteen in 1776). The writer also refutes his own earlier suggestion that the enigmatic letters may have been the initials of Elbridge Gerry, one of a committee of five appointed to superintend the treasury of the Continental Congress. To supplant these eliminations he then builds up the case for his present conclusion that the initials EG are those of the engraver Elisha Gallaudet, born in New Rochelle, N. Y. in 1730. The case, a strong one, is the result of much patient numismatic and historical research, during the course of which a number of salients facts are established: (1) In 1776 Gallaudet was the only known engraver in either Europe or America with the initials EG; (2) he had engraved the cuts for the paper money of both the colony and the city of New York; (3) the dies for the 1776 Continental currency coinage were evidently cut by an engraver rather than by an experienced die sinker, and the use of parallel lines (as seen on the Continental dollar) is common to the earlier Gallaudet engravings; (4) Robert Monro-Erwin of Forest Hills, Long Island, a living great-great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, remembers visiting another of the family descendants at

Hartford, Conn., in 1911 and being told specifically that EG FECIT on the first United States coinage stood for "Made by Elisha Gallaudet." GHN

NEWMAN, E. P. *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling. Supplemented with Notes on Other Genuine and Counterfeit Massachusetts Silver Coins.* (Numismatic Notes & Monographs No. 142). N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1959. 71 pp., 9 pls.

Only two examples of this shilling are known, the so-called Pembroke specimen now in the British Museum and the Bushnell specimen owned by the late F. C. C. Boyd. Although the coins have proved something of an enigma for over two hundred years, Newman now proves conclusively that they are not contemporary with the Massachusetts coinage of 1652-1682, but are, in reality, English fabrications made at the turn of the seventeenth century by counterstamping genuine Pine Tree shillings with a punch engraved with the design of the Good Samaritan. The words *Fac Simile* on the Pembroke specimen, he explains, relate directly to the biblical story and are not, as formerly supposed, indicative of a reproduction.

Seven willow and oak tree specimens which have come to light since publication of Noe's standard works on the Massachusetts silver are added to the series, and a listing is given of all known forgeries and alterations. HG

PADDEN, J. J. The Mint We Almost Had. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 389-390, illus.

With the discovery of gold in Oregon in 1861 the need for a mint nearer than San Francisco became evident. The 38th Congress approved the establishment of such a mint in Dalles City, Oregon, and construction was begun in 1869, but a bad fire two years later gutted the building. Work was resumed, but by 1875 the gold boom had collapsed and the project was abandoned. JRF

POPKIN, R. J. Dr. Henry Linderman, Mint Director. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 665-666.

Although a graduate in the field of medicine, Linderman preferred government service to private practice. He worked as chief clerk and later as director at the Philadelphia mint, where his enthusiasm helped pave the way for the issue of the U. S. Trade Dollar in the 1870's. Linderman's concern for improvement of the country's monetary system led to his appointment as director of the new Bureau of the Mint in Washington, which office he held until his death in 1879. JRF

THOMPSON, WALTER. Bullion for Early U. S. Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 1617-1620.

It is not generally known that many early U. S. coins were melted down by silversmiths for the manufacture of silverplate and jewelry. In illustration of the situation then obtaining the writer publishes a number of contemporary letters, one of which, dated December 23, 1817 and written by Fletcher V. Gardiner to Robert Patterson, director of the mint, estimates a total of \$300,000 (one third American coins, the remainder old plate, Spanish dollars and other bullion) to have been used for the purpose. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. Establishment of U. S. Minor Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 573-577.

Trials, tribulations and frustrations were endured by the men responsible for the establishment of the modern United States coinage system, whereby an ample supply of small change is assured for all. The earliest recorded suggestion pointing in this direction dates back to 1816, but not until the years immediately following the Civil War was any concrete action taken to put such a proposal into effect. By this time, the lessons stemming from widespread counterfeiting of the country's numerous private trade tokens had been well and truly learned by U. S. government officials. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Gold Bullion used for Coinage of 1836. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 828-833.

Generally speaking, the gold used in early United States coinage was obtained either from its mines or from foreign trade, so when the production of gold coins is seen to have reached an all time high in 1836 it indicates some additional source of supply. This additional bullion, received by the U. S. Government in the form of spoilation claims paid by France for the ravaging of American shipping during the turbulent Napoleonic period, was the result of long and often bitter negotiations between the two countries. Bullion journals for the year 1836 show that \$2,535,000 out of a total of \$4,135,700 can be documented as gold received from the French in the form of indemnity. FDC

THOMPSON, WALTER. How 1943 Bronze Cents Could Be Made. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 1113-1114.

Considering the war-time difficulties under which U. S. mints produced the steel cents of 1943, the writer thinks it quite possible that a small number of bronze specimens may have slipped through the mint inspection system. At the same time, he points out, a hardened steel

cent could have been used as the master die in the production of these coins, outside the mints, by what is known as the motor-vacuum process patented ca. 1872 by H. W. Ladd & Co., manufacturing jewelers of Providence, Rhode Island. Suggestions are made with regard to establishing the authenticity of any bronze 1943 cents encountered. RDC

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Pattersons and the Mint. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 1353-1365, illus.

When Dr. Robert Patterson took over the office of Director of the Mint in 1805 he found a demoralized crew of workmen operating a plant powered by horses. Patterson remodeled the mint, put it on a sound administrative basis, and in 1816 introduced the use of steam power. His son-in-law, Dr. Robert Moore, succeeding him in 1824, brought the mint under one building in a completely new structure and paved the way for the *Seated* conception of Liberty which was introduced by his successor, Dr. Robert Patterson Jr. (1835-1851). As for the conception of what was emblematic of liberty, it may be said without fear of contradiction that no-one exerted a greater influence on the devices used than the Pattersons. More than this, they brought the mint to maturity, and by their combined efforts raised the artistic quality of the coinage to a level commensurate with the country's standing among the nations of the world. GHN

WHITELEY, P. W. The Leshner Story. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24 (1958), Nos. 10 (Oct.), pp. 2041-2053, illus; 11 (Nov.), pp. 2328-2335, illus; 12 (Dec.), pp. 2829-2838, illus.

Although somewhat overshadowed by Colorado's private gold, the octagonal silver "Referendum" coins bearing the name of Joseph Leshner (1838-1918) and minted by him at Victor, Colorado, deserve and fill an important place in the early monetary history of the state. The name "Referendum" indicates that the coins were "referred" to the people for acceptance or rejection and that no one was compelled to accept them against his will. The pieces were struck in silver (.950 fine, with copper alloy) from dies made by Frank Hurd and Herman Otto, and were hand numbered from characters engraved on separate punches. All types and varieties are fully described and illustrated, the descriptions including rarity and known specimens. Frequent reference is made to contemporary issues of the *Victor Daily Record*. GHN

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins. With Premium List*. 17th ed., 1960. Racine, Wisc., Whitman Publ. Co., 1959. 126 pp., illus.

Contributions acknowledged in the foreword to this latest edition of the *Handbook* pertain solely to the evaluations. They show a general

increase of approximately 10% over prices quoted in the previous edition.

HG

YEOMAN, R. S. *1960 Guide Book of United States Coins. Catalog and Price List — 1616 to Date.* Racine, Whitman Publ. Co., 1959. 254 pp., illus.

This new edition of Yeoman's deservedly popular work includes a number of private gold issues which have come to the author's attention during the last few years. Prices show a general increase of approximately 10% over those quoted in the previous issue, reflecting an increased demand on the part of collectors, although commemoratives are not included in the general advance since these, in company with proof sets from 1936 on, were artificially inflated by speculators to a price range out of keeping with the standards of legitimate collectors. Little increase is seen in the price of gold coins, which because of their already high level cannot be expected to attain the popularity of the dollar series and its fractions.

HG

CANADA

Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute. *A Guide Book of Canadian Coins, Currency & Tokens. Fully Illustrated. Catalogue and Price List — 1700 to 1959 A.D.* Winnipeg, Canada, 1958. 152 pp., illus., pls.

A number of unlisted tokens are included in this up-to-date listing of Canadian coins and currency. All types are illustrated, quantities minted are given whenever possible, and prices quoted for six degrees of preservation ranging from *good* to *uncirculated*. As an aid to easy identification, die varieties are illustrated by means of enlarged photographs.

HG

CARMICHAEL, NEIL. *Decimal Coinage* (Canada Coin Catalogue, 7th ed., pt. 1). Toronto, [1959]. 46 pp., illus.

In its newest edition, Part One of Carmichael's catalogue of Canadian coinage has been revised and considerably enlarged. It now records and illustrates every type, from the large cent to the ten dollar gold issue, with approximate retail prices given for each coin (conditions *good* to *uncirculated*). A listing of Newfoundland coinage is included.

HG

GREENE, V. G. The Growth of Numismatics in Canada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 214-216.

Tells of the varying highlights of numismatic interest noticed in Canada during the past seventy-five years. The main interests currently

shown by collectors center around the decimal series and paper currency.

JRF

SHAFFER, NEIL and FRED NEESON. The Large Cents of Canada. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 1127-1129, illus.

Under Canada's decimal system, adopted in 1858, the basic coin authorized was the Large Cent, believed to have been chosen because of its similarity to widely used tokens of the day. Between 1858 and 1920, a period covering the greater part of the reigns of Victoria, Edward VII and George V, 159,968,325 of these coins were struck (chiefly at the mints of Birmingham and London, but after 1908 at the newly established Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa). A table lists the yearly totals issued.

GHN

TAYLOR, H. C. Canadian (?) Sovereigns. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 1637-1639, illus.

Although British sovereigns minted in Canada from 1908 to 1919 bear the Canadian "C" mint mark and were used in Canada as legal tender, the writer feels that they should properly be considered British Imperial rather than Canadian coins.

GHN

WILLEY, R. C. The Development of Canadian Numismatic Literature. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 183-187.

"Over the past forty years serious study of Canadian numismatics has been hampered by the absence of new or the scarcity of earlier literature." Willey pays well deserved tribute to the early Canadian numismatic writers — Atkins, Sandham, Leroux, Breton and others — lists a number of outstanding catalogues and articles which have appeared during the present century, and in conclusion reminds us that several unexplored facets of Canadian numismatics still exist, particularly with regard to medals, Communion tokens, and tokens issued following Confederation.

JRF

WILLIAMS, A. P. Canadian Coins. In: *The Canadian Geographical Journal*, Vol. 58, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 72-81, illus.

An outline of the history of Canada's coinage by a former Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, profusely illustrated with photographs of most of the coin types. It is of interest to note that the obverse die used for the 1936 silver dollar was prepared from the original master die supplied by the Royal Mint when Canadian silver dollars were first authorized in 1911, although no silver dollars were struck in Canada until 1935.

SSC

AUSTRALIA

WEAVER, C. J. 10,000 for the Collector — 65,000 for the Melting Pot. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (July-Dec., 1958), pp. 223-224.

Late in 1935 the Australian Commonwealth Government embarked on its project to melt down and convert to regular coinage the issue of Victorian Centenary florins (described here in detail, with particular attention given to the interpretation of the design). The writer laments that an estimated five-sixths of the total issue was assigned to the furnace, leaving few specimens available for future collectors.

NEW ZEALAND

WESTON, MURRAY. The Coinage of New Zealand. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 142-148, pl.

A brief history of the islands prior to the establishment of a currency system includes various economic factors which help to explain the monetary problems of New Zealand's early settlers. Complete descriptions of present day coins, including commemoratives, are given, and we are reminded that periodically, for over thirty years, recommendations to the government have been made suggesting the adoption of a decimal system.

JRF

LATIN AMERICA

BUTCHER, OCTAVIO. How Interesting is Brazilian Coinage? In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 108-112, illus.

An article touching upon a few unusual gold, silver, nickel and copper coins of Brazil struck over a period of almost three centuries.

JRF

LISMORE, THOMAS. The A. B. C. Dollars of Cuba. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 515-517, illus.

Cuban dollars were struck in New York in 1897 and 1898 by authority of the revolutionary officials, but not until 1915 were coins issued by the Republic; paper money appeared much later, in 1934, in the form of silver certificates. The A. B. C. secret society dissolved after the revolution. Many former members, however, held high positions in subsequent governments, among them Dr. J. Martinez Saenz who was

responsible for the 1934-1939 dollars. Dr. Saenz' explanation of the symbolism incorporated on the coins is given. JRF

McNICKLE, A.J.S. Los escudos de los reyes de España en las monedas coloniales de Mexico. Felipe IV. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 22 (Jan.-March, 1959), pp. 3-10, illus. With English and French Translations.

A continuation of the author's series of articles on coats of arms of Spanish kings as they appear on Mexican coins, again illustrated by enlarged drawings to stress the points covered. A few specimens of Philip IV show the arms of Naples and Sicily, with pales cut to meet the arms of the saltire, which does not appear. Extreme simplification is the outstanding characteristic of the reign.

MOURA SOARES, EDGARD de. *Notas numismáticas*. Rio de Janeiro, 1958. 70 pp., illus.

An introduction to numismatics, with emphasis placed on the coinage of Brazil. Brief notes help explain the history and development of currency and coinage by naming the various media of exchange, metals and materials used and the technique employed in the striking of coins. The coinage of Brazil is presented in tabular form under the headings Colonial Brazil and Independent Brazil, with coins of the Republic listed chronologically (1889-1957). A section devoted to countermarks is found especially interesting. Principal types are illustrated by line drawings, and a selective bibliography appears on pages 67-70.

PRADEAU, A. F. A Mexican Municipal Coin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (April, 1959), p. 393, illus.

Describes the earliest known copper coin of the State of Sonora, which may have been struck at the Durango mint. JRF

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Virgin Islands — Tortola. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67 (1959), No. 6 (June), pp. 116-119, illus; Nos. 7-8 (July-August), pp. 139-141.

Prior to 1801, Portuguese, Spanish and French coinage, much of it mutilated, was used and accepted in the British Virgin Islands; it was rated locally in *dollars, bits* and *dogs*, with currency values expressed in sterling. In order to create an insular coinage, the stamping of silver and copper with special marks was begun in 1801. Despite a Proclamation of 1804 declaring it invalid, the coinage became firmly established and was not finally retired from circulation until 1892. The Act of 1801 specified five denominations in silver and one in copper. A Tortola Bill relating to gold coinage was read before the Assembly on December

8 of that year, but no official stamping or plugging of gold appears to have taken place in the Islands. Silver and copper denominations, circulating values, types, double stamps, erroneous attributions, etc. are discussed in considerable detail with frequent reference to Wood's *Coinage of the West Indies*, and extracts from official Council minutes are quoted from the years 1801, 1824 and 1829. GHN

ISLAMIC

DUPLESSY, J. La circulation des monnaies arabes en Europe occidentale du VIII^e au XIII^e siècle. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 101-163.

A valuable listing of western hoards in which Islamic coins have been found, together with a conspectus of references found in contemporary literature, both vernacular and Latin, and an assessment of recent writings on the subject. If one excludes hoards of Viking origin containing 'Abbāsīd and Sāmānīd dirhems which reached the west via Russia and Scandinavia, it would appear that positive evidence for the presence of Islamic coins in western Europe before the twelfth century is somewhat slender. Only in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries is there good evidence for Islamic gold being imported on an extensive scale. The author disagrees with Grierson's interpretation of the mancus. PG

EHRENKREUTZ, A. S. Studies in the Monetary History of the Near East in the Middle Ages. The Standard of Fineness of Some Types of Dinars. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 2, Pt. 2 (May, 1959), pp. 128-161, diagrs.

For the first time, the fineness of a large number of Arab dinars (450 specimens in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society) has been analyzed by the specific gravity method. Ehrenkreutz points out that numismatists and economic historians have hitherto been satisfied to refer in general terms to "the Arab dinar" without reference to specific period or locality. In a series of tables he then proceeds to analyze several groups of dinars (post-reform Umayyad, 'Abbāsīd "mintless", Ṭulūnīd, 'Abbāsīd at Baghdād, Buwayhīd at Baghdād, pre-Ṭulūnīd, pre-Ikhshīdīd and Ikhshīdīd Egypt and provincial). The evidence shows among other things that except for Buwayhīd Baghdād, the period between the Ṭulūnīds and the Ikhshīdīds in Egypt, and the final decades of the 'Abbāsīds at Baghdād, the dinar maintained a standard of gold fineness of 96% or better; that provincial coinage under the Ṭulūnīds and Ikhshīdīds was inferior to that of the capital, and that the dinar of Egypt down to the second half of the tenth century was in general finer (98%) than that of Baghdād.

This interesting and important article is unfortunately marred by a number of typographical errors. GCM

MILES, G. C. *Excavation Coins from the Persepolis Region*. (Numismatic Notes & Monographs No. 143). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1959. 124 pp., 21 pls., map.

In presenting 1051 coins found during the Persepolis excavations, Dr. Miles has followed with his usual thoroughness the system which he successfully adopted in previous publications, namely that of first describing the individual coins and then discussing specimens of unusual or particular interest. Over half of the coins are 'Abbāsīd, the great majority earlier than the eleventh century A.D. A number of hitherto unknown issues are identified (e.g. the earliest Shiraz coin, p. 47), but by far the most significant part of the book lies in the historical and iconographic commentaries which accompany the more remarkable issues; thus pp. 66-7 on an unusual Koranic quotation, pp. 29-32 on the flaming headdress, p. 39 on turbans, and so on. The most important remarks concern Sasanian and pre-reform Umayyad coinage, which in spite of the numerous studies made by Miles, Walker and others continues to surprise by the variety of its themes and motives. Excellent indices accompany the monograph, but the plates are not always very clear, perhaps because of the poor state of preservation of some of the coins. oc

PETRIE, A. E. H. Umayyad Dirhems of Spain from the Alhambra at Granada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 315-319, 336, 3 pls.

Ten dirhems of al-Andalus ranging in date from 160-202 H., illustrated and described, with general historical background. The author states that the coins were acquired from a curio dealer in Granada and implies that they were found in excavations in "the lower and earlier stages" of the Alhambra. All the specimens are of known varieties. GCM

ŠTĚPKOVÁ, JARMILA. Das Wort Kinšār im Reisebericht des Ibrāhīm b. Ja'kub. In: *Archiv Orientální*, Vol. 25 (1957), pp. 38-44.

The word in question designates a value or coin denomination current ca. 965 A.D. in Prague and at the same time familiar to the Arabs in Spain, of which country the traveller was a native. The author examines and rejects various previously suggested interpretations and identifies *qinshār* as the singular form of *danānīr qanāshir*, the Spanish-Arab term occurring in written sources for the European silver denier. GCM

SASANIAN

GÖBL, ROBERT. Zu einigen Fälschungen vorislamischer orientalischer Münzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (1959), pp. 1-4, illus.

Six forgeries are described: three gold Sasanian coins, a silver didrachm of Chosroes II, a Kushan silver coin of Vima Kadphises-Kaniska and an uncertain gold piece of Iranian origin. ILM

AFRICA

DAVENPORT, J. S. *The Silver Dollars of Africa*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1959. 42 pp., illus.

A short, useful work listing and describing the various crown-size silver coins which have circulated on the African continent, to which is appended a list of valuations. Each separate type is illustrated. HC

H., L. F. A Modern Gold Rarity. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 1338-1339, illus.

The gold one pound piece of Thomas Francois Burgers of the South Africa Republic constitutes one of the rarities of modern gold coinage. Born in Cape Colony in 1834, Burgers returned to South Africa after taking the degree of Doctor of Theology in Holland, and after ministering for eight years in the Dutch Reform Church was elected president of the South Africa Republic (Transvaal) on July 1, 1872. Intrigued by the idea of circulating coins bearing his own portrait, he had 256.275 ounces of rough alluvial gold converted to coinage by the firm of Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham, England. Of the 827 specimens struck, one was given to each member of the Volkraad (Parliament) and the balance used to pay various creditors. The coins are said to have sold for \$125 a few years after issuance, and now list as high as \$500. FDC

MEINHARDT, GÜNTHER. *Die Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen deutschen Schutzgebiete. Heft 3. Kamerun*. Göttingen, 1959. 37 pp.

Meinhardt's pamphlet on the media of exchange used in the Cameroons marks the third in a series dealing with the monetary history of the former German protectorates. Prior to the German introduction of hard coin and paper money before World War I (a currency based on the mark system except that the taler was used in place of the five mark piece) native currency took the form of tea leaves, bronze ingots, etc.; the paper money became obsolete by 1915, but the hard coinage

retained its value up to 1930. Today's currency is partly French, partly English, in accordance with the trusteeships given those countries in 1946. HG

ISRAEL

Israel Numismatic Society. *13 Years of the Israel Numismatic Society 1945-1959*. Jerusalem/Tel Aviv, The Society, 1959. 28 pp.

Included in the report of the history, activities and achievements of the Israel Numismatic Society during its initial period are listings of publications sponsored and lectures given. A concluding bibliography contains works of the following members: A. Reifenberg, E. L. Sukenik, Stella Ben-Dor, J. Meyshan (Mestschanski), A. Hamburger, L. Kadman, B. Kanael, A. Kindler, E. W. Klimowsky and M. Narkis. ILM

KADMAN, LEO. *Israel's Money. A Catalogue of the Coins, Medals and Bank-Notes issued in the State of Israel 1948-1959*. (Israel Numismatic Society, Numismatic Studies and Researches Vol. 3). Jerusalem/Tel Aviv, Schocken, 1959. 52 pp., illus.

Coins of the modern State of Israel, issued in denominations of mils and prutot, imitate the ancient coinages of the Hasmonean Dynasty and the Bar-Kochba War in their use of symbols such as anchor, lyre, amphora, palm tree, etc. Descriptions given in the above catalogue include metal, size, date of issue, weight and edge type, with separate chapters devoted to medals and commemorative coins issued in honor of the state's tenth and eleventh anniversary celebrations. A final section deals with Israeli bank notes, all of which are illustrated. HG

FAR EAST

KANN, E. Gold Pieces of Manchuria. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 525-528, illus.

In 1944 the Imperial Mint at Osaka minted gold discs to be used as a reserve fund against a new issue of paper money by the Bank of Manchou; they were stamped 24 karat, but bore no indication of value or weight. JRF

Kugahara Stamp and Coin Company. *Old Coins of Japan*. Tokyo [n.d.]. 48 pp., illus. [Text in Japanese].

A premium list of prices paid for old Japanese gold and silver coins, in which all types are illustrated. It begins with silver coins similar to

early bronze cash, followed by types of gold from Oban-Kin to Ichi-Bu-Ban-Kin and silver from Sho-Gin to Mameita-Gin, including provincial as well as regal issues. Descriptions include fineness, size, weight, era date with its western equivalent, premium price and miscellaneous remarks. The period covered runs from Ten-Sho (A.D. 1587) to Meiji (1867).

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. Sarawak. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 490 (March, 1959), pp. 88-90.

On the strength of later research the writer corrects two earlier erroneous impressions concerning Sarawak coinage: (1) The initial issues of April 18, 1863, formerly believed struck by Messrs. Smith and Wright of Birmingham, are now known to have been executed by the firm of Ralph Heaton & Sons (now The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd.); (2) the badger (or *brock*) on the copper *keeping*, previously associated with the very rare Malayan badger found only in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Gt. Natuna Island and Palawan, is now identified as the crest of the Brooke family of Sarawak.

A concluding note identifies a Sarawak brass cent of 1870, with obverse bust of Queen Victoria, as a cast taken from two original copper coins — an interesting example of local attempts at coin production. GHN

VOROB'EV, M. V. K voprosu o denezhnom obrashchenii v Man'chzhurii i v Primor'e s drevnosti do mongol'skogo nashestviia (On the Problem of Monetary Circulation in Manchuria and Primor'e from Ancient Times to the Mongol Invasion). In: *Epigrafiika Vostoka*, Vol. 11 (1956), pp. 83-94.

Coins discovered during the course of archaeological excavations and investigations in Manchuria and Primore have helped both numismatists and historians in their study of the problems connected with monetary circulation among the Chzhurchzhens and Kidans. A table shows the distribution of 894 such coins (mostly copper, but including a few iron specimens) found in the above territories; 874 are Chinese, four Japanese, eight Chzhurchzhens, five Korean and three Russian. No gold or silver coins have been found in either Manchuria or Primore.

Material for the article was taken from pertinent archaeological reports.

INDIA

CAHN, H. A. Geldwirrwar in Indien. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 34 (July, 1959), p. 52.

The indirectness of India is not only remarkable, but surpasses even

that of England. It takes the average individual from eight to ten months to become familiar with the English monetary system. The Indian is different, but no simpler: 12 pais equal 1 anna; 16 annas equal 1 rupee. As an essay in simplification a new pais was issued with 100 equal to 1 rupee, but the old and new coins both continue to circulate, along with some counterfeits. The system is simplified if one remembers that one new pais equals 1.92 old pais, 5 new pais equal 9.6 old pais, and 27 new pais equal 4 annas and 3 old pais. DR

KARIM, ABDUL. Coins of Sulṭān Muḡhīth al-Dīn Yūzbak of Bengal. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 54-57.

The author re-examines the curious reverse marginal legend on the few existing coins of the ruler named in the title of this article and concludes that the place names are Urmardan (or Uzmardan) and Nadiya (Nūḍiyā). The former name is probably to be identified with Mandaran of the Hughly district, an identification justified by attendant historical circumstances. GCM

SIDDIQUI, A. H. Some Copper Coins of the Barīd Shāhi Dynasty of Bidar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 58-66, pl. 5.

Corrections and amplifications of earlier readings of several coins of this dynasty which emerged at Bidar during the decline of the Bahmani kingdom in the late ninth and the tenth centuries of the Hijrah. The new readings, resulting in some revisions of attribution and dating, are supported by written sources and epigraphical evidence. GCM

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BECKER, T. W. The Commemorative Coinage of the Philippines. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 1622-1627, illus.

Philippine commemorative coins highlight two important events in the history of the Islands: the creation of the Commonwealth on November 15, 1935 and the Liberation which followed World War II. In honor of the first, a fifty centavo and two one peso issues (illustrated) were struck at the Manila mint from designs by Ambrosio Morales, formerly of the School of Fine Arts, University of the Philippines; they show decided strength and artistic craftsmanship. In 1947, one peso and fifty centavo issues of identical design were struck to commemorate the return of General MacArthur to the Philippines following the Japanese occupation. Substantial background notes on Philippine history and a bibliography of references are included. GHN

VANDERWENDE, G. S. New Philippine Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1959), p. 270, illus.

Photographs illustrate the new coins which will replace minor paper currency and old United States-Filipino issues now in use. They will equal in size the corresponding U. S. coins. JRF

TOKENS

BARTLEY, H. C. Transportation Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 1377-1380, illus.

The story of public transportation in the United States can be studied through its tokens, as can the progress of many specific towns and localities. After a general description of the token as such, and a definition of the transportation token proper, the writer points out various distinguishing properties relating to composition, size, shape, color, design, lettering, etc., with which he incorporates interesting remarks concerning counterstamping and revisions in value which have taken place at various times. In dealing with aspects of token collecting, mention is made of the Vecturist Association and its monthly publication *The Fare Box* which contains information on both old and new issues. GHN

FARNELL, J. R. Additions to the Eighteenth Century Token Coinage of Great Britain. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 493 (June, 1959), pp. 210-212; No. 494 (July, 1959), pp. 254-256.

A descriptive listing of items not given in Dalton & Hamer's *Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century*, presented in three parts: (1) Dies and mules, (2) unpublished edges, (3) tokens struck in brass and not recorded. GHN

FARNELL, J. R. Special Notes on Token-Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 491 (April, 1959), pp. 128-129.

The pattern design on the reverse of Wyon's Coalbrook Dale trial proof of Shropshire (Dalton & Hamer No. 5), described by Atkins as "a very ornamental pattern in several alternating bands of straight lines and scrolls" is still a mystery, although the puncheon from which the impression was made may have been used as a button die in the eighteenth century. Also discussed is an unfinished trial proof of Hampshire (Dalton & Hamer No. 93) struck from the Arnold die which portrayed the draped bust of Charles Fox, M.P. and which was used for the obverse of Thomas Ayrton's Isle of Wight halfpenny. GHN

HAGGENJOS, RAYMOND. Indiana Civil War Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24 (1958), Nos. 1 (Jan.), pp. 19-24, illus; 2 (Feb.), pp. 426-433, illus; 3 (March), pp. 674-677, illus; 4 (April), pp. 912-915, illus; 6 (June), pp. 1345-1348, illus; 7 (July), pp. 1548-1549.

In anticipation of an increase in the value of metallic currency in 1862, citizens gradually withdrew coins from circulation and tradesmen were forced to issue tokens as a medium of exchange. These Civil War Tokens were made and circulated in the Eastern and Middle Western states. They were usually accepted at the value of one cent, but disappeared from circulation in 1864 when Congress passed an Act forbidding private individuals to issue any form of currency. The present listing includes 686 tokens issued by merchants in sixty-seven Indiana towns. Obverses are described, together with indication of metal and edge; reverses are illustrated but not described. Alphabetical arrangement by place of issue is followed. GHN

LIPSKY, C. H. Provisional Sales Tax Tokens of Illinois. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 1609-1616, illus.

When Illinois passed a 2% sales tax law in 1933 no provision was made for a token which would allow for a fraction of a cent to be paid on small purchases. As a result, provisional $\frac{1}{4}$ cent tokens were issued by Chambers of Commerce, Business Men's Associations, etc. for the purpose, forty-four towns and counties having issued a total of fifty-two varieties. This illustrated listing, alphabetically arranged by place of issue, includes description of obverse and reverse, size, metal and rarity, together with eleven known or estimated mintages. GHN

SHERWOOD, E. D. Seventeenth Century English Tokens. 1648-1672. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 1595-1600, illus.

Private and trade tokens first appeared in England in 1648, produced by merchants and others to take the place of much needed small change. They continued through the period of strife and civil war under the Commonwealth and Protectorate. No regulations seem to have governed their issue, and the number circulated by municipal authorities, trade guilds, merchants, inn keepers and other individuals is estimated to have numbered more than 20,000. The writer offers a general survey of these pieces, discussing size, metal, devices used, relative purchasing power, etc. and concluding with the observation that from their study much interesting and revealing English history may be learned. A number of specimens from the author's collection are described and illustrated. GHN

SIMONETTI, LUIGI. Le compagnie mercantili dei Peruzzi e dei Bardi e le loro tessere. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 60 (1958), pp. 127-153, pl. 14.

The Peruzzi and the Bardi were two of the famous banking houses of mediaeval Florence which played a notable part in the development and organization of the English wool trade in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; they went bankrupt in the 1340's as a result of injudicious loans to Edward III. Simonetti's article, dealing with the jetons employed by these two companies, forms a valuable supplement to Barnard's earlier paper published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1920, pp. 216-272, pl.).

PG

TANNAHILL, C. C. Trade Tokens of Saskatchewan. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 149-155.

Trade tokens were issued by merchants in many cities and towns of Saskatchewan during the development of this Canadian province in the 1880's. A descriptive check list includes size, shape and metal. JRF

MEDALS

BERGHAUS, PETER. Auri sacra fames. In: *Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 51-52.

Reports, among other things, the controversy concerning the Venezuelan medals depicting leaders of World War II, also the medal to be struck in honor of the seventy-fifth birthday of the president of the West German Republic.

ILM

BIANCHETTI, A. La cacciata dei Gesuiti e loro costituzione. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (March, 1959), p. 35.

Two medals were issued in commemoration of the suppression of the Society of Jesus (1773). The reverse of the first shows the *Sancta Ecclesia* in session, that of the second portrays Jesus accompanied by Saints Peter and Paul in the act of dismissing three Jesuits.

BROWN, LAURENCE. The Capture of Porto Bello. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 494 (July, 1959), pp. 247-250.

Of the large quantity of medals struck in recognition of the exploits of Admiral Vernon, those most frequently encountered commemorate the capture of Porto Bello in 1739. When news of the victory reached London, great quantities of medals were struck and sold in the streets; they exist in numerous varieties, those in fine condition bearing eloquent

testimony to the expert craftsmanship of their anonymous designer. A description of the capture of Porto Bello is quoted from the London Gazette of March 15, 1740, and reference works available to collectors of Vernon medals are appended in the form of a short bibliography. GHN

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. General Taylor's Gold Medal for Monterey. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 387-388, illus.

The obverse duplicates another Taylor medal (cf. *The Numismatist*, March, 1959). The oak wreath reverse may have been designed by John B. Longacre, then chief engraver at the United States Mint. JRF

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. General Taylor's Gold Medal for Rio Grande Victories. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 259-263, illus.

This medal was modeled by John T. Battin from a painting by William Garl Brown. The later medals honoring further victories by Taylor and Scott, engraved by Charles Cushing Wright, are considered better from the point of view of numismatic art. JRF

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. President Zachary Taylor's Indian Peace Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 519-524, illus.

After years of study in the United States and abroad Henry Kirke Brown settled in New York, setting up a studio there in 1846 where he designed President Taylor's inauguration medal. In place of the suggestion that portrait dies already in use be adapted for the President's Indian Peace Medal a recommendation was made that John G. Chapman prepare a new likeness, but Chapman being then in Europe the recommendation passed to Brown who eventually received the commission. Minting of the medals was delayed by changes in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the necessity of making a second medal, the first being unacceptable. JRF

ERLANGER, H. J. Medals of Altdorf University. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 771-781, 7 pls.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century a Nuremberg college was transferred to the town of Altdorf, acquired by Nuremberg in 1505, and developed into a university. It has since become the source of a large number of medals, some issued in honor of persons connected with the university, some concerned with its history, and others presented as prizes. JRF

Das Fenster in der Halle der Kreissparkasse Köln. Thema 31: *Richard Wagner - Leben und Werk im Spiegel der Medaille*. Cologne, 1959. 6 pp., illus.

A pamphlet issued by the Savings Bank of Cologne and prepared by Richard van Rey on the occasion of the exhibition of his collection of Wagner medals, possibly the finest relating to the life and works of the great composer. The various styles represented are seen to extend from the neo-classic, through the Victorian to the modern period. HG

FINK, C. M. British Medals Officializing the Divine Right of Kings. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 545-553, illus.

A descriptive survey of the coronation medals issued for British kings and queens, beginning with Edward VI (1546/47) and ending with Queen Victoria (1837). English translations of Latin legends are frequently given, together with notes on engravers and discussion of the various styles of workmanship incorporated. The obverse of a medal with portraits of William III and his wife Mary is illustrated. GHN

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. La médaille autrichienne dans le passé et le présent. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (March, 1959), pp. 2-5, illus.

The choice of Vienna for the sixth International Medal Exposition to be held under the aegis of the F.I.D.E.M. in 1959 provides the writer with an opportunity to trace the history of the medal in Austria and to discuss its present status there. Illustrating the discussion are specimens of the medallic work of Arnold Hartig, Edwin Griener, Oskar Thiede, Rudolf Schmidt and Ferdinand Welz.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Der Medailleur Hieronymus Fuchs. In: *Acta Historiae Artium Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 5, Fascs. 3-4 (1958), pp. 411-420, illus.

Fuchs, a native of Augsburg, was appointed die cutter at the Vienna mint in 1719 on the recommendation of Karl Gustav Heraeus, Director of Art and Antiquities of the Imperial Collections. Heraeus conceived the idea of glorifying the history of the Habsburg dynasty by publication of a series of medals under the title *Historia Numismatica Austriae*, a series in which Fuchs collaborated, applying his own imagination to the execution of Heraeus' original designs; his work typifies the craftsmanship and love of detail associated with the baroque period. In 1730, a turning point in his career, Fuchs was appointed medallist and die sinker at the mint of Kremnitz, Hungary. Medals which he executed there show the masterful technique of a coin engraver at a large mint, but at the same time reflect a lack of opportunity for any exercise of artistic originality. A catalogue of his medallic works is included. HG

KIRCHHEIMER, FRANZ. Über eine Bergbau-Medaille aus einheimischem Uran. In: *Bergfreiheit* (1959), pp. 23-26, illus.

Publishes a uranium medal struck by the *Maximilianshütte AG* in 1956. In his discussion of other mining medals the writer mentions a Hungarian specimen struck in tellurium in 1896. PB

KOLM, ALOIS. Die Medaillenproduktion des Wiener Hauptmünzamt im Jahre 1957. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 9 (1958), pp. 98-100.

Twenty-five medals issued by the Vienna mint in 1957 are described in detail. HJE

Leipzig. Museum der Bildenden Künste. *Ausstellung Bruno Eyermann und Max Schnabel vom 27 Juli bis 24 August 1958* [Leipzig, 1958]. 20 pp., illus.

Several portrait medals by Eyermann are illustrated. Those depicting Albert Schweitzer, Heinrich Zille, Lucas Cranach and the composer Nikisch, while not neglecting the more important details of portraiture, show a remarkable over-all simplicity. HG

MAROWSKY, KLAUS. Erinnerungsmedaillen. In: *Die Schlacht bei Minden. Ein Erinnerungsbuch zum 200. Gedenktage der Schlacht bei Minden am 1. August 1759* (Minden, 1959), pp. 139-147, illus.

On the occasion of the victory of allied English, Hanoverian and Prussian troops over the French army on August 1, 1759 a number of medalists combined to issue a series of medals. Included in the illustrated catalogue of the pieces is a centennial medal struck in 1859. PB

Medal of Society Older than Phi Beta Kappa on Display at College of William and Mary. In: *The Key Reporter*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (April, 1959), p. 4, illus.

A hand-made medal fashioned from a ground and polished coin has been placed on loan with the above college by Mrs. Marion Kendrick of Suffolk, Virginia; it dates from the mid-eighteenth century and was issued by the F.H.C. (now usually referred to as the Flat Hat Club), a student society founded at the college on November 11, 1750 and thought to be the first such organization established in the New World.

This is the second F.H.C. medal to have come to light. The other known specimen, also at the college of William and Mary, belonged to a Colonel James Innes who was a student there between 1770 and 1772; it is the more ornate, bearing the date November 11, 1750 in Roman numerals and showing a reverse coat of arms with the motto *STABILITAS ET FIDES*. Because of its simplicity and hand-made appearance, the recently discovered specimen is assumed to be the older of the two. Both obverse and reverse are illustrated.

Medalla conmemorativa del cincuentenario de la Union Linotipografica de la R.M. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 22 (Jan.-March, 1959), p. 17, illus. With English and French Translations.

The medal described and illustrated was issued in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Linotype Union of the Republic of Mexico, founded the twenty-first of March, 1909. Gold specimens were presented to the two surviving founders, silver to the forty-four members who have belonged to the union more than twenty-five years.

MISHLER, CLIFFORD. 1958 *United States and Canadian Commemorative Medals and Tokens*. Vandalia, Michigan, [1959]. 27 pp.

The work is divided into three convenient sections: U. S. Medals, U. S. Tokens, Canadian Medals. Introductory pages explain the unique system of identification followed, and descriptions include: diameter, metal, quantity struck, issue price, striking firm, issuer, designer, and other information of interest. HG

ORTIZ IRIGOYEN, ALBERTO. Medalla conmemorativa del centenario de la Independencia de México, hecha en Viena. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 22 (Jan.-March, 1959), pp. 10-11, illus. With English and French Translations.

A bronze medal struck in Vienna in the form of a triangular shield was issued in commemoration of the centennial of Mexico's independence (1910). The obverse shows the Independence Column in the Valle de Mexico, with Popocatepetl in the background; the reverse bears a beautifully engraved Aztec calendar. The medal, of which only two specimens are known, was ordered by Gilberto Crespo Martinez, at that time Mexican minister to Austria.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Erinnerungsmedaille auf den Radkersburger Freiheitskampf 1919. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 8 (1958), pp. 81-82.

Jugoslavia's attempt to annex the Austrian town of Radkersburg in 1919 was prevented by the resistance of the inhabitants. A commemorative medal, now very rare, was presented to 150 members of the resistance group in 1930. HJE

Society of Medalists' Fifty-Ninth Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 802-803, illus.

Supplementing the illustrations and description of the Society's newest medal is the interesting story behind the designs executed by the young Apache sculptor Alan Houser. Obverse of the medal depicts an Apache buffalo hunt while the reverse shows the tribal Fire Dance or "Dance

of the Mountain Gods," still performed on the Mescalero Apache Reservation, New Mexico. JRF

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. David D'Angers. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 391-392, illus.

Three examples of the work of the noted French sculptor David d'Angers are cited. Medalllic busts of famous personages were often modeled by d'Angers from life and show meticulous attention to detail.

JRF

S[VARSTAD], C[ARSTEN]. Medaljen i anledning av prinsesse Wilhelmine Carolines forlovelse med kurfyrst Wilhelm I av Hessen 1763. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1959), pp. 128-130, illus.

The medal which Svarstad now describes and illustrates (by Charlotte Rebecca Damisel of Hanau) was not mentioned in Ernst's article *Om kurfyrst Wilhelm I af Hessen-Cassels medaillesamling* (*Medlemsblad*, August, 1956, pp. 136-141). It commemorates the engagement between Wilhelm and princess Wilhelmine Caroline, daughter of Frederik V of Denmark, in 1763, and mentions the Peace of Hubertusburg, not included by Le Maistre in his *Pax in nummis*. Catalogues in which the medal was previously described and/or illustrated are listed. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo 1957. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 241-242, illus.

Acquisitions for 1957 included two cast medals by the Norwegian sculptor Hans Jacob Meyer; one, illustrated, depicts the eye specialist Dr. Sigurd Falch and is used as a prize medal by Bergen University. LL

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Myntkabinettet, Nationalmuseum, Helsingfors 1957. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 233-234, illus.

Acquisitions for 1957 included the new Helsinki town medal (in gold, to be worn) designed by Armas Lähteenkorva, and a medal with portrait of Ilmari Kianto, by Eila Hiltunen. Both are illustrated. LL

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Canada's \$50,000 "Bank Special" Described. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 1591-1592.

The discovery of obverse and reverse plate proofs in possession of the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, has enabled the writer to give this complete, detailed description of the now extinct \$50,000

"bank special" issue. Such notes, last issued in 1924, saw considerable use as cash reserves and in transactions conducted between banks, figures for 1929 listing reserves of \$150,000,000 in the denomination. GHN

ALLEN, H. D. Newfoundland Currency Figures Uncovered. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 74-76.

Two informative items help clarify certain problems connected with Newfoundland paper currency: (1) The Public Works Cash Notes issued from 1901 to 1909 did not include a two dollar note; (2) the forty and eighty cent denominations were discontinued with the issuance of the Newfoundland Government Cash Notes of 1910-1914. JRF

ALLEN, H. D. Reflections on a Numismatic Visit (An Address before the Toronto Coin Club, at the Royal York Hotel, Saturday, March 28, 1959). In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 115-122.

The text of the talk includes a history of the Canadian Bank Note Company, established in Ottawa in 1897 as a branch of the American Bank Note Company, and discussion of some of the distinctive notes which it has produced.

BEISSER, JOSEF. Banknotenfälschungen als staatspolitisches Kampfmittel. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1959), pp. 16-17.

An article dealing with forgeries of paper money which have been circulated for the purpose of undermining enemy currency, the classical example being England's counterfeiting of the assignats of the young French Republic. The writer makes special reference to the forged Israeli ten pound notes printed in Egypt for circulation in western Europe. HG

BUCK, HART. The Sources and Development of Canadian Banking. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4 (1959), Nos. 2 (Feb.), pp. 48-53; 3 (March), pp. 80-85; 6 (June), pp. 178-182.

The origins of Canada's banking system, as well as of its paper currency, can be traced directly to the well-known emergency playing card currency issued by Jacques de Meulles in the winter of 1685/6 while he awaited the arrival of ships from France carrying coin for payment of his troops and the purchase of supplies. From this beginning the writer traces the history and development of Canadian banking through the period of the chartered commercial banks, ending with the present phase which began in 1934 with the passing of legislation which authorized the establishment of the Bank of Canada. This central bank,

nationalized in 1938, exerts full control over both Canada's paper money and the amount of cash reserves which the chartered banks are now allowed to hold. JRF

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT. *Paper Money of the United States. A Complete Illustrated Guide with Valuations*. 3rd ed. New York, The Coin and Currency Institute, 1959. 303 pp., illus.

This enlarged new edition now includes illustrations of the current small size notes. Perhaps its chief feature is the complete listing of national bank notes by state, through the three charter periods and including the small size notes currently in circulation. To this is added a listing of National Banks, also by states. A number of price changes are noted since publication of the last edition in 1955. HG

HUGHES, EARL. Reaching Back. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 803-805, illus.

A nostalgic review of the scenes, occupations and leisurely pursuits portrayed on U. S. State Bank Notes of the nineteenth century. Two specimens are illustrated: a two dollar issue of the Wood County Bank of Wisconsin and a five dollar bill of the State Bank of Iowa. GHN

KERSCHAGL, RICHARD. *John Law. Die Erfindung der modernen Banknote*. Vienna, 1956. 143 pp.

John Law, the Scottish banker, issued vast quantities of paper money from his *Banque Royale* in France, but was the cause of widespread ruin when he became insolvent in 1720. Kerschagl discusses Law's economic theories quite thoroughly, especially his conception of the bank note as indispensable to the modern state, and appears to consider him the great (if unsuccessful) pioneer in the field of paper money. Unfortunately, the survey of the *Banque Royale's* predecessors — *Stockholms Banko*, *Sveriges Rikes Ständers Bank* and the Bank of England — as well as the bibliography, suggest little or no acquaintance with either early Swedish or contemporary literature on the subject, with the result that numerous errors have crept into the text. LL

LIMPERT, F. A. Some Data about Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 531-535, illus.

Limpert tells of "broken bank" bills, particularly those bearing the vignette of Andrew Jackson. JFR

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Om anbringande av namnteckningarna på riksbankens sedlar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1959), pp. 125-128, illus.

Two handwritten signatures were included on all bank notes issued by the Swedish Riksbank up to 1872; for a period thereafter, first one then both of the signatures were printed. When the new type notes were introduced in the 1890's the higher denominations (100 and 1000 kronor) had both signatures written by hand, while the fifty kronor notes bore one printed and one hand-written signature; since 1932 all signatures have been printed (in facsimile). Lindgren discusses the present positions of the signatures, and describes a few changes made in the setting of the notes in 1959. Fifty and 100 kronor bills are now the only ones left of the type issued in 1890, the remainder having been replaced by new types during the period 1941-54. LL

LOEB, W. M. The General Gordon Siege Notes. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 113-114.

Among the rarer issues of necessity money are the siege notes of General Charles G. Gordon, Governor General of the Sudan in 1884. These notes, issued over Gordon's signature, were used for payment of his troops after funds sent to him from Cairo had been seized by the natives. JRF

LOEB, W. M. The Last Mainland Republic of China Currency. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 789-791, illus.

In a final attempt to control inflation, the Chinese Nationalist government authorized the Central Bank of China to issue a new Silver Yuan currency on July 2, 1949; the issue was of paper, but the notes were exchangeable for silver coin at all government banks. In the present listing the writer includes notes issued by the Central Bank as well as by seven non-authorized banks, and would welcome information concerning other known issues. Obverse and reverse of a one dollar note of the Central Bank, surcharged Canton, are illustrated. GHN

MARCKHOFF, F. R. A Summary Listing of Known Illinois Obsolete Notes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25 (1959), Nos. 2 (Feb.), pp. 527-540, illus; 3 (March), pp. 559-561, illus.

In claiming to be the first to list more than 850 varieties of these notes the writer considers this total to represent no more than half of the denominations issued. Alphabetical arrangement by place of issue is followed, with engraving or lithographing companies, when known, indicated by symbols. The listing is prefaced by a short introductory survey of the development and growth of banking in Illinois. GHN

MUSSER, D. L. Japanese Paper Money. Identifying Some Wartime Issues. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 1097-1102, illus.

Tells how to spot distinguishing characteristics in device, legend, color, seal, etc. on paper money issues of Japan, China and Korea, which to the uninitiated may present some confusion. The first of two tables lists Japanese invasion currency by country, monetary unit, main obverse wording and letter; the second includes Japanese military yen of the dragon and bird types A and B (one with seven, the other with eleven identifying Japanese characters). Illustrations include four Bank of Japan type military notes, a Korean occupation issue, and a Philippine 100 peso invasion note. GHN

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Pengar i plånboken. Anteckningar rörande sedelavbildningar. In: *Fataburen, Nordisk Museets och Skansens Årsbok 1959* (Stockholm, 1959), pp. 142-157, illus.

Swedish bank notes were reproduced on china, textiles, etc. during the early eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the oldest known example being a china bowl (illustrated), now in the Gothenburg Museum; it depicts an endorsable bank note, 200 dalers k.m. 1762, and is believed to have been ordered from a Chinese named Lin Kva by one Jacob Hahr, who visited Canton in 1763 as a representative of the Grill family of Gothenburg. The writer discusses a number of similar bowls, one of which, in the *Nordiska Museet*, depicts six different bank notes dated 1789-1790.

Between 1790 and 1833 it was common practice to reproduce notes on such articles as silk pocket books; forty-nine such specimens from museums and private collections are described, four of them illustrated. Also mentioned are china ash-trays, made by the Swedish factory of Rörstrand at the beginning of the century, on which contemporary bank notes are depicted. LL

NIELSEN, J. V., Jr. Charleston, S. C., Scrip. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (May, 1959), p. 539, illus.

Although no examples of this currency are known, copper and steel plates of Charleston scrip have been discovered in the basement of Charleston's City Hall. The copper is dated 1814, the steel 1862 and 1865. JRF

PHILPOTT, W. A., Jr. Printer's Errors on U. S. Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 265-268, illus.

Freaks in United States paper currency most often result from production processes — occasionally from engravers' errors. JRF

SLABAUGH, A. R. Fractional Currency — Third Issue. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 1318-1321, illus.

Of the five series of fractional currency issued by the United States Government between August 21, 1862 and February 15, 1876, the third is considered the most interesting. Three things in particular distinguish the issue: it is the first to bear signatures of Treasury officials, printed and handwritten; two reverses, red and green, are used; contemporary portraits are shown on the five, twenty-five and fifty cent notes. The writer expands upon these distinguishing characteristics, reviews briefly the period under discussion, and adds interesting observations concerning the denominations issued. GHN

SMEDLEY, G. B. Landseer Paintings used on Paper Money. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Spring, 1959), pp. 51-61, illus.

Ten of Landseer's famous paintings of dogs and deer have been reproduced in part on United States bank notes. Several examples are illustrated, both in the original and in the engraving, among them "Odin", the bloodhound painted in 1836 whose head appears on a one dollar note of the County of Montgomery, Alabama, and the two Newfoundlands portrayed in the pictures *The Friend in Suspense* and *A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society*. The first appears as a watchdog on a two dollar note of the City of Memphis, the other, shown lying on a safe, is seen on various notes, among them the dollar bill of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

DECORATIONS

CRESSWELL, J. C. M. N. Z. E. F. — But What Unit? In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (July-Dec., 1958), pp. 225-226.

Medals awarded to New Zealand personnel in World War I have the recipient's rank, name and number stamped around the rim, but unless he is listed as gunner, lance-bombardier or bombardier (strictly artillery ranks) there is little to indicate the unit in which he served. The resulting problem is partially solved by the writer via the regimental number, which consists of a figure separated from a consecutive number; e.g., 3/12345. The first 3 indicates the unit in which the person served immediately after enlistment, the various units — Headquarters, Artillery, Medical Corps, etc. — being designated by the numbers 1-13.

STAGG, G. T. The Long Service Medals Awarded in the New Zealand Army over the past Seventy-One Years. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Jan.-June, 1958), pp. 157-179, illus; No. 5 (July-Dec., 1958), pp. 211-222.

A total of 9,547 long service medals has been issued by the New Zealand Army during the past seventy-one years, this number having been spread over thirty-eight striking of fifteen separate awards. "The collection of a specimen of each striking," states the writer, "would present a formidable task for any collector, due not only to the restrictions placed on the free sale of old medals in New Zealand, but also to the very small numbers issued of some of the rarer awards." Two tables are included, the first showing the totals issued for each award, the second listing the numbers of the various types issued for each and indicating to what extent verification has been made. The following four medals are illustrated: The Long and Efficient Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Volunteer Service Medal and Territorial Service Medal.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Et portrett av C. J. Schive. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 194-197, port. With English Summary.

Reproduces and describes a previously unknown portrait of the Norwegian numismatist Claus Jacob Schive (1792-1878) in the form of a drawing made by Chr. Olsen in 1840. The portrait is now the property of a grandson, and shows Schive wearing the cross of the Royal Swedish Order of the Sword, of which he was a knight. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo, 1956. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 237-240, illus.

Among the acquisitions made by the University Coin Cabinet in Oslo in 1956 was a court decoration in gold, diamonds and enamel, with badge, given by Queen Alexandra of England to Lady Alice Stanley, now Dowager Countess of Derby, who presented it to the Oslo Collections. A number of interesting medals were also acquired. LL

THOMPSON, ANTHONY. Lord Nelson and the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, 1797. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 493 (June, 1959), pp. 216-217, diagr.

In an earlier issue of the *Bulletin* (Feb., 1959, pp. 49-50) J. R. Farnell wrote on what he termed Nelson's greatest victory, the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797. The present writer enlarges on Farnell's description of the engagement, said to contain certain inaccuracies, in illustration of his own contention that while St. Vincent may have constituted Nelson's most spectacular personal triumph, it cannot be called his greatest victory. GHN

UGGLA, E. T. *Ordenskalender 1958/1959. Svenska innehavare av svenska och utländska riddarordnar samt vissa medaljer*. Stockholm, Sekreterareämbetet vid Kungl. Maj:ts Orden, 1958. 350 pp.

While the Swedish State Calendar has not listed foreign decorations bestowed upon Swedish subjects since 1957, the main section of this first edition of the new *Ordenskalender* includes a list of all such persons to have been decorated with Swedish and/or foreign orders, and, in some cases, with medals.

The King is master of the Royal Orders, and others of royal lineage receive at birth the orders of the Seraphim, Sword, and Northern Star (all the Royal Orders, that is, except the Order of Vasa). The Order of King Charles XIII marks a high degree in Freemasonry (of which the King, in Sweden, is patron), and outside of the Royal House is given only to a limited number of members. A revised reprint of the survey of Sweden's Royal Orders and existing medals appears on pp. 347-350 (for abstract of the earlier pamphlet edition, see *NL*, No. 46, 1959, p. 388). Only one living Swedish subject, it is noted, wears the medal "For Brave Conduct in Battle," and the Prince Carl Medal (awarded for charity work, etc.) is similarly possessed by a very small number of persons, none of whom is a Swedish subject; it is most unusual in design, mounted with a royal crown, but is not intended for wear. One wishes that illustrations might have been included in this most reliable work, indispensable for all those interested in the subject of decorations.

LL

UHL, ERNST. Ehrenzeichen vom Österreichischen Roten Kreuz. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (1959), pp. 6-8.

In August, 1914, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Geneva Convention, Emperor Franz Joseph I established a medal for service to the Red Cross. A second was instituted in 1922 (following the abolition of all Austro-Hungarian orders and medals in 1919), and from 1938-1945 the medal for "deutsche Volkspflege" was awarded. Since the abrogation of German regulations in 1945 no official award has existed, but the Austrian Red Cross established its own medal in 1954 and is now attempting to persuade the government to sanction an official issue.

ILM

UHL, ERNST. Die österreichischen Militärdienstzeichen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1959), pp. 17-20.

Austrian military decorations, the complexities of which are clearly explained by the writer, were issued in two classes, for officers and men respectively; they are still conferred by the Austrian Republic. Tables

list qualifying periods, medal descriptions, and regulations governing wear. HG

SEALS

GLUECK, NELSON. A Seal Weight from Nebi Rubin. In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 153 (Feb., 1959), pp. 35-38, illus.

Nebi Rubin, site of the discovery of the seal weight described and illustrated, overlooks the Mediterranean between Tel Aviv and Ascalon. Double unit weight marks and retrograde inscription of the owner's name appear on the top of the piece, and an illustration of the bottom discloses chisel marks which were made in an attempt to have it conform out to be 21.894 gr.). On the basis of the excavation levels at which follow the unit sign, should be approximately 22 gr.; actually, it turns out to be 21.894 gr.). On the basis of the excavation levels at which they were found, weights of this type are generally dated to the Persian and Hellenistic periods.

MINT REPORTS

Canada. Dept. of Finance. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1958*. Ottawa, 1959. 18 pp.

The number of coins struck at the mint during 1958 showed a small decrease from 1957, due largely to a sharp reduction in the number of one cent pieces coined. The demand for the British Columbia commemorative silver dollar totaled 3,039,564 pieces, this being the largest silver dollar issue since the coin was first struck in 1935. Appendix F to the Report contains the Proclamation which authorizes a change in the reverse of the fifty cent pieces to be issued in 1959 — the result of a change in the design of the Canadian Coat of Arms; the new reverse, designed and modeled by the mint engraver, will show the supported Ensigns Armorial of Canada. The master die was cut from a plastic reproduction of the model on the three dimensional pantograph machine. SSC

CHRISTIANSEN, A. K. F. Den Kongelige Mønt, København, 1956. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), p. 228. Den Kongelige Mønt, København, 1957. Ibid., p. 229.

Reports the coins and medals struck by the Royal Mint in Copenhagen in 1956 and 1957 respectively. With the exception of one by Frode Bahnsen, all the medals were engraved by Harold Salomon. LL

HELLE, U. Myntverket i Finland, Helsingfors, 1956. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), p. 235.

Coins were struck at the Finnish mint during 1956 in silver (200 and 100 markkaa), aluminum-bronze (50, 20 and 10 markkaa) and iron (5 and 1 markkaa). The only new medal issued commemorated Colonel Saarmaa's Foundation. LL

HJULSTAD, THOR. Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg (1956). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), p. 243.

Denominations of 1 krone, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 and 1 øre were issued by the Royal Norwegian Mint in 1956, as well as four new medals, designed by the mint engraver Øivind Hansen. LL

HJULSTAD, THOR. Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg, 1957. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), p. 244.

All Norwegian coins issued in 1957 — denominations of 1 krone, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 and 1 øre — were struck in the name of Haakon VII, who died in that year. Meanwhile, dies for the new coins, with portrait, monogram, etc. of Olav V, were being prepared. LL

Paris. Administration des Monnaies et Médailles. *Vingt-huitième rapport au Ministre de Finances. Opérations de 1948 à 1956*. Paris, 1958. 245 pp., 44 pls., tabs.

A number of changes were brought about in France and her overseas possessions by the monetary laws of 1947, when an inflationary trend combined with a scarcity of precious metals necessitated a complete reorganization of the coinage system established prior to World War II. The period 1948-56 saw an unusually large coinage output, some two thousand tons of metal being used annually in the process. Detailed description, together with some illustration, is given of the coinage struck for Algeria and Morocco and for the governments of Bolivia and Greece, and among the medallic illustrations, portrait medals depicting Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gustave Eiffel and George Sand stand out for their forceful subject treatment. HG

SOINIEMI, ALLAN. Myntverket i Finland, Helsingfors, 1957. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), p. 236.

Except for the denominations 50 and 10 markkaa, coins issued at the Finnish mint in 1957 duplicated those of the previous year (cf. 1956 Report, elsewhere in this issue). New medals were struck from designs by Lauri Leppänen and P. Soisalo, one in commemoration of the War of 1941-44. LL

SWENSSON, TORSTEN. *Kungl. Mynt- och Justeringsverket*, Stockholm (1956).
In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 283-285.
Kungl. Mynt- och Justeringsverket, Stockholm (1957). Ibid., pp. 286-287.

Reports the coins and medals struck by the Royal Mint in Stockholm in 1956 and 1957 respectively. Coins were minted in silver (5, 2 and 1 krona, 50, 25 and 10 öre) and bronze (5, 2 and 1 öre). The medals are by Léo Holmgren, Ivar Johnsson, Erik Lindberg and Tore Strindberg. LL

U. S. Treasury Department. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1958. Including Report on the Production and Consumption of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Year 1957*. Washington, D. C., 1959. 160 pp.

The customary, detailed report for the above period includes tables showing domestic and foreign coinage struck, bullion transactions undertaken, analysis of monetary assets and liabilities, gold and silver monetary stocks of the principal countries of the world, and world coinage issued and in circulation during 1957. HG

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- CHRISTENSEN, H. (New York). Oct. 23, 1959, 1889 lots, 63 pp., 9 pls., Ancient, Gold, European, South American, Maundy Money.
- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). No. 224, August 25-26, 1959, 533 lots, 19 pp., Ancient, Gold, German, European, Oriental, Decorations, Medals, Paper Money. No. 225, Sept. 15-17, 1959, 755 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, Gold, European, German, Oriental, Decorations, Medals, Paper Money.

- FEDERAL COIN EXCHANGE (Cleveland, Ohio). Sept. 25-27, 1959, 1797 lots, 36 pp., illus., U. S. Coins and Paper Money, Foreign Minor Coins and Crowns, Polish Gold.
- FRENCH'S (Troy, N. Y.). Oct. 3-4, 1959, 1492 lots, 48 pp., 2 pls., U. S., Canadian, Misc. Ancient and Foreign, Gold.
- GAETTENS, R. (Heidelberg). Sept. 14-16, 1959, [2055-4367] lots, 66 pp., [28] pls., Coins, Medals and Decorations of the French Revolution.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). Sept. 30, 1959, 209 lots, 18 pp., English and Foreign Gold & Silver. Oct. 28, 1959, 264 lots, 16 pp., English and Foreign Gold & Silver.
- HEDE, HOLGER (Copenhagen). Sept. 22-24, 1959, 1560 lots, 49 pp., 12 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval, Danish Coins and Medals.
- HESS-LEU & CO. (Lucerne). Oct. 20, 1959, 467 lots, 23 pp., 15 pls., Holy Roman Empire, German, Swiss, Misc. European and Foreign.
- INSTITUTO URUGUAYO de NUMISMATICA (Montevideo). July 3-18, 1959, 260 lots, 6 pp., Latin America.
- KOSOFF, A. (Encino, Calif.). Oct. 21, 1959, 356 lots, 14 pp., 8 pls., U. S. Large Cents.
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- ONONDAGA COIN CO. (Nethaway & Stone, Syracuse, N. Y.). Sept. 18-20, 1959, 546 lots, 6 pp., U. S.
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- KRICHELDORF, H. H. (Stuttgart). List 39, July, 1959, 339 nos., 17 pp., pl., Ancient, Gold, German, European. List 40, August, 1959, 309 nos., 16 pp., pl., Ancient, Gold, European, Bracteates, Medals.
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- MÜNZHANDLUNG TELLMANN (Vienna). List 25, August 1959, 4 pp., 148 nos., Austria.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Peter Berghaus, Francis D. Campbell, Sheldon S. Carroll, Herbert J. Erlanger, John R. Francis, Oleg Grabar, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, J. F. Healy, Lars Lagerqvist, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Geoffrey H. North, Doris Raymond, Dirk Steinhilber.

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Printed in U. S. A.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY **APR 25 1960**

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PERIODICAL
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Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 51	April	1960
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GENERAL

Additions to the List of Aluminium Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), p. 157.

An alphabetical listing by country, supplementing that published in an earlier issue of the *Circular* (Vol. 67, No. 5, May, 1959, pp. 98-99). GHN

Aluminum Coins Popular in Many Nations. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 1081-1082, illus.

While more than fifty various governments have issued aluminum coins, there seems little likelihood of their being produced and used in the United States. JRF

BENEMAN, (Mrs.) SARA. Trial of the Pyx: 1959. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 1083-1086, illus.

A short history of the Trial of the Pyx as carried out in Great Britain and the United States, quoted from a booklet given to the writer as a member of the 1959 U. S. Assay Commission. The Assay Medal of that year is illustrated. JRF

BRADFIELD, E. G. Books for Christmas. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 1501-1505.

As an answer to the perennial problem of what to give the family numismatist for Christmas, the writer has compiled a helpful list of twenty-three available books and pamphlets which encompass a wide range of numismatic topics. Brief summaries of scope and content are given, and a list of titles presented in appendix form includes publisher and price when possible. GHN

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. *Annual Report for the Year ending 31 December 1958*. Cambridge, 1959. 7 pp., 4 pls.

Of the 338 coins acquired by the museum in 1958, the most important single specimen was a gold stater of Nectanebo II, Pharaoh of Egypt, 359-343 B.C. — one of the small group of coins which preceded the regular Ptolemaic issues. Other purchases and gifts included twelve Greek coins from Part 6 of the Lockett sale, a group of fifty-three Greek and twenty-one Roman coins, an ancient British gold stater of Cunobeline, silver pennies of Eadmund of Wessex and Henry I of England and an important group of oriental coins. GHN

DeNISE, (Mrs.) D. D., ed. *An Index to the Numismatist, Vols. 52-71 (1939-1958)*. [n.p.], The American Numismatic Association, 1959. 133 pp.

The general style of the first index to the *Numismatist* (Vols. 1-51, 1888-1938) has been continued. Articles are for the most part indexed by author, subject and title, short notes and queries have been omitted, and a table shows the page number with which each issue begins. A note in the preface points out the possibility that certain articles, as in the earlier index, may be wrongly classified as to subject.

DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Sind Münzen eine wertbeständige Geldanlage? In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 7 (1958), pp. 69-71; No. 8 (1958), pp. 85-89; No. 9 (1958), pp. 96-98; No. 10 (1958), pp. 111-113.

In attempting to answer the question *Are Coins a Sound Investment?* the writer draws a comparison between the early enthusiasts, who collected for purposes of study or simply for enjoyment, giving little thought to the ultimate value of their purchases, and the increasing number of present day devotees who consider money spent on coins as a stable or even profitable investment. Prices, he notes, are frequently governed by the fashions and whims of collecting. Thus, during the past fifty years, increase in the price of Greek coins, which has greatly exceeded that of (for instance) Renaissance medals, has itself been overshadowed by some nineteenth and twentieth century coins — certain rarities of United States coinage, for example, which now frequently sell for astronomical figures. His general conclusion is that coins represent a sounder investment than many other commodities, and in view of the steadily increasing number of collectors should continue to do so. HG

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. O Museu Nacional de Soares dos Reis nas jornadas numismáticas da I Exposición Ibero-Americana de Numismática y Medalística. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (July, 1959), pp. 71-80, illus.

The text of an illustrated address given by the author at the Barcelona Exposition. (1) Brief history of the Oporto museum, and of

numismatic collecting and scholarship in Portugal. (2) Presentation of some of the notable rarities in the Oporto collection: a gold bracteate plaque of the type of late fifth century Syracusan decadrachms, signed by Euainetos; triens of Suintilla reading PORTVCALE; morabitino of Sancho; etc. TVB

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. I Exposición Ibero-Americana de Numismática y Medallística, Barcelona, 1958. Impressões da Exposição. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (July, 1959), pp. 61-62.

The Barcelona Exposition, otherwise brilliant (300,000 pieces were displayed), could have been improved by more modern display cases, including such as would permit both sides of the coin to be seen, and by the publication of an illustrated catalogue. TVB

GREGG, J. R. Visual Problems of the Numismatist. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 1883-1886, illus.

The critical distance at which the numismatist often works during close inspection of coins — generally 8-12 as compared with average reading distance of 16-18 inches — calls for considerable focussing ability. The writer suggests an ideal aid in the form of an eye piece magnifier (five to ten power being adequate) which can be obtained conveniently housed in a plastic mount. Since the device may be laid directly on a coin focus remains constant, while at the same time the transparency of the mount permits the direction of ample light on to the surface to be inspected. GHN

KOMÁREK, K. Rušivé chemické změny zlatých a stříbrných mincí (Chemical Changes which affect Gold and Silver Coins). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 157-180.

In a metrological and chemical study of gold and silver coins the writer emphasizes the importance of chemicals in cleaning and preservation, further pointing out that the exact ratio of the metals contained in a coin can now be determined by electro-chemical means. He suggests that all mass finds be first chemically investigated for corrosion, which procedure would in turn facilitate cleaning and preservation.

The article is based on research and laboratory tests conducted on metals, especially with relation to their corrosive properties.

METCALF, D. M. Eighteenth-Century Finds of Medieval Coins from the Records of the Society of Antiquaries. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 73-96.

A systematic and thorough search through the society's minute-books and its publication *Archaeologia* prior to 1800 revealed a number of

mediaeval coin finds recorded. They include hoards and grave-finds, as well as stray and unclassified finds from England, Scotland and Wales which had been reported to the society during the eighteenth century. Contents are described in each case, and are listed by century (sixth to fifteenth) in an appendix.

MORENO, A. J. Cuál es el origen y qué representa el signo de pesos? In: *Banamex*, No. 84 (June, 1959), pp. 19-26.

Many theories are advanced concerning the origin of the dollar sign, some of which are quite fanciful. Without actually committing himself, the writer appears to concur in the theory formulated by Florian Cajori (cf. his *A History of Mathematical Notations*, Chicago, 1929, Vol. 2, pp. 15-29) to the effect that the sign evolved directly from *ps*, the abbreviation for pesos, piastres or piezas (*de a ocho*).

Netherlands. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. *Verslag van de directeur over het jaar 1957*. The Hague, 1959. 13 pp., pl.

During 1957 the cabinet moved to its new quarters in the Zeestraat. The report lists changes of personnel, staff activities, publications, various expositions in which the cabinet participated, and acquisitions made during the year. There is also a list of finds made in the Netherlands in 1957. Among the acquisitions, special mention is made of the library and archives of the former director, A. O. van Kerkwijk, which are of great importance and value. The cabinet itself acquired a series of Leeuwendaalders, recently found in the Levant, which included several previously unknown dates. Under an arrangement made with the Museum of the Chancery of Netherlands Orders, a long term loan of that institution's collection of decorations was negotiated. HJE

NORONHA, CARLOS de. A I Exposição Ibero-Americana de Numismática e Medalhística de Barcelona. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (July, 1959), pp. 63-67.

Impressions of the Barcelona Exposition, mentioning some of the more notable Portuguese exhibitors. TVB

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. British Guiana. The So-Called Pattern Gold Dollar. Ceylon. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 201-203, illus.

A coin listed as a gold pattern dollar of British Guiana in the Glendining sale of July 30, 1945 (lot 28) and in Lee's Palace Collections of Egypt sale (1954, lot 858) is shown to be nothing more than a gold souvenir manufactured and sold by Richard P. Kaps, jeweler, of Georgetown, British Guiana.

In his *Ceylon Coins and Currency* (Colombo, 1924, p. 147), W. H. Codrington states that English copper coins minted for Ceylon in 1802 were struck at the Royal Mint. Confirming his suspicions that they were the product of Matthew Boulton's Soho (Birmingham) mint, the writer quotes W. J. Davis' *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage* (London, 1904, pp. 20-21) which reproduces a circular letter printed by Boulton and Watt listing coins struck for Ceylon in that year. On the basis of the stiver weight of 37 to the lb. troy (or 45 to the lb. avoirdupois), coinage total for the 1802 Boulton issue of one, one half, and one quarter stivers is calculated at 93,750 — a total partly confirmed by the Ceylon Blue Book figures (1824).

Also discussed and illustrated is an 1815 Ceylon one stiver piece with rc countermark which the writer believes may belong to the island series of private tokens.

GHN

I Exposición Iberoamericana de Numismática y Medallística. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 6 (1959), pp. 19-22.

The exhibits, scope and activities of the Ibero-American Numismatic Exposition held at Barcelona (Nov. 24 to Dec. 14, 1958) are dealt with at some length. Numismatic exhibits were distributed among six hundred vitrines placed in the *Salón de Tinell*, the Chapel of Santa Agueda, the *Casa Padellás* and the halls of the *Museo Marés* and the *Museo Histórico*. Exhibitors — museums, archives, libraries, societies, associations, corporations, mints, medal manufacturers, artists and collectors — numbered more than one hundred, and the number of pieces exhibited in the form of coins, medals, books, numismatic documents and maps exceeded 200,000. These figures provide an index to the magnitude of the exposition.

SMEDLEY, G. B. Books to Buy or Borrow. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 1079-1080.

Listed by author, title and date of publication are twenty-nine books which the writer considers to be of special value and importance to serious coin collectors.

JRF

TEIXEIRA, A. F. O I Salão de Filatelia e Numismática em Setúbal. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (July, 1959), pp. 111-114.

Fourteen numismatists and collectors placed their collections at the disposal of the committee in charge of the above exhibition, held at Setúbal, Portugal, July 20-27, 1958; it was the first of its kind held there and was sponsored by the *Câmara Municipal* of the city. Support was lent by the *Sociedade Portuguesa de Numismática*, represented by

the person of Sr. Paulo Ferreira de Lemos. In accordance with governing regulations, the exhibition was divided into the following four categories and the cases arranged accordingly: (1) Greek and Roman, (2) Portugal and the Colonies, (3) Foreign, and (4) Medals and Odd and Curious Moneys.

VOORT, M.-J. van der. Numismatische fotografie. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (July, 1959), pp. 25-29, illus.

After discussing various problems which confront the amateur photographer of coins and medals the writer outlines the procedures he himself used in overcoming them. HJE

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. A Numismatic Curiosity in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 498 (Nov., 1959), pp. 390-406, pl.

While excavating for the Palestine Exploration Fund in the Holy Land between 1867 and 1870, General Sir Charles Warren collected a remarkable female cap or head-dress (originally the dowry of a woman of Bethlehem) on which a large number of gold and silver coins had been sewn. The unique object was presented to the Pitt Rivers Museum by the General's daughter, the late Mrs. Watkins Williams, in 1952.

Fifty of the coins are of Greek or Roman origin, but the main bulk, attached in overlapping layers to the back and sides of the head-dress, comprises some 1600 small base-silver Ottoman Turkish issues, together with miscellaneous coins of the Crusaders, Italy, Poland, Transylvania, Denmark and Spain. Detailed descriptions of main types include ruler (with dates), legend, devices and standard references, all of which are cited in an appendix. FDC

ANCIENT

BURKE, B. O., Jr. The Invention of Coins. A Marshalling of Evidence and a Conclusion. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 1059-1069, illus.

A coin is defined as a piece of material of convenient size and shape, usually stamped by some issuing authority to guarantee its weight, fineness and value; thus it differs from money, which may be virtually anything possessing a recognized trade value.

Evidence pertaining to the identification of the first makers of coins is considered under the following topical headings: Forerunners of Coins; Weight System of the Ancients; Historical Evidence of the Invention of Coinage; Method of Manufacture; China and Rome.. No definite con-

clusion is deemed possible, but the known facts indicate the Lydians as the first issuers of coinage in its accepted modern form. Almost of equal importance with the article itself is its thoroughly extensive and carefully compiled bibliography. JRF

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Remarques sur des monnaies attribués aux Boii. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 75-82, illus.

A note on the character and affiliations of two small groups of *Regenbogenschüsselchen* which were probably struck by a people inhabiting Bohemia. BN 9421, a specimen in silver instead of gold, though it was described as far back as 1819 must be written off as a modern forgery. PG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Une suite de statères d'or attribués aux Arvernes. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 63-73, pl. 3.

An analysis of the weights and die-relationships of as many of the staters of type BN 5281 as are available, mainly from the hoards of Lapte (1908) and Saint-Uze (ca. 1929). The study of the die-relationships gives particularly interesting results; the linkages are so close as to make it certain that the coins were struck at the same mint over a relatively short space of time and that the reverses with chariot 1. were being struck simultaneously with those having chariot r., the direction having no chronological significance. PG

COX, DOROTHY H. *Coins from the Excavations at Curium, 1932-1953*. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 145). N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1959. 125 pp., 10 pls.

The coins reported date from the second half of the fifth century B.C. to ca. A.D. 1500 and were found during the excavations undertaken by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Curium (Cyprus); neither surface finds dated after 1600 nor the few Arabic pieces found are included. The work comprises two parts: a catalogue of some 753 coins, and a commentary which includes expanded descriptions and additional comments on what the writer considers the more interesting specimens, with particular attention given to Greek issues. Finds included coins of the Teucrids, Alexander, Antigonus I, Demetrios Poliorcetes and the Ptolemies, as well as Roman, Greek Imperial, Byzantine and Mediaeval pieces. Most of the Greek coins are from Cyprus (although the nearby Cilician and Syrian cities are well represented), and Egyptian coins appear after ca. 295 B.C. The majority of the Roman and Byzantine specimens found appear to be of non-Cypriote origin. ILM

HUBER, R. Deux monnaies gauloises à déterminer. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 158-159, illus.

A description of two Gaulish gold coins in poor condition found at Séclin, near Lille, which have not yet been identified. PG

KADMAN, LEO. A Coin Find at Masada. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1957), pp. 61-65, pl. 16.

Three bronze coins found together at Masada, near the southern end of the Dead Sea, support the argument that the Jewish coins reading *Year Four — for the Redemption of Zion*, together with the silver shekels, belong to the Roman rather than to the Maccabean period. In the present find, one coin is of Year Four, the others are of Year Two. As a result, the Year Four coins are more decisively linked with the chain of evidence which in recent years has revised the dating of the silver shekels. That the coins were found at Masada also indicates traffic between Jerusalem and that city in A.D. 69/70. WGO

SPIJKERMAN, AUGUSTUS. Coins Mentioned in the New Testament. In: *Liber Annuus*, Vol. 6 (1955-56), pp. 279-298.

Following an historical sketch of the coinages used in Palestine up to and including the first century A.D. is a discussion of the problems involved in relating various coins mentioned (but not identified) in the New Testament with certain of the following denominations: denarius, drachma, didrachma, stater, argenteus, as, dupondius, quadrans and minutum (or "mite"). Works cited in the appended notes comprise a useful bibliography on Biblical coins. WGO

SPIJKERMAN, AUGUSTUS. A Hoard of Syrian Tetradrachms and Eastern Antoniniani from Capharnahum. In: *Liber Annuus*, Vol. 9 (1958-59), pp. 283-329.

A hoard of Syrian silver was found under a broken millstone during the Franciscan excavation of the ruined synagogue at Tell Hûm (on the shore of the lake of Galilee) in the years 1906-1929. Records of the excavation are scanty and the jar containing the hoard was lost. The coins, however, remained intact in lump form until separated for study purposes in 1948 and Father Spijkerman now presents a catalogue and analysis of the 1545 pieces contained; they range from Nero through Claudius Gothicus, and except for one bronze coin consist entirely of tetradrachms and antoniniani, more than half being issues of Gallienus. Several new types provided by the hoard are illustrated. The author considers the fourteen early coins in the find to have been inherited, and the balance to represent savings of the mercantile class during the period 215 to ca. 269, at which time the hoard would have been buried. He notes the absence of Palestinian city mints and of Roman imperial

denarii. Absence of the former would seem to support the view of H. Hamburger (to which the author refers) concerning the Gush Halav hoard: that the tetradrachms of Palestinian city mints were not circulated locally but were sent off to the Roman military headquarters in Syria. The study also lends support to the view held by archaeologists that the synagogue of Tell Hûm (probably biblical Capernaum) was built at the beginning of the third century. WGO

SPIJKERMAN, AUGUSTUS and JEAN STARCKY. Un nouveau lot de monnaies palestiniennes. In: *Revue Biblique*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (Oct., 1958), pp. 568-584, pls. 18-20.

Found at Silat Edh-Dhahr, ten miles northwest of Nablus, Jordan, a bronze hoard appeared in Jerusalem and was acquired for the Dominican and Franciscan biblical schools there. Since it had been augmented by miscellaneous pieces before purchase there is some uncertainty as to its exact composition, but the authors catalogue ninety-four coins and believe that perhaps ten others escaped them. Three local mints — Caesarea, Neapolis and Aelia Capitolina — account for eighty of the specimens, and all but twelve date from A.D. 244-253. Seven coins of Elagabalus are from the mint of Sebaste but bear a countermark which the authors assign to the period 244-253; while Sebaste is a less common mint, it is only five miles from the place of burial. The hoard supplies previously unpublished types and is of iconographical interest for its representations of Demeter, Hygieia and Triptolemus. WGO

SPIJKERMAN, AUGUSTUS. A Supplemental Study of the Coinage of Aelia Capitolina [Jerusalem]. In: *Liber Annus*, Vol. 7 (1956-57), pp. 145-164.

Father Spijkerman, in charge of the coin collection at the archaeological museum attached to the *Studium Biblicum Franciscanum*, supplies a catalogue of the Aelia Capitolina holdings in this museum and in the private collection of Mr. L. N. Ohan, Jerusalem, both of which were inaccessible to the zealous compilers of the *Corpus Nummorum Palaestiniensium*. References are in all cases to Kadman's *The Coinage of Aelia Capitolina*, to which his study forms a supplement. Several types listed in the Corpus as rare prove to be better attested, and a number of additional variants and unique pieces are described in detail. Among hitherto unpublished specimens may be listed two issues of Marcus Aurelius, one (or two) coins of Elagabalus, and one each of Diadamenianus and Aquilia Severa. WGO

WALKER, JOHN. The Coins of Hatra. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 167-172, pl. 14.

Some two years ago, A. Caquot corrected an attribution made by

Lenormant and published the first series of coins from Hatra (cf. *Syria*, Vol. 29, 1952, p. 114); they show an obverse bust of the sun-god, with an eagle and sc on the reverse and an inscription indicating Hatra as the mint. Dr. Walker has now discovered a second series showing a moon-god and bearing an Aramaic inscription which translates *Sin, the Lord of the Gods*. This second series is attributed to Hatra on the basis of style, fabric and script. HLA

WINKLER, JUDITA. O mincích dáků a gétů (Dacian and Getic Coins). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 5 (1958), pp. 5-40, maps., 5 pls. With Rumanian, Russian and French Summaries, pp. 41-43.

Geto-Dacian coins, found chiefly in the more densely populated river valleys, are seen to reflect Greek rather than Celtic influence. Certain types circulated only in fixed areas. Their characteristics varied from place to place, and only rarely did coins circulate over a wide territory. Since none of these pieces has been found in hoards containing either Roman Republican denarii or silver coins of the first century B.C., Geto-Dacian mints are believed to have operated only in the two preceding centuries; the Greek metrological system was probably used, and although coin weights varied, it is known that demidrachms, drachms, didrachms and tetradrachms were struck. The article includes a list of 203 hoards in which Geto-Dacian coins have been found.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Een numismatische misstap. In: *De Geuzen-penning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (July, 1959), p. 32, illus.

The correspondence of the well known Amsterdam numismatist Pieter van Damme reveals how the Abbé Barthelemy, curator of the French Royal Cabinet, tried to obtain from him a unique aureus of Carausius — at first unsuccessfully. Later, the Abbé sent his nephew to Amsterdam with ten Greek coins which were exchanged for the aureus, a gold coin of Nicomedes II of Bithynia, and one of Marseilles. After having been stolen on the return journey, the three coins were eventually recovered by van Damme in Delft, but only after he had incurred considerable expense and paid a reward of 300 guilders. This led to further difficulties with the French curator, and the last extant letter, dated 1786, does not disclose how the matter was finally settled. Of the three pieces involved, the aureus of Carausius is no longer in the French Cabinet and the authenticity of the gold coin of Marseilles is strongly doubted. HJE

GREEK

BLOESCH, HANSJÖRG. Das Winterthurer Münzkabinett 1948-1958. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 39 (1958/59), pp. 5-21, pls. 1-4.

A report of the activities of the Winterthur Coin Cabinet during the above decade, together with description and illustration of eighty-three newly acquired Greek coins — eleven bronze, seventy silver and two electron pieces representing Italy, Sicily, Greece, Macedonia, Thrace, the Euxine, Asia Minor and Syria. They include the following specimens of unusual or special interest: A late seventh century hemihekte (weight 1.46 gr.) with striated obverse and irregular, incuse square on the reverse; two coins of the Carthaginian mercenary revolt of 241-238 B.C., the first a silver shekel from Libya (obv., head of Herakles, rev., Lion), the second a bronze from Sardinia (obv., Head of Isis, rev., three ears of wheat), both overstruck on Carthaginian coins; an Attic drachm of the late sixth century (weight, 3.42 gr.).

The Cabinet plans to publish separately the 1163 ancient coins recently acquired with the Oskar Bernhard collection. ILM

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum. *Fiftieth Annual Report for the Year 1958*. Cambridge, 1959. 7 pp., illus.

Five Greek silver coins were purchased at the Lockett sale of Feb. 12-13, 1958: Triobol of Samothrace, mid-fifth century B.C., didrachm of Samothrace, ca. 280 B.C., didrachm of Archelaus I, King of Macedon, 413-399 B.C., tetradrachm of Scostoces, King of Thrace, ca. 300 B.C. and tetrobol of Amphipolis, Macedonia, ca. 424-328 B.C. GHN

DITTRICH, K. *Ancient Coins from Olbia and Panticapaeum*. Photographed by M. Hrbas and J. Marco with Text by K. Dittich. Translated by I. Havlu. London, Spring Books, [n.d.] 168 pp., [115] pls.

Following brief introductory chapters entitled The Northern Shores of the Black Sea, Olbia, Panticapaeum, and Greek Colonization are the 115 plates; each shows an enlarged single face of a coin and is accompanied by either an actual size photograph or an indication of the coin's diameter. A concluding catalogue describes 121 coins of Olbia, 157 of Panticapaeum. ILM

DITTRICH, K. *Antike Münzen aus Olbia und Pantikapäum*. Photographien von M. Hrbas und J. Marco. Text von K. Dittich. [Prague], Artia, 1959. 173 pp., [115] pls.

Except for its German text, identical in all respects with the English edition (cf. the preceding abstract). ILM

EMELEUS, V. M. The Technique of Neutron Activation Analysis as applied to trace Element Determination in Pottery and Coins. In: *Archaeometry*, Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 6-15.

The analysis technique under discussion may best be summarized in

Miss Emeleus' own words: "Samples are irradiated with neutrons in an atomic pile at Harwell, and the resulting radioactivity of the sample is examined by means of a gamma-ray spectrometer. The gamma-rays resulting from a given element have an energy which is characteristic of that element, so that the presence or absence of a given element in the sample is indicated by the presence or absence of the appropriate characteristic gamma-rays. The amount of element present can be found by measuring the intensity of the characteristic gamma-rays."

By means of this technique it is possible to determine the presence of trace impurities in coins with the aim of grouping them according to the quantities of trace elements present. The method is especially suitable for coins not only in that it is non-destructive but also in that it provides a more accurate measurement of low concentrations of elements than does optical spectrometry. An additional advantage is its ability to detect plating which may not be revealed by the X-ray spectrometer.

An initial numismatic project was the examination of groups of silver coins from various mints to determine the origin of the silver. Gold was studied as the significant trace element and the copper content was also measured. Technical details of the process are given in the remainder of Miss Emeleus' report; the results of the analyses are presented by Dr. Colin Kraay in separate *Archaeometry* articles (see p. 101 for abstract). MT

GERASSIMOV, T. Moneti ot gr. Zone na Bialo More (Coins from the City of Zone on the Shore of the Aegean Sea). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 22 (1959), pp. 334-335, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

In 1922, G. F. Hill published a unique coin from the city of Zone ad Serrheum (cf. *NC*, 1922, pp. 248-250, illus.). A second specimen recently came to light among coins recovered from Aquae Calidae in northeast Bulgaria and two others are owned by a collector known to the writer. All three specimens are fully described and illustrated.

GERASSIMOV, T. Trakiiski podrazhaniia na tetrobolite na gr. Istieia (Thracian Imitations of the Tetrobols of Histiaea). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 22 (1959), pp. 335-336, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

In his *Études de numismatique grecque* (Paris, 1951, pp. 179-216) L. Robert noted the great importance which Histiaea (Euboea) acquired as a commercial center during the third and second centuries B.C. Tetrobols struck by the city within this period are often found in the interior of Thrace, both singly and in hoards, the favor which these coins enjoyed among the Thracians being attested by the imitations put into circulation after the denomination had been suspended. Two imitations,

found in northeast and south Bulgaria respectively, are described and illustrated.

HUTT, CECILIA. Ptolemaic Queens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 2409-2414, illus.

This article appeared in *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (March, 1959), pp. 29-32, illus; cf. *NL*, No. 49, 1959, p. 583.

KRAAY, C. M. Gold and Copper Traces in Early Greek Silver. In: *Archaeometry*, Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 1-5; Vol. 2 (1959), pp. 1-16.

These two reports are concerned with the measurement by the neutron activation method of the quantities of gold and copper present in groups of Greek coins. Over 300 silver coins of the sixth and fifth centuries from mints in Italy, Sicily and Greece were tested and the results of the analyses are presented in ten graphs appended to Dr. Kraay's second article.

The information on early Athenian tetradrachms and fractions is of special interest in revealing a metallic composition of consistent purity: in almost all cases less than 0.05% gold and 0.4% copper. Fifth century Corinthian silver on the other hand is more variable than Athenian due to Corinth's dependence on external sources of supply. Neither mint apparently deliberately adulterated its silver. Of the other coinages tested, those of Syracuse, Thasos and the early Macedonian kings show a striking variation of copper content which suggests that at certain periods deliberate adulteration was practiced. From the investigation thus far it seems evident that gold content is the best indication of the source of metal while copper content indicates variation in metallic standard.

MT

NASTER, PAUL. Frappe défectueuse de monnaies classiques de Sicilie. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 149-153, illus., pl.

The hollow arc or circle which sometimes occurs near the outer edge of Sicilian coins is explained as being due to the irregular cooling of the blob of metal from which they were struck: the inner part would remain more liquid than the outside (which would be cooled from contact with the dies), and would be squeezed out when the striking commenced. The writer also describes a double-struck tetradrachm of Gela which turned over during the striking of the dies.

PG

WILKINSON, J. S. Notes on the Lockett Collection. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 8 (August, 1959), p. 255.

Brief comparisons are made between the sales catalogues of the Pozzi

and Lockett collections, particularly with reference to the respective quantities of Greek coins sold. JRF

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, Maria R. Epigraphische Beiträge zur römischen Münztechnik bis auf Konstantin den Grossen. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 30 (1958/59), pp. 35-48, illus.

The lower ranks among the mint workers at Rome consisted of *signatores*, *suppostores*, *malliatores* and *scalptores*, three *malliatores* and one *suppostor* forming a team which carried out the actual striking. Ten such teams are thought to have been employed at the mint in A.D. 115. Two *malliatores* would lift the upper die, while the *suppostor* heated the blank and placed it on the lower one; the upper die was then lowered into place and the striking completed by a blow from the third *malliator*. *Scalptores* probably modeled the representations on the coins, while *signatores*, who were subordinate, cut the individual dies and added the lettering. Most of the mint workers appear to have come from the non-Latin speaking east. Since the large number of *officinares* precludes their being heads of *officinae*, they may have been involved with the testing of the metal. The many adjustments of weight within the mint were probably under the control of an *equator*, while other offices included those of *probator*, *dispensator*, *praepositi* and *superpositus*. Printed in an appendix is the text of sixteen Latin inscriptions relating to the mint. ILM

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Médaillon d'or inédit de Constantin II. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 35-43, pl. 1.

Bastien publishes a two-solidus medallion of the mint of Thessalonica, struck for the Decennalia of Constantine II in September, 326; except for the absent obverse legend, it is identical with one at Berlin. He then examines the chronology of the Caesarships of Crispus, Licinius II and Constantine II, showing how the numismatic evidence confirms the views of J. P. Callu, and discusses the significance of the varying forms of diadem worn by contemporary rulers. PG

C., R. L'agricoltura e la spiga di grano. Attraverso le monete romane repubblicane. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 81-83, illus.

Twenty Roman Republican denarii which refer to agriculture are discussed, with all obverses and reverses illustrated. Eleven of the coins commemorate the distribution of grain to the people. The earliest event so honored was the erection of the temple dedicated to Ceres (inaugurated

by the consul Spurius Cassius in 493 B.C.) as found on a denarius issued in 78 B.C. by his descendant L. Cassius.

CARSON, R. A. G. The Geneva Forgeries. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*. 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 47-58, pls. 5-6.

Forgeries of rare bronzes of the late third and early fourth centuries, many of which were recognized by Laffranchi in a series of articles, are believed to have been produced in Geneva and put on the market immediately prior to and during World War I; they include spurious issues of Divus Nigrinianus, Julian (the *corrector* of Venetia), Domitius Alexander and Martinian. In a short appendix dealing separately with the forgeries of Valerian Valens the writer mentions a small inferior group with Alexandrian mint mark produced in Italy at the turn of the century. The Geneva forger produced more such pieces, using the mint marks of both Cyzicus and Alexandria. HLA

GERASSIMOV, T. Antichni uredi ot zheliazo za signirane (Ancient Iron Stamping Tools). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 22 (1959), pp. 339-342, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

Reports the discovery of four iron stamping tools, together with a hoard of Roman denarii struck in the first, second and third centuries A.D., in the ruins of an ancient site near the village of Goliamia Brestnitsa (District of Pleven). The tools are described in some detail, with the Latin letters expanded into the appropriate words (*signum*, *pratum*, *vivarium*, *praedium*). Also described are four similar tools from the fourth century. Three of these, together with a bronze coin of Constantius II, were found near the city of Kazanlik; the fourth was discovered near the village of Savino (District of Yambol, south Bulgaria). The eight specimens are illustrated by line drawings.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Notes à propos du trésor de Douvres. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 153-158.

On the basis of R. E. Doranlo's description of the Douvres hoard of nearly 8000 antoniniani, mainly of Gallienus, Claudius II and Postumus, Gricourt discusses the following problems of third century history and numismatics: (1) The date of Aurelian's accession (Spring, 270), probably a little earlier than that of his rival Tetricus, who is not represented in the hoard; (2) the continued circulation of 'Roman' coins in the 'Gallic' empire and the presence of Asian coins in the hoard, presumably brought by sea; (3) the date of the commemorative coins of Claudius II. PG

GRICOURT, JEAN. Petit trésor de monnaies romaines d'Amiens, rue Duméril (1953). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 167-175.

A detailed description of a hoard of fifty Roman coins (39 sesterii, 4 denarii, 7 antoniniani, Vespasian to Otacilia), found at Amiens in 1953. The latest coin is an antoninianus of Otacilia in virtually uncirculated condition, so the hoard must date from soon after 249. A second brass of Magnus Maximus was found with the coins, but was evidently an intruder. PG

GRICOURT, JEAN. Un procédé de datation relative des monnaies d'un trésor. Le cas de Postume. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 5-33.

A group of five coin hoards from the reign of Postumus is used as the basis for establishing a 'standard hoard' of this emperor, and comparison is then made with the Grotenberge and Bavai hoards with the object of discovering how far the frequency coefficient of the occurrence of individual types can be used as a guide to their chronology. Even in dealing with material as varied as that from Postumus' reign the method seems to give good results, although at points considerable allowance has to be made for the element of chance in the composition of a hoard. The article is important for the contribution it makes to numismatic methodology in general, and for the issues of Postumus in particular: by establishing a 'standard hoard' one can circumvent the disturbing effect of great differences in the size of issues, which Thordeman's analysis of the Lohe treasure proved to be so significant an element in hoard composition. PG

HILDYARD, E. J. W. and P. V. HILL. A Radiate Currency Hoard from Yorkshire. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 183-185.

A listing, with brief descriptions, of twenty-three small Roman bronzes (radiate currency), part of a hoard discovered on a Yorkshire moor ca. 1912 and now privately owned. Unlike the vast majority of finds, it is cited as an example of a *currency* rather than a *savings* hoard, and is thought to represent the contents of a man's purse which was accidentally lost, probably between the years A.D. 270 and 280. "It throws a vivid, if minute, shaft of light on the actual state of the currency in a remote district of Roman Britain at this period."

KADMAN, LEO. When was Aelia Capitolina named 'Commodiana' and by Whom? In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (1959), pp. 137-140.

When founded by Hadrian in A.D. 135, Roman Jerusalem was named COLONIA AELIA CAPITOLINA. Much later the name was expanded to COLONIA AELIA COMMODIANA PIA FELIX.

In endeavoring to determine when and by whom the change was effected the writer found that the historical facts, when studied in combination with the available numismatic evidence, substantiated the following conclusions: (1) "The assumption that Aelia could have been renamed 'Commodiana' in the latter part of Commodus' rule, but that the new title only appeared on the coins after an interval because of the antagonism of his successors, is contrary to the historical facts and the numismatic material; (2) it was not Commodus who named Aelia 'Commodiana'; (3) the re-naming of Aelia is not directly connected with either the self-adoption of Septimius Severus into the family of the Antonines in A.D. 195, or with the consecration of Commodus in A.D. 197; (4) the title 'Commodiana' was bestowed upon, or adopted, by Aelia not earlier than A.D. 201 and not later than A.D. 209; and (5) the numismatic material does not exclude the possibility that the commemorative medal with the old name was struck by Aelia in expectation of the imperial visit in A.D. 201, but that the title 'Commodiana' was bestowed on the colony by Septimius Severus when the visit actually took place, together with the bestowal of new titles on Diospolis, Eleutheropolis, Sebaste and Caesarea Maritima." Thus he believes that it was not Commodus who named Aelia 'Commodiana' and that the colony received this title only some six years after his death.

KOCHMANN, HANS. *Constantinus Pius Magnus 308-337*. In: *Paulista Filatélico*, No. 5 (Feb.-June, 1958), p. 6, illus.

Gives some account of the career and coinage of Constantine the Great, with particular attention accorded the small bronzes, solidus, siliqua and dupla siliqua issued during his reign. Obverse and reverse of a solidus are illustrated.

LAFaurie, JEAN. *Solidus de Constantin III du Musée de Fribourg*. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 40 (1959), pp. 22-26, pl. 11.

A unique solidus of the usurper Emperor Constantine III (known to Cohen, but later apparently lost) was found by the writer in the collection at the Freiburg Museum. He attributes it to the mint of Lugdunum and the beginning of Constantine's reign (ca. 407/408). Also discussed are the two-layer planchets peculiar to the Italian and Gaulish mints.

HC

LE ROY, MAX. *Les étapes de la réduction du poids des monnaies de bronze de la République romaine*. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2 *Actes*, (1957), pp. 181-191.

Gauss curves are utilized in an attempt to establish the theoretical weight of the libral As as 272.8 gr., the average amount of wear being

estimated at 2%. The medium and mean weights are almost identical for all divisions of this unit, and it is evident that the standard was a ten ounce pound.

In a total of 2,531 coin weights used in the calculations, 1,168 were Asses, the first reduction being to a semi-libral standard of 163.7 gr., based on a twelve ounce pound. Weights used in constructing the frequency curves numbered 928. The theoretical weight of the As was calculated from the various divisions by applying different coefficients of wear, the largest (10%) being used on the smallest (semi-uncial) coins — a practice substantiated by a footnote which points out that a group of Napoleon III bronze coins revealed a coefficient of wear of 12%.

Because the curves overlap, the second, third and fourth reductions could not be determined by this statistical technique, but on the basis of overstrikes the writer estimates a second (quadrantal) reduction with an As of 81.8 gr., a third (octantal) with an As of 40.9 gr. and a fourth (semi-octantal) with an As of 20.45 gr. Furthermore, he thinks that the numerous coins weighing approximately 10 gr. may indicate still a fifth reduction, to one quarter of the octantal standard. The shift from a ten to a twelve ounce pound, it is suggested, may have been contemporary with the first reduction.

HLA

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios (XIV). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 5, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 281-294.

Coin finds yet again. Among the more interesting pieces is an example of the very rare legionary denarius of Antony, LEG PR, discovered in Mallorca. Indices of find-spot and monetary series.

TVB

MILLIAU, EDMOND. La trouvaille de monnaies du IV^e siècle à Pesche (1898). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 45-61, pl. 2.

A hoard of small bronze coins, approximately 350 in number, was found in 1898 at Pesche, situated in the south-east of the province of Namur in a region where late Roman coin-finds are relatively common. The writer gives detailed descriptions of 126 of these coins, which are preserved together in a Brussels museum. The hoard was buried ca. 390, and one fifth of its contents consists of irregular issues of varying degrees of barbarism. Some of these, which are illustrated, are of considerable interest.

PG

MOSSOP, J. C. A Hoard of Folles from Market Stainton. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 59-71, pl. 7.

"Miss Robertson has published the 186 coins surviving in the Grantham Museum from a hoard of 305 folles which were ploughed up at Market Stainton, Lincolnshire, in 1915 or 1916: Mr. H. R. Mossop has drawn attention to a further series which were found there by Mr. Eric Ranby whilst deep-ploughing in 1938/39. The later find consisted of about 400 coins, of which 259 survive. They are mainly in fine condition: in a number of cases corrosion has produced small *rouleaux* of coins which, when separated, show signs of the original plating. No die identities have been noted."

The coins from both finds were issued during the first tetrarchy, and since they show the *Genio Populi Romani* reverse, range from A.D. 296 to 305; a descriptive catalogue is arranged by emperor and mint. After an intensive study of the problems involved the writer concludes as follows: (1) The coins are probably the lower half of the Market Stainton hoard discovered in 1915/16; (2) the dates of the marked coins range from 296 to 300 at latest: they are in excellent condition and must have been hidden shortly after the latter date; (3) the unmarked coins are earlier than Leeds suggested, Group I perhaps being placed immediately after 296 and Group II between 297/8 and 300; (4) the year 300 may give the approximate date of issue of the unmarked Group II variety of Constantius with short title.

NEMEŠKALOVA-JIROUDKOVA, ZDENKA. Ražby Alexandrijské mincovny z prvních tří století n.l. českých a moravských nálezů (Coins Struck at the Mint of Alexandria during the First Three Centuries A.D. and found in Bohemia and Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 5 (1958), pp. 45-62, pl. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 63-65.

If one examines the number of ancient coins struck during the above period which have been found in Bohemian territory, it becomes evident that toward the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century Bohemia and Moravia were oriented, from the point of view of monetary circulation, toward the south-east. Among coins of provenance other than Roman, those struck at the mint of Alexandria — all within the second half of the third century — predominate in Bohemian hoards.

The small number of such coins dating before A.D. 250, and the number of those issued in the second half of the third century (a relatively important figure when compared with issues of eastern mints), lead to the conclusion that this diffusion of coins was the result of economic changes which were taking place within the eastern provinces of the empire — a conclusion supported by historical documents which attest the settlement of orientals (especially Syrians), not only in the countries bordering the Danube but also in the western part of the empire, particularly in Gaul. The close relations of these settlers with the East contributed to the distribution of eastern coins in the western

provinces, and since Alexandrian coins exceed in number those of eastern mints it would appear that the province of Egypt enjoyed a predominant economic position.

NEMETSCHKE, ROBERT. Numismatisches aus der Burgenland-Ausstellung. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (1959), pp. 42-43.

In an exposition of objects relating to the historical development of the Burgenland, sponsored by the Gerngross department store in Vienna, was an exhibit labeled *From the Celts to Modern Times*. It contained an item of unusual numismatic interest in the form of an antoninianus of Empress Dryantilla, displayed through courtesy of the Regional Museum at Eisenstadt. HG

PEKÁRY, THOMAS. Studien zur römischen Währungs- und Finanzgeschichte. In: *Historia*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Oct., 1959), pp. 443-489.

After briefly reviewing Heichelheim's theory that an inflation occurred during the reign of Commodus, Pekáry points out that, while the evidence does indicate such a crisis, it belongs more probably to the reign of Septimius Severus. Beginning with Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, he discusses the sources bearing on this financial problem. The evidence is not completely clear, but does point to financial difficulties of the type envisioned by Heichelheim in the later period.

During the reign of Commodus, the flow of currency to the barbarians and the very slight increase in the quantity of coinage issued helped combat the inflationary pressure exerted by heavy government expenditures, but in the year 193 a great increase in coinage production shook the public's faith in its face value. Both the literary and the numismatic data point to an inflation, for which the Civil War and increased government spending were largely responsible. Severus appears to have brought the problem under control and to have eliminated the governmental deficit, but Caracalla, his successor, was forced to take unprecedented measures because of the continued pressure of the government's financial demands (e.g. his introduction of the antoninianus and the new *Constitutio Antoniniana*). His successors, especially Macrinus, although favoring a return to the earlier policy, found it impossible in view of the continuing demands imposed by the military. HLA

RUIZ TRAPERO, MARÍA. Las monedas de Calagurris en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 5, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 193-232, 4 pls.

All the coins and weights of this ancient Spanish city in the Madrid cabinet are described and arranged. The descriptions are punctilious; all types are illustrated. There are two great groups: (1) The very

uncommon Iberian bronze — six examples in the collection — attributed, following their semi-uncial weight, to the period of the Sertorian wars, 82-72 B.C.; (2) the early imperial asses and semisses, numbering almost 300. Their arrangement is a new attempt and confirms earlier work in the development of Augustan coinage: the anonymous portrait, then AVGVSTVS or IMP. AVGVSTVS, finally IMP. AVGVSTVS PATER PATRIAE. This arrangement also puts in order the local *duumviri* responsible for the mint. After striking for Tiberius (one curious issue with his father's titles, IMP. CAESAR) the mint closed, as could be expected. TVB

SHERLOCK, R. J. and A. OSWALD. A Hoard of Roman Coins from Sutton Bonington in Nottinghamshire. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 181-182, diag.

At the time of its discovery ca. 1885, the above hoard contained 180 Roman coins. Twenty-five of these which the writers briefly describe are now in the Birmingham Museum, and except for a denarius of Commodus (A.D. 186) are all antoniniani, struck by the emperors Galienus, Claudius II, Postumus, Victorinus and Tetricus. Bibliographical references are to *RIC* and to Elmer's *Die Münzprägung der gallischen Kaiser in Köln, Trier und Mailand* (*Bonner Jahrbuch*, Heft 146).

THIRION, M. Trouvaille de monnaies romaines à Wijshagen. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 166-167.

A note on nine bronze coins of the first and second centuries A.D., found some thirty years ago at Wijshagen, the latest an issue of Marcus Aurelius dated 169/170. Nearly all are in a poor state of preservation. PG

VOLLENWEIDER, MARIE-LOUISE. Der Traum des Sulla Felix. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 39 (1958/59), pp. 22-34, pls. 5-8.

When Sulla was deprived of the command against Mithridates in favor of Marius, the moon-goddess, "either Selene, Athena or Enyo" whom the Romans adopted from Cappadocia, is said to have appeared to him in a dream and encouraged him, after which he marched on to Rome and took the city. In 44 B.C., thirty-four years after Sulla's death, a representation of his dream was put on the denarius by Aemelius, his stepson's son; gems and paste jewelry had already shown the same composition, which probably originated in 88 B.C. The *Sella curulis* which appears on the coins of Pompeius Rufus, Sulla's grandson, and the consular heads on a carnelian in the *Sammlung Arndt* show that Sulla was vindicating the rights of the consulate in the face of tribunician usurpation. The first representation of his dream, seen on a gem, shows him sleeping, while the goddess stands over him with a torch; the uncouth style of the stone is similar to that of the denarius of L. Titurius Sabinus

(88 B.C.) and is probably from the same hand. As a result of Sulla's glorious successes in the East the goddess came to be considered by his soldiers as a cosmic divinity, and many representations showing her alone with attributes identify her with the vault of the heavens. Another gem shows her standing on a globe, as does the *Genius Populi Romani* on a denarius of P. Cornelius Lentulus. She was connected with Aphrodite and Diana, and the writer quotes Lucretius I, 1-9 in illustration of Venus as a cosmic goddess. Breitenstein's conjecture that the scene on the coinage of Aemilius Buca is traceable to a personal seal of Sulla is accepted. It is also possible that he encouraged the use of this scene on gems, for the story was believed by the soldiers who followed him in Italy and the East. ILM

ZWAGER, H. H. Romeinse rekensommen in het Nederlands. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (April, 1959), pp. 18-20.

While describing boys in the process of learning arithmetic in his *Ars Poetica*, Horace employs the monetary terms *quincunx*, *uncia* and *triens*. The passage in question has frequently been translated into Dutch. In examining the interpretations variously given the above terms, Zwager finds that the earlier translators were noticeably free with the text and used simple figures or common fractions, while the more recent ones tend to replace Roman nomenclature with that currently used in the Netherlands. HJE

BYZANTINE

BALOG, PAUL. Poids monétaires en verre byzantino-arabes. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 127-137, pl. 8.

A classification and listing of glass weights from Egypt which can be ascribed in all probability to the period between the withdrawal of the Byzantine authorities in 642 and the beginning of a true Arabic coinage in the last years of the century. In contrast to the Byzantine weights, which carry the name or monogram of the official responsible, these have either blundered and meaningless monograms or anonymous imperial busts. PG

BOON, G. C. Another Follis of Leontius II, 695-8. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 179-180, illus.

After a belated cleaning, a coin presented to the National Museum of Wales in 1923 was recently identified as a rare follis of Leontius II struck on a half-follis of Constantine IV. The obverse shows the left

shoulder of this emperor, the reverse the remains of the date. Three pertinent bibliographical references are given.

BRECKENRIDGE, J. D. *The Numismatic Iconography of Justinian II (685-695, 705-711 A.D.)*. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 144). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1959. 104 pp., 10 pls.

A short introduction covers the importance and scarcity of pre-iconoclastic material on the image of Christ. Following this, Breckenridge offers a concise account of the events in the reigns of Justinian II, the first emperor to put the image of Christ "as a coin type of and by itself" on an issue intended for circulation. The coinage is divided into four major and two sub-types, and is attributed by mint.

Justinian began his reign by issuing a series with two sub-types. The obverses show the emperor crowned, wearing *divitision* and chlamys and holding a type of *globus cruciger*. In explaining the relationship between these sub-types and earlier coinages — particularly with regard to the imperial dress and the inscription — the importance of the *loros* as an article of such dress on Types II and III is seen to be of special significance. Two representations of Christ may be distinguished. The first is in reality the *Rex Regnantium*, which conveys certain imperial ideas and is to be associated with the image of Christ on a lyre-backed throne as seen above the central door of the narthex of Hagia Sophia. In a detailed discussion of the type and its meaning, B. notes that it derives from the Zeus statue of Phidias at Olympia. The second type, characterized by a thin triangular face with scant hair and beard, appears to be of Syrian origin. The coin legends are of particular interest because of their important associations with later titlature in the West as well as in Byzantium.

The second part of the book discusses the reasons for Justinian's innovations and their relationship to Byzantine history. The writer shows that they cannot have been stimulated by the Moslem coinage reform of Abd el-Malik; rather, this reform was a response to the new coinage, which is to be linked particularly to the Quinisexte Council and its reception. By carefully analysing the actions of this body, he is able to date the first two types to Justinian's first reign, the last two to his second. A final chapter explains the meaning of the new types and offers an explanation of why they were used.

HLA

GERASSIMOV, T. Moneti ot Andronik II i Andronik III, Manuel II i Andronik IV Paleolog (Coins of Andronicus II, Andronicus III, Manuel II and Andronicus IV Palaeologus). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 22 (1959), pp. 336-339, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

Illustrates and describes five copper coins of the above Palaeologi contained in the Cabinet of the Hermitage (Leningrad).

KÜTHMANN, Carl. Beiträge zur byzantinischen Münzkunde. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 39 (1958/59), pp. 49-58, illus.

After Justinian's reconquest of North Africa the mint of Carthage began striking coins in silver and bronze, the denominations from follis to penta being marked with Greek numerals. The deka (Wroth 282-87) bore the Latin X (10); it is found overstruck on Wroth 388-93 and is connected with a follis (Wroth 376-78), a half follis (Wroth 379-81) and a penta (Wroth 394-98), which, being struck in the thirteenth and fourteenth regnal years, are to be referred to 539/40 and 540/41. Wroth tried to connect the deka with Belisarius' victory over the Vandals (534), but the overstrike shows this is not directly so. From the tetrarchy on, Carthage had been spelled with a K, even by the Vandals. The first coins struck after Belisarius' conquest also show K, but this was changed to a C in Justinian's thirteenth year. The change from Greek to Latin letters occurred at Antioch at about the same time and was probably the result of Belisarius' victory over Vitigis.

Part two of the article concerns the copper coinage with legend EN TOUTO NIKA which is dated to the reign of Constans II. ILM

POCHITONOV, EVŽEN. "OB" na stříbrných byzantských mincích ("OB" on Byzantine Silver Coins). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zpravy*, No. 5 (June, 1959), pp. 3-4. With German Summary.

In his note entitled *Několik poznámek k článku "neznámá byzantská mince"* (MNZ, No. 4, 1958, p. 35), Dr. F. Křížek challenged the authenticity of a silver coin of Marcianus (cf. MNZ, No. 3, 1957, p. 34), maintaining that all Byzantine silver coins which bear the legend CONOB in the exergue of the reverse (as does the above mentioned specimen) are falsifications. To disprove this contention the writer lists a whole series of Byzantine silver and bronze coins, the exergue legends of which end in OB and which have been accepted by outstanding Byzantine numismatists (Wroth, Tolstoy, Goodacre and others) as genuine. OB is explained as the abbreviation of *Officina B* (=2).

WHITTING, P. D. Two Suspected Byzantine Forgeries. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 177-178, illus.

A find reported to have been made in Syria in 1958 contained, amongst other things, twenty-six solidi of Tiberius II and nine of Justin I; both groups were struck from single pairs of dies. In spite of their high gold content and convincing style, the coins aroused suspicion, especially the Justin I group, which showed an incompleting engraving of a right hand on the obverse and on the reverse a flat and uninspired Victory; the obverse of the Tiberius coin was found to be of clumsier workmanship than other coins from Constantinople, and in addition showed a blundered

legend, two spaces having been left for two missing letters. Most noticeable, however, were the differences in weight of individual specimens. Both types are illustrated and fully described.

ZACOS, G. and A. VEGLERY. An Unknown Solidus of Anastasios I. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 154-155, illus.

The obverse of this unpublished solidus shows the bust of the Emperor, beardless, turned three quarters to right and wearing plumed helmet, military dress and armor; circular inscription reads DNANASTAS IVSPERPAVC. On the reverse is seen the figure of Christ standing between Anastasios and Ariadne, both of whom wear crown and imperial robes; circular inscription on the reverse reads FELICITER NUBTISS (a misspelling of *Feliciter Nuptiis*, i.e. *Felicitously at the Nuptials*, or *Felicity to the Newlyweds*). The coin was evidently issued in commemoration of the wedding of Anastasios and Ariadne. Comparison is made with an earlier solidus of Marcian (450-457), the reverse of which shows Christ standing between the nimbate figures of Marcian and Pulcheria, again with inscription FELICITER NUBTIIS. GHN

EUROPEAN

BAERTEN, JEAN. L'histoire monétaire de Corvey. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 164-165.

Baerten discusses the article *Kleine Corveyer Münz- und Geldgeschichte*, by P. Berghaus, which appeared in *Zehn Jahre Museum und Kunstaustellung in Corvey* (Höxter, 1958, pp. 3-9, pl.). PG

BAERTEN, JEAN. Histoire monétaire de la Westphalie au moyen âge. A propos d'un ouvrage récent. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 162-164.

In essence, a review of B. Peus' article *Das Münzwesen*, published in *Der Raum Westfalen* (Vol. 2, No. 1, 1955, pp. 255-267). PG

BECKER, T. W. Liberation Coins of Czechoslovakia — 1955. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 2971-2972, pl.

The Soviet army's victorious entry into Czechoslovakia in May, 1945 ended the period of German domination under which that country had existed through the years of World War II. Although few specimens have yet become available to collectors, four silver coins (denominations of 10, 25, 50 and 100 crowns, all illustrated) were issued in 1955 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the so-called liberation. Obverses show various scenes depicting Russian-Czechoslovak unity and friendship. GHN

BELTRAMI, DANIELE. Un ricordi del Priuli intorno al problema dell'ammortamento dei depositi in zecca, del 1574. In: *Studi in Onore di Armando Saponi*, Vol. 2 (Milan, 1957), pp. 1073-1087.

Concerning the plan put forward by Zuanfrancesco di Priuli for elimination of the great national debt incurred by Venice during the war years, 1570-73, Beltrami publishes the document in which di Priuli set forth his views and explains the circumstances surrounding this debt of over five million ducats. HLA

BROZEK, MARTIN. Ein Krainer Dukat Ferdinands I. vom Jahre 1527. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1959), pp. 15-16, illus.

Describes and illustrates a ducat struck at Graz for the province of Krain in 1527. The coin's existence was known to Luschin von Ebenreuth as far back as 1885 from a coin edict of 1529 which he discovered in the Krain archives. HG

CHIAUDANO, MARIO. La moneta di Genova nel secolo XII. In: *Studi in Onore di Armando Saponi*, Vol. 1 (Milan, 1957), pp. 189-214, tabs.

This article appeared in *Il Risparmio*, Vol. 5, Fasc. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 1461-1493, illus. (cf. *NL*, No. 47, April, 1959, p. 423).

DENARO, V. F. The Maltese Obsidional Coins of 1800. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 173-176, illus.

When the French captured Malta on June 11, 1798, one of their first acts was to seize all the gold and silver in the churches and convert it into 30-tari coins identical with those struck by the last Grand Master of Malta, Ferdinand von Hompesch. A year later, they seized the gold and silver at the *Monte di Pietà* (the official pawn-shop) and had it cast into bars. These were then divided into ingots, each stamped with its intrinsic value. Two specimens of the 30-tari coins are illustrated and described. A 15-tari piece is reported to have been struck, but no description of the coin is known and its existence has never been proven. The writer discusses a number of problems connected with this obsidional coinage, one of which concerns an answer to why the French incorporated the 8-pointed cross of the Knights of St. John — the emblem *par excellence* of the old regime — in the design of the coins they struck.

Desetikoruna k oslavám J. A. Komenského (New Coinages. Ten Crown Piece in Commemoration of J. A. Komensky). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (August, 1957), p. 122, illus.

The new Czechoslovakian ten crown piece shows a double-tailed lion in the center of the obverse and bears the inscription **REPUBLIKA**

CESKOSLOVENSKA 1957; the reverse has the effigy of J. A. Komensky (Comenius), distinguished Czech scholar and educator (1592-1670).

DOLISTA, K. Dvojité nález mincí v Milevsku 1901 (Double Coin Find at Milevsko, 1901). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), p. 212.

While demolishing two old houses at Milevsko (northern Bohemia) in 1901, workmen found a black clay pot containing about 1000 silver coins which they immediately started selling. Fortunately, 400 pieces were recovered. Between 200 and 300 of these were still in the Milevsko Agrarian Bank in 1923 but have since disappeared; they were mostly issues of Meissen, Nassau, Hesse, Brandenburg and Prague.

Another find containing sixty-five Prague gros, most of them struck by Vladislav II, was discovered somewhat later at the same place. Except for contemporary newspaper reports, little is known about this second find.

DOLIVO, D. L'atelier monétaire de Nyon depuis le retour de la Baronnie de Vaud à la Savoie. (Contributions à la numismatique de Savoie. V). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 34 (July, 1959), pp. 45-50, illus.

In 1359, after its restoration to Amadeus VI, the mint at Nyon began striking deniers under the direction of Bonacort Burges; the coins imitated those of the bishoprics of Lausanne and Geneva, which led the Bishop of Geneva to protest publicly against them in 1364. A hiatus seems to have followed, ending in 1390 when Bonne de Bourbon, regent for Amadeus VIII, ordered the mint's reopening with a variety of issues, not all of which have survived. Mint masters of this year appear to have been Jean and Mathieu Bonaccorso. Ending with the year 1428 the writer identifies fourteen subsequent mint masters and their signatures.

DR

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Continental Coins in the Halton Moor Find and other Norman Deniers found in the British Isles. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 53-57, pl. 2.

Since almost exactly 125 years separate the hoards containing York issues of Cnut's Pointed Helmet type and the extremely rare Temple type coins as found in the Cuerdale hoard, it seems unlikely that the find from Halton Moor, Lancashire (the source of numerous Pointed Helmet types now in public and private collections in Gt. Britain) would also contain specimens of the Temple type (cf. Thompson's *Inventory of British Coin Hoards*, London, 1956, p. 67). Furthermore, against Thompson's suggestion that the twenty-one continental coins from Halton Moor may have been Viking pieces struck in East Anglia, Dolley points out that the evidence from Scandinavian hoards is quite decisive

as to there being no coinage of non-English types in East Anglia during the fifty years prior to the deposit of the hoard in question. The coins, he believes, were actually deniers of Duke Richard II of Normandy, brother-in-law in turn of Aethelraed II and Cnut. In this connection he discusses two other British finds of Norman deniers (Iona and Inch-kenneth, neither of them listed in the *Inventory*), which when taken in conjunction with the Halton Moor find provide critical evidence for the dating of the deniers of both Richard the Fearless and Richard the Good.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Interesting New Variety of the Late Thirteenth-Century Sterling of Namur. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 654-655, pl. 37.

A coin issued by Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur (1263-1299), probably minted ca. 1280-1297.

JSM

DOMARADZKI, A. Nieznane monety (Unknown Coins). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1958), pp. 29-30, illus.

Two hitherto unpublished Polish coins are described and illustrated. The first is a trojak issued by Sigismund II in 1596, the second a Lithuanian gros of John Casimir struck in 1652.

DONDER, LILIANE de. Trouvaille de monnaies du XVI^e siècle et du début du XVII^e à Lichtaart (1957). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 189-194.

A hoard of 106 coins — nineteen gold, the remainder silver — found at Lichtaart, near Herentals (prov. Antwerp) in 1957. The details of one gold coin, which had been given away by the finder, are unknown; of the remainder, all save three double excelentes of Ferdinand and Isabella were struck in the Low Countries between 1557 and 1608; date of burial was probably 1608 or 1609. One third of the coins belong to the preceding decade.

PG

FERRARO VAZ, J. O número de ordem usado por soberanos do mesmo nome na numismática e na esfragística. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (July, 1959), pp. 97-106, 2 pls., illus.

Afonso V (1438-1481) is usually considered to have been the earliest Portuguese monarch to use an identifying numeral on his coins; similarly Afonso III (1248-1279), on his seals. The author argues for an instance earlier than either of these: the dinheiros of Sancho II (1223-1248). There the imperial name appears in the forms SANCII, SANCII, or SANCIII. While the first may be an abbreviation of SANCIVS, the other two cannot be, nor can they stand in the genitive case since they are invariably

followed by the nominative **REX**. Consequently the two final r's represent the cardinal number, *secundus*. TVB

FIALOVÁ, VLASTA. Hromadný nález tolarů ze 16. století na Kralické tvrzi (Large Find of Sixteenth Century Talers from Kralice nad Oslavou). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 5 (June, 1959), pp. 20-22, pl. With German Summary.

A vessel discovered during the course of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the former fortress of Kralice nad Oslavou in August, 1958 was found to contain thirty-five talers, struck for the most part at Saxonian mints during the period 1534-95; the find is important to the history of the fortress, in which the printing press of the Moravian branch of the Bohemian *Brüder-Gemeinde* was concealed between 1578 and 1621. Buried in May, 1605 because of the fear of invasion engendered by Boczay's troops throughout Moravia, the talers had probably been set aside for that year's expenses, and the death of Samuel Sylvester (then head of the *Brüder-Gemeinde* and hence responsible for its press) in November, 1605 may explain why the coins were not recovered. Another explanation may lie in the fact that the plague then raging in Moravia claimed a number of victims in the vicinity of Kralice.

A Find (?) of Spanish Gold. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 498 (Nov., 1959), pp. 406-409, pls. 46, 47, 49.

Fifty-three Spanish gold coins issued during the period 1406-1516 recently came into the possession of the firm of B. A. Seaby, Ltd. and are believed to represent either the whole or part of a hoard. A complete listing, made while the group was still intact, includes ruler and province, size, weight and description of main types. Twenty-three specimens are illustrated. FDC

FRÈRE, HUBERT. La collection du Baron de Crassier (1662-1751) et la trouvaille de Mirwart (1729). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 95-126, illus., pl. 7, maps.

The papers of Baron William de Crassier, now in the *Archives de l'État* at Liège, include a description of some eleventh century coins which had come from a find at Mirwart in the Ardennes. They remained in the hands of his family until 1949, when they were acquired by M. Tinchant and subsequently dispersed. In a study of fundamental importance for the coinage and monetary history of the Meuse valley in the eleventh century, M. Frère has put together all that can be learned regarding this hoard and compares it with the more recent finds from Maestricht (1849, 1856), Chatelet, Silenrieux and Thourotte. PG

FRIIS, ASTRID and KRISTOF GLAMANN. *A History of Prices and Wages in Denmark 1660-1800. Vol. 1.* (Published for the Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen). London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1958. 350 pp., tabs.

This very complete study is the result of many years' research into currency problems and prices in Denmark. The title is quite accurate if note is taken that the geographical limits of the work coincide with the Danish boundaries in the period covered. By far the largest part of the book is devoted to statistical tables which reveal the history of the currency and its changing value in terms of other currencies as well as the price lists.

HLA

FRONTEIRA, JOAQUIM. Duas tangas inéditas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (July, 1959), pp. 107-110, illus.

Illustration and description of two inedited silver tangas of João IV, apparently struck at Diu and Baçaim for Ceitão. The author includes a useful (though, as he suggests, doubtless incomplete) list of Portuguese-Indian mintmarks.

TVB

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Tesorillo cordobés de reales. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, Pt. 2 (1954), pp. 227-247, 4 pls.

A hoard of reales and half reales of Henry IV of Castille, discovered in Córdoba in 1954, included a hitherto unknown real with bearded bust. After meticulously describing each piece the author attempts to devise a chronology for the complete hoard through a comparison of the engraving details. All the coins are well illustrated.

TVB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Silver Coinage of the Lombards. In: *Archivo Storico Lombardo*, 8th Ser., Vol. 6 (1956), pp. 130-147.

There are two exceptions to the general rule that Lombard silver coins, except for those of Perctarit, imitate coins of Ravenna. The first has normally been attributed to Liutprand, and Grierson suggests that while in external appearance it is closely related to late sixth and early seventh century imperial issues of Ravenna, the traces of legend indicate that the prototype was a coin of Tiberius II; on the basis of the monogram, he attributes it to King Adalwald. The second exception has generally been assigned to Cunincpert. Six specimens of this type, together with three gold pieces, were found in a small Tuscan hoard near Luni, evidence of two varieties of a single monogram being seen on the silver specimens. Some coins from another small hoard found at Hadersdorf am Kamp (Lower Austria) bore the same monogram as those from Luni, while others showed a monogram containing the letters FROS. Dr. Stefan attributed these to two fifth century Rugian kings known from literary

sources. There is, however, a coin from the reign of Aripert II inscribed IFFO GLORIVOSO DVX. This duke is not mentioned in any of the sources, but G. suggests that he may have been the Duke of Trento, and that a gold cross found at Lavis, near Trento, inscribed CNC IFFO or SNC IFFO probably refers to him. The absence of any other reference to a supposed Saint Iffo is not elucidated, nor is any explanation given as to how a cross bearing an inscription to a saint can refer to a duke who was never canonized. The second monogram is attributed to the otherwise unidentified predecessor (or successor) of the supposed Duke Iffo.

HLA

GUMOWSKI, MARIAN. Skarb brakteatów z Anusina (A Hoard of Bracteates from Anusin). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1958), pp. 1-8, pl. 1. With English Summary, p. 56.

A hoard found in a clay vessel at Anusin (Niezawa district of Kujawy, central Poland) in 1919 contained 700 Polish and seventy-three German coins; all were bracteates, except for a few denars, the Polish pieces dating from Mescio III (1173-1202) to Vladislav Odonich, prince of Kalisz (1207-1217), the German issued between 1130 and 1185. The writer here describes in detail the third (hitherto unpublished) part of the hoard and summarizes the various reports published in connection with its discovery. Twenty-one bracteates are illustrated.

HERKOV, ZLATKO. Der "Denarius Croaticus." In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 77 (1957), pp. 66-68, illus.

In the first half of the seventeenth century the Hungarian denarius was devalued so that five, instead of four, equaled one Austrian groschen (or three kreuzer). Croatia, however, did not accept the devaluation, and while the new lighter coin was being used as a circulating medium continued to use the older, heavier denarius as a money of account. Accounting based on this unit was known as *comptus croaticus*. The older Hungarian coin, equal in value to three Viennese pfennigs, assumed the name of *denarius croaticus* and disappeared only toward the end of the eighteenth century.

Whether or not the denomination was actually coined remains a mystery. It is frequently mentioned in historical sources, and a coin in the Vienna Cabinet could conceivably be a *denarius croaticus*; it is known only in two specimens, and was struck at Nagyanya in 1714. Nothing on this piece relates it specifically to Croatia, but it does bear the figure 3, indicating three pfennigs, which was the value of the *denarius croaticus*. The coin is illustrated, as is the title page of a book dealing with the *comptus croaticus*.

HJE

HOC, MARCEL. A la mémoire de Lelewel. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 159-161.

The Historical Institute of the Polish Academy plans to publish a new, thirty volume edition of the collected works of Joachim Lelewel, the founder of mediaeval numismatics. The first of the five volumes already published contains Lelewel's autobiographical writings, and M. Hoc recalls the fact that the *Cabinet des Médailles* at Brussels carefully preserves his manuscript catalogue of the coins then in the collection. PG

HOC, MARCEL. La collection Vernier au Musée de Lille. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 161-162.

A brief history of the Vernier collection of Flemish coins, and a note on the publication of its contents. The first volume, on the gold coins of Flanders, has been published by Pierre Bastien. PG

HOC, MARCEL. L'écu à la couronne de Charles VI de l'atelier de Tournai. A propos de trouvailles récentes. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 83-93, pls. 4-6.

A series of recent French hoards of the early fifteenth century — Doullens, Blois, Amiens and Senlis — have included a number of écus struck at the mint of Tournai, many of which were acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles* at Brussels. The writer describes minutely the characteristics of the emissions of 1385, 1388, 1389, 1394 and 1411 and discusses the activity of the mint at this period. PG

JORDAN, JOSEPH. Ordonnances monétaires de Fribourg. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 40 (1959), pp. 10-21, pl.

The first known monetary ordinance of Freiburg, dated 1375, long before the city commenced striking its own coins, concerns the acceptance of the coinage issued by the bishops of Lausanne. Although a petition to Pope Martin V in 1418 failed, minting privileges were eventually received from Emperor Sigismund of Luxembourg in 1422. Ordinances which follow, dated 1435, 1446, 1488, 1622, 1652 and 1672, deal with the fineness and weight of various coins issued and with measures undertaken to combat and help prevent forgery. HG

KAVLI, GUTHORM. Vi må få nye mynter. In: *Bonytt*, Nos. 11/12 (1959), pp. 230-231, illus.

After summarizing the story and controversy concerning the new Norwegian coins issued in 1958, Kavli offers his own severe criticism and suggests that entirely new types should be struck. Early articles of a

critical nature were published by K. Skaare and C. Svarstad (cf. *NL*, No. 49, 1959, p. 618 and No. 50, 1960, pp. 39-40, respectively). LL

KENT, J. P. C. A South Italian Imitation of an Anglo-Saxon Penny. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), p. 649, illus.

A copper half-follaro of Gaeta, whose derivation from the English series has hitherto remained unrecognized. The Saxon prototype appears to be the last type of Edgar, or Edward the Martyr, or the first type of Aethelraed II. JSM

KOCH, BERNHARD. Studien zum österreichischen Münzwesen des 14. Jahrhunderts. Der Fund von Bierbaum. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 77 (1957), pp. 58-65, pl. 7.

A large hoard of Austrian and South German denarii found at Bierbaum, Lower Austria, in 1955 contained 16,121 whole coins and seven fragments. When the Austrian issues were carefully analyzed and compared with those from other hoards, the results showed the need for a reconsideration of the chronology of the denarii of the second quarter of the fourteenth century and their allocation to the mints of Vienna, Wiener Neustadt and Enns. HJE

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. Polska moneta prywatna i wewnętrzną od 18 do 20 wieku (Polish Private and Local Coins from the 18th to the 20th Century). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1958), pp. 18-29, 8 pls. With English Summary, p. 56.

Continues the descriptive catalogue of private and local coins struck in Poland from the eighteenth to the twentieth century, Part I having appeared in an earlier issue of this periodical (Vol. 1, No. 1, 1957, pp. 15-34). One hundred and six pieces are described, eighty-eight illustrated.

KŘÍŽEK, FRANTIŠEK. Nález v Českém Rudolci, okres Dačice (Find at Český Rudolec, District of Dacice). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 215-220.

Lists and describes the contents of a hoard discovered, according to written reports, at Český Rudolec (Moravia) in 1923 and subsequently delivered by the police to the Office for the Protection of Historical Monuments at Brno. The hoard consisted of 634 sixteenth century Central European coins. Their study and attribution have proved helpful toward an understanding of economic conditions in Moravia at the end of the sixteenth century.

KŘÍŽEK, FRANTIŠEK. Nález v Dačicích (Find at Dacice). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), p. 229.

A find of twenty-one coins struck at the mints of Vratislava, Opole, Břeh, Kremnica, Velka Bana, Viden and Hall during the years 1612-1704 is listed and described; unfortunately, the circumstances and the place of discovery are not known. The coins are preserved in the Municipal Museum at Dacice (Moravia).

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. La monnaie de 42 kreuzer de Sarine et Broye. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 40 (1959), pp. 33-34.

Two varieties of the short lived 42 kreuzer piece struck for the ephemeral Swiss canton of Sarine and Broye are described. The canton was created by General Brune in 1798 during a brief French occupancy of the territory. HG

MANDICH, GIULIO. Formule monetarie veneziane del periodo 1619-1650. In: *Studi in Onore di Armando Saporì*, Vol. 2 (Milan, 1957), pp. 1145-1183, tabs.

Chiefly from research conducted in the state archives, the writer is able to describe, in terms of the metals, alloys and weights, the coinage which circulated in Venice during the period under consideration. Although payment by coin was the most common method adopted in the Venetian market, bills of credit were also used in considerable extent; the *Banco della Piazza* (a public bank) was established in 1587, and the *Banco del Giro* founded in 1619. First outlining the operation of these institutions, and the financial history of the *Banco del Giro*, Mandich then explains the complicated monetary system of the period: he includes descriptions of the so-called *moneta di zecca*, *moneta corrente* and *moneta di banco* systems of account, as well as an explanation of their uses and their relationship to one another and to the system. The conclusions reached are briefly summarized, and three tables show, respectively, the prices of the scudo and the zecchino in *moneta corrente* and the quantity of fractional currency issued. HLA

MARTIN, COLIN. Les boîtes de changeurs à Genève et Berne (XVII^e - XVIII^e s.). In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 39 (1958/59), pp. 59-106, pls. 9-22.

Beam scales, used by European money changers to establish the true weights of coins, were kept in boxes specially indented to house the weights and other pieces of equipment. Jacques Blanc, a balance maker of Lyon, moved to Geneva and established his residence and business there in 1685. He died in 1702, the business being continued in turn by his son Jean-Henri (d. 1726), grandson Jean (d. 1763) and great-grandson Jean François (d. 1792). All four used the signature Jacques Blanc on their boxes and weights. In addition to listing various coin weights and the boxes, weights and stamps issued under the name

Jacques Blanc, the writer discusses the regulation of weights at Geneva and Berne and the circulation of foreign coins. ILM

MARTIN, COLIN. Le trésor monétaire de Sévaz. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 40 (1959), pp. 27-32, pls. 9-10.

A hoard of twenty-three mediaeval gold coins, found in the small village of Sévaz (canton of Freiburg) in 1909, consisted of Swiss, French, English, Italian and South German issues. The find is described with reference to the standard works. HG

MERTENS, JEAN and LILLIANE de DONDER. Trouvaille de monnaies des XVI^e et XVII^e siècles à Tenneville. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 175-189, illus., pl.

A detailed description of a potful of 224 coins (eight gold, the remainder silver), found during the excavation of the site of the former church of Tenneville in 1957. The latest coin is of 1674 and the date of burial probably 1674 or 1675, although the precise circumstances are obscure. The dates are spread over the better part of two centuries — the oldest is a double excelente of Ferdinand and Isabella — and many countries (Southern Netherlands 114, Northern Netherlands 20, France 83, Burgundy 1, Carinthia 1, Castille 1, New Granada 1 (countermarked), Monaco 1, St. Gallen 1, Turkey 1). PG

NAVASCUES y de JUAN, J. M. de. El gabinete numismático del Museo Arqueológico Nacional (1951-1956). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 5, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 177-192, 3 pls.

A survey of the activity in the Madrid cabinet since the remodeling of its quarters in 1951. A group of university students have assisted in reorganizing the 180,000 coins and making them intelligently available to scholars. The 1372 new acquisitions during this period are very heavily gold and include such rarities as: the unique triens of Leovigild struck at Reccopolis; a primitive Hispano-arabic dinar; 20 excelentes of Ferdinand and Isabella, Seville; 8 reales of Philip II, Seville, 1593; 8 reales of Philip IV, Granada, 1651; 8 escudos of Louis I, Segovia, 1724; 8 escudos of Ferdinand VI, Guatemala, 1757. The notice concludes with a list of lectures and publications uttered by those associated with the Madrid collection; the publications are largely the work of Gil Farrés. rvb

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Nástin dějin brněnské mincovny I. Příspěvek k měnovým a obchodním poměrům Brna a Moravy do poloviny 17. století (Summary of the History of the Brno Coinage. I. Contribution to the Commercial and Monetary History of the City of Brno and of Moravia to the Middle of the 17th Century). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 5 (1958), pp. 99-165, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 166-169.

Part one of this history covers the period from the early eleventh to the mid-seventeenth century, with the first chapter devoted to the period of the denier. Judging from coin finds (and probably the result of war conditions), the commercial role played by Moravia in the eleventh century was not very great, and Posvar's dating of the beginnings of the Brno mint to the years 1054-61 is borne out by the deniers of Prince Conrad known from this period.

Chapter two, dealing with the bracteate era, describes the economic situation which prevailed in the thirteenth century and the conditions responsible for this coin's origin, in the course of which frequent reference is made to Brno mint documents. The mines at Jihlava and the mining rights of the city played an important role in the monetary history of this period.

In a third chapter the writer takes up the period of the gros, discussing the economic importance of Brno during the fourteenth century (especially its commercial relations with Poland and Hungary); at this time the city was the economic and commercial center of Moravia. With the introduction of the gros the Brno mint was transferred to Kutná Hora.

POTIN, V. Děgtanský poklad a česko-ruské styky v XI. století (The Find from Degtans and Czecho-Russian Relations in the Eleventh Century). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 5 (June, 1959), pp. 5-6, pl. With Russian and German Summaries, pp. 6-7.

In a hoard of silver artifacts and 252 coins discovered in the village of Děgtany (*kreis* Minsk) in June, 1957, seventy-eight specimens and nine fragments (the largest number from this period ever found in the territory of the USSR, Poland, Scandinavia, Gotland and the Baltic countries) were of Bohemian origin; 150, eight fragments, and one specimen found broken in half were German, while the remainder included Hungarian, Anglo-Saxon and West European coins, together with two Cufic coin fragments. The latest issues were Bohemian denars of Bretislav I (1034-1055), indicating that the hoard was buried ca. 1050.

Taking into consideration the contents, the circumstances of the discovery, and the fact that Děgtany is situated along an old and important military and commercial road which connected Old Russia with Poland, the Bohemian coins in the hoard are believed to have come directly to Russia.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins and Tokens. Gibraltar. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 156-157, illus.

Designs for a proposed silver coinage in values of one and two reals were submitted to the Colonial Secretary of State by General Sir George

Don, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, in 1815; the obverse design of castle and key, taken from the Arms of Gibraltar, may have been originally copied from one of the tokens then circulating in the area. Proof one and two quarter copper pieces were struck in 1860. Tokens were issued by Richard Cassons (goldsmith), Robert Keeling and James Spittle (Wine House proprietors) and were probably given in exchange for the Hard Dollars (valued at 12 reals) with which military working parties were paid.

GHN

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Koruna králů moravských (The Crown of the Moravian Kings). In: *Sborník Národního Múzea v Praze*, Series A, Historia, Vol. 12, Nos. 4-5 (1958), pp. 183-232, illus., 8 pls. With Russian and German Summaries.

Opinions concerning the origin of the royal crown of Bohemia are divided, one group believing it to be connected with the Holy Roman Empire, probably with the coronation of a Bohemian duke by the Emperor. In aligning himself with a second group, which holds it to be nothing more than a continuation of the earlier Moravian crown, Radoměský supports his views with references to Moravian history and the local coinage.

HG

RISK, J. C. The Vatican City State and Papal Sovereignty. In: *Coin Galleries (New York) Fixed Price List No. 21* (Nov., 1959), pp. 134-136.

A brief explanation of the meaning of Papal sovereignty insofar as it bears upon numismatics.

When the independent Papal State first emerged in the mid-ninth century, income was needed for the maintenance of its sovereignty and the first Papal coinage was issued. It continued without interruption until 1870, in which year Pope Pius IX retreated into the precincts of the Vatican Palace. The end of its political rule thus found the Papacy without either sovereignty or territory, and hence without further need of coinage. The situation continued thus until 1929, when, along with certain financial concessions, the Lateran Treaty was signed which set up the Vatican State, over which the Pope had (and still has) absolute control. With the re-establishment of Papal sovereignty, coinage was resumed and since then has continued without interruption to the present day.

GHN

RUMPL, ANTONÍN. Moravské vládní mince za třicetileté války (The Coins of Moravia during the Thirty Years' War). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 5 (1958), pp. 171-220, illus., 3 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 221-224.

Coinage ceased in Moravia during the second half of the fifteenth century. For a time the country was supplied with currency by Bohemia and the neighboring territories, but in 1619, after several abortive at-

tempts to re-establish a coinage, Moravian mints were opened at Olomouc and Brno. Little is known concerning the activities at these two centers, except from study of the coins which were struck there in 1619 and circulated during the following year. They point to little activity at Brno, but show a rich series of various denominations issued at Olomouc, the mint master Baltazar Zwirner, for example, having struck gold talers with weights of five, ten and twenty-five ducats.

In 1626 Cardinal Dietrichstein ordered the demonetization of these Moravian coins struck at Brno and Olomouc.

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Die Prägewerkzeuge der Stadt Augsburg im Städtischen Maximilianmuseum. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 71-75.

In the Maximilian Museum at Augsburg are 612 coin dies of the free city; all others were removed to Munich when Augsburg became Bavarian in 1806. The earliest specimens revert to the period of the hammer coinage, and the fact that the obverse dies show no trace of the so-called beard caused by the stroke of the hammer suggests that a special method of striking may have been used to protect the upper die.

Minting machinery was first used at Augsburg ca. 1571, the earliest type of machine employing two rollers on which dies were engraved in oval shapes; these in turn were rotated conversely so that simultaneous impressions were made on both sides of the blanks used, and since the dies were engraved in rows it was possible to strike a number of coins at the same time — five in the case of talers, more in the case of smaller denominations. In addition to numerous tools and minting machinery representative of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the museum contains a wooden model of the later type of screw press. HJE

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Příspěvek k nálezům uherských mincí byzantského typu na Moravě (A Note on Moravian Finds of Byzantine-type Hungarian Coins). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 5 (June, 1959), pp. 14-17, pl. With German Summary.

A Hungarian coin of Byzantine type was ploughed up in a field at Krnov (Silesia) in 1890, and two specimens of the same type were found on the silted floor during the cleaning of an old fountain at Uh. Brod (southern Moravia) in 1930. Adding to these the coin find from Kudlovice recently published (*Časopis Moravského Musea*, 1957), three similar finds are now known from Moravia.

His opinion based on the dating of the archaeological material and the study of the historical details connected with the levy of the settlement at Kudlovice (destroyed in 1252 during the Hungarian and Cuman invasion of East and North Moravia), Sejbal suggests that such coins should be more properly dated to the thirteenth rather than to the twelfth century, his view being supported by the fact that the invasions

for the most part crossed the Olšava at Uh. Brod, where the second of the three aforementioned finds was made. In a concluding note he states that Rethy's attribution of these coins to Stephen IV with a dating of 1162-1163 must be carefully examined.

SIMÓN CIANCAS, MARÍA LUISA. Aportación a la numismática mallorquina. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, Pt. 2 (1954), pp. 211-226, 2 pls.

Any late mediaeval or early modern coinage struck from punched dies will exhibit a great number of minor die varieties. This listing includes twenty-three new varieties of the considerable coinage of Mallorca, dating from James II (1276-1311) to Philip II (1598-1621). Most differ only in minor details from the Heiss descriptions, but four are not in Heiss at all: two half reales of Alfonso II (1416-1458), one mirroring a type of real, the other the type of a billon dobler; a billon dinero of the same; and a billon dobler of John II (1458-1479). Together with the descriptions the author offers a valuable running commentary on numismatic metrology.

TVB

SKUTIL, JOSEF and ALENA MALÁ. Soupis středo- a novověkých nálezů mincí na Moravě (List of Finds of Mediaeval and Modern Coins discovered in Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 5 (1958), pp. 313-333. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 334-335.

A listing of Moravian finds of mediaeval and modern coins, alphabetically arranged by find spot.

SOETENS, P. J. *De Muntslag in Kampen*. Kampen, de Nederlandsche Bank N. V. [n. d.]. 15 pp.

The first coins of Kampen were struck by the bishops of Utrecht ca. 1375 — shortly before the city was granted independent coinage rights by Emperor Wenceslaus (1379); no later coins by the bishops have yet been identified. After Bishop Henry renounced the temporal powers of his see, coinage was taken over by Charles V as Lord of Overijssel; it came under the control of the Estates of Overijssel in 1577.

Kampen concluded coinage treaties with Deventer and Groningen in the fifteenth century, with Zwolle somewhat later. Groningen eventually went its own way, but the remaining three continued to issue a joint coinage and formally became estates of the Netherlands-Westphalian Circle in 1567. Thus the Kampen mint struck coins on both the Imperial standard and the standard of the United Provinces, as well as city coinage which was sometimes struck for Kampen alone, sometimes for Kampen, Deventer and Zwolle. Because this coinage was so frequently debased, William III prevailed upon the city to cease all issue after 1694; the mint, however, continued to operate as a provincial mint of Overijssel.

until closed by Louis Napoleon in 1809. The pamphlet includes extensive notes on mint masters and denominations struck, as well as a bibliography of earlier literature on Kampen and its coinage. HJE

STRUB, MARCEL. Bibliographie numismatique du canton de Fribourg. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 40 (1959), pp. 5-9.

A useful bibliography, chronologically arranged. HG

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Mynter i gamle stavkirker. In: *Forskningsnytt. Fra Norges almenvitenskapelige forskningsråd*, No. 3 (1959), pp. 11-13.

With regard to coins found in old Norwegian stave churches, Svarstad does not agree entirely with the Danish scholar Olaf Olsen, who in a recent discussion of such finds (*Fra Nationalmuseets Arbjedsmark*, 1958, pp. 17-30, illus., cf. *NL*, No. 47, 1959, p. 430), explained their occurrence as the result of carelessness rather than of deliberate concealment of offerings. Svarstad does not entirely exclude this latter possibility, and thinks that in some cases — as with coins from a particular period — deliberate concealment is by no means unlikely; the fact that such coins are not often found together he explains as a result of the digging and re-digging of graves which has taken place at all mediaeval church sites. LL

TERLECKI, W. Katalog monet polskich bitych w. okr 1917 do 1944 (Catalogue of Polish Coins, 1917 to 1944). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1957), pp. 43-48; Vol. 1, No. 2 (1957), pp. 85-94, illus.; Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958), pp. 63-70, illus.; Vol. 2, No. 3 (1958), pp. 43-57, illus.; Vol. 2, No. 4 (1958), pp. 35-47, illus.

Descriptive catalogue of 248 coins struck in Poland during the above period, forty-seven of which are illustrated within the text.

TERLECKI, W. Nowe monety polskie (New Polish Coins). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1958), pp. 32-34, pl. With English Summary, p. 56.

Twenty-five Polish coins struck during the period 1949-1957 are listed and described.

WDOWISZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT. A Large Polish Bracteate with the Figure of St. Adalbert, 1127. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), p. 158, illus.

The coin described (diameter 26 mm., weight 0.56 gr.) was among the contents of a hoard found in the Polish village of Karczmiska in 1932. It shows St. Adalbert, without nimbus, standing in *pontificalibus*, holding the crozier in his right hand and in his left the Book of Gospels; the inscription reads + SCS ADELBIRIAS EPS GNVH, the last word of the legend being an abbreviation of the Latin geographic name of the town

of Gniezo, the episcopal seat of St. Adalbert. The coin is believed to have been struck in 1127, when the solemnities of *invencio capitis S. Adalberti* were held in Gniezo, and to have been issued for commemorative purposes rather than for current use. GHN

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Problemen van de Merovingische Muntslag in Nederland. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (April, 1959), pp. 13-17, illus.

It is not always realized that in Merovingian times the present territory of the Netherlands was divided by its large rivers into two areas having little or nothing in common, or that its Merovingian rulers were tribal chiefs — rather than kings in the usually accepted sense of the word — who required only war service and taxes from their subjects. Except for Theudebert, they showed little interest in a regulated coinage, and whenever a need for coins arose, private initiative was responsible for their issue. Names of several *monetarii* who struck in Maastricht and Dorestadt are known, but it is a mistake to refer to them as mint masters or to think of those two centers as Frankish mint towns. The *monetarii* were personally known to the local merchants, and their names on the coins — a guarantee of their weight and fineness — often made them more acceptable than the frequently debased 'official' issues. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

BERESFORD-JONES, R. D. The Oxford Mint, 1642-6. Unites and Half-Unites. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 604-619, tabs., pl. 34.

An arrangement of the gold coinage issued at Oxford between the years 1642 and 1646. The writer gives a well defined history of the mint and tabulates the various issues. JSM

BROWN, I. D. Alciston Find (Elizabeth I), 1925. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), p. 659.

Twelve coins of Elizabeth I, found in the garden of a private house at Alciston, Sussex, are described. Photographs taken of these pieces are now in the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum. JSM

BROWN, I. D. Some Notes on the Coinage of Elizabeth I with Special Reference to her Hammered Silver. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 568-603, tabs., pl. 32.

A study of pertinent hoards throws light on the contemporary state

of the currency, its geographical and social distribution, and on mint activity of the period. List of finds are included and economic problems discussed.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Eadgar Millennium. Oct. 1st, 959 - Oct. 1st, 1959. In: In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 177-178, illus

The millenium of Eadgar of Wessex (944-975) coincides with a new interest in the coinage of this English king, an outcome of which, the writer hopes, may be a needed and belated monograph. Towards this end he suggests a relative chronology for the various issues "which may well transform into one with some claim to be absolute," advocating in particular a revision of certain of the Types, six of which are distinguished in Brooke's *English Coins*. The monetary reforms, begun by King Alfred (his grandfather) and continued by Eadgar, included demonetization of the coinage at regular intervals.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Find-Spot of the "War Area" Hoard of Pence of William I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 650-651.

Collation of the accounts of the Scaldwell (Thompson 323) and War Area hoards leads to the conclusion that they are one and the same find.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Further Die-Link within the York Mint in the so-called "Paxs" Type of William I. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), p. 227, illus.

Examination of a *Paxs* penny of William I (moneyer: Aleif) proved it to be from the same obverse die as *BMC* 1155 (moneyer: Thor). Brooke had earlier noticed a similar die-link between coins of Aleif and Leisinc in the case of *BMC* 1153 and 1154. The degree of die-linking already attested would seem to suggest that at the end of the Conqueror's reign it was normal practice at the York mint for moneyers to pool their dies.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and G. VAN DER MEER. A Group of Anglo-Saxon Pence at Sudeley Castle. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 123-129, pl. 9.

Examination of eleven tenth and eleventh century Anglo-Saxon pennies from the collection at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, showed only five of their obverse and reverse dies to be represented in the British Museum and several of the coins unpublished in either Hildebrand or *BMC*. Each specimen is illustrated and carefully described by ruler, type, mint, moneyer, legend, weight and die-axis, with bibliographic references included where possible.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Group of Medieval and Modern Coins from a Site in Malvern. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 662-665.

Listing of a group of forty coins and tokens discovered during the digging of the foundations for the Abbey Hotel, Malvern, in 1849. The English coins cover the period Henry VI to George III. Also included are coins of Scotland (James I and Charles I), Sumatra (1805), Spanish America (1805), two eighteenth century tokens and four counters. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Modern Forgeries of the Post-Brunanburh Viking Coins of York and Derby. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 131-134, pl. 9.

An apparently unique penny (illustrated), attributed by the late Dr. Philip Nelson to Regnald I vi Ivar (cf. *NC*, 1944, pp. 121 ff.) and now in the possession of the Liverpool City Museums, is clearly shown to be a forgery, "any lingering doubts being removed when the coin is placed beside others from the same stable, which were rightly pilloried by J. A. Lawrence" (cf. *BNJ*, 1905, pp. 397 ff.). Plate illustrations also include four other known forgeries of the Post-Brunanburh coins of York and Derby, among them, and shown for the first time, lot 436 of the Montagu sale, which although accepted as genuine by a number of competent judges was eventually withdrawn and returned to the family. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The 1958 Coventry Treasure Trove of Long Cross Pence of Henry III. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 109-122, pl. 8.

While digging a trench across the floor of a factory in Upper York Street, Coventry in January, 1958, workmen unearthed a hoard of more than 200 thirteenth century silver pennies. Six have been acquired by the British Museum, the remainder by the Coventry City Museum. The hoard is fully catalogued, the basis of reference being L. A. Lawrence's cardinal papers on the Long Cross coinage published in the *British Numismatic Journal* (Vols. 9-11, 1913-15).

Of outstanding importance is a sterling from Lippe, believed to be an eponymous coin in the name of Widukind and apparently unpublished. Coins of *Widekindus*, extremely rare, have been associated with the Counts of Schwalenburg (cf. *Hamburger Beiträge*, II, 1948, p. 41), but Dr. Peter Berghaus, long suspecting a Westphalian origin, suggests that they may have been struck at Enger (Lippe), where the great Saxon hero Widukind is buried; the new coin does, indeed, bear the characteristic five-petaled rose of Lippe.

Burial date of the Coventry hoard is placed at ca. 1270, the explanation of its deposit, in company with the contemporary hoards of London and Canterbury, being given as the inquiry into the state of the coinage

which took place in 1270, and which, although inconclusive, was no doubt of sufficient import to warrant the consignment of various amounts of private ready cash to the bosom of mother earth. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Query concerning the 1782 Find of Anglo-Saxon Coins on Tiree. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), p. 159.

Lindsay's *View of the Coinage of Scotland* (Cork, 1845, p. 261) lists a hoard found on the Isle of Tiree as containing, among other items, pennies of Edward the Martyr (963?-978). Highly unlikely, claims the redoubtable Mr. Dolley — the coins in question were more probably issues of Edward the Elder (870?-924). He bases his opinion largely on comparison with similar hoards of the period, especially the large group deposited around the shores of the Irish Sea during the eighth decade of the tenth century, of which the Tiree hoard can be considered part. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Three Forgotten English Finds of Pence of Aethelraed II. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 97-107, pl. 8.

The finds are additional to those published in Thompson's *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956), and are believed to have been deposited during the course of a single year (1002±1).

(1) The Honey Lane Market (London) Find. 1837. Originally eight coins, six of them now in the British Museum. Mints of Bedford, Exeter, London (3) and Stamford. (2) The Great Barton (Bury St. Edmunds) Find. Date unknown, but thought to have been mid-nineteenth century. Now in Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds. A fused mass of coins (estimate: 50), possibly concealed in a building which was gutted by fire. All those identifiable are Long Cross issues (mint: Thetford). Osbern (1) and various others moneyers (supposed). (3) The Harting Beacon (Sussex) Find. 1892. Five coins, four of London, one of Colchester, found by an idiot digging for flints.

Following the description of each hoard is an entry comprising contents, date of deposit, ruler, BMC type, mint and moneyer, suggested for inclusion in a revised edition of the *Inventory*. A fourth similar hoard from Shaftesbury was published by the author in an earlier issue of the *Chronicle* (6th Ser., Vol. 16, 1956, pp. 267-280, pls. 19-20). GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Three Long Cross Pennies of Aethelraed II c. 1000. Mis-attributed to the Mint of Winchester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 200-201, illus.

Upon checking the weights of forty Winchester (?) pennies of Aethelraed II in the Systematic Collection at Stockholm in an attempt to discover whether or not the type was struck on a single weight

standard, three (Hildebrand Nos. 4057, 4246 and 4249) were found to weigh less than 1.5 gr. and in consequence were subjected to closer scrutiny. Basing his conclusions largely on the study of style, moneyer, inscription, die-links, etc., Dolley considers the coins in question to have been misattributed by Hildebrand and would assign them to Lincoln, the Hiberno-Norse series and London respectively. Enlarged photographic illustrations are provided through courtesy of the Royal Swedish Coin Cabinet.

GHN

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Eagle Crown: a Gold Coin of the Minority of James V of Scotland. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 656-658, illus.

This is the only known coin to bear the name of John, Duke of Albany, who was appointed regent on behalf of James V. Despite the fact that in 1520 and most of 1521 Albany was in France, not in Scotland, it is in these years that the "eagle crown," on which he coupled his name with that of his sovereign, was struck.

JSM

JONES, F. E. An Unpublished Penny of Henry I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 652-654.

A coin in Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton's collection (*BMC* type 4, reading COLBRANDON CISI) is attributed to Chichester.

JSM

McCLEW, J. M. The Debasement of English Silver. A Thousand Years of Currency History. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (May-August, 1955), pp. 79-85.

The debasement of coinage, it is pointed out, has been roundly condemned as the greatest fraud which a ruler can inflict upon his subjects, and at the same time has been vigorously defended, not only by those who stood to receive immediate benefits, but equally strongly by academic economists and practical men of affairs. The writer traces the periodic debasement of English silver through the centuries, giving special attention to the reign of Henry VIII, the Napoleonic period and the period between the two World Wars.

PECK, C. W. Three Rare Soho Pieces. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), p. 662.

A pattern penny of 1805, proof penny of 1807, and a pattern half-penny of 1799, all in gilt copper. The coins were part of the P. R. Thomason gift (1930) to the Birmingham Museum.

JSM

POTTER, W. J. W. Henry VIII - the Sequence of Marks in the Second Coinage. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 560-567, illus.

By linking historical records with a detailed study of the Second Coinage the writer has been able to tabulate the relevant marks and dates. JSM

[RISK, J. C.]. The Cavalry of St. George. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Fixed Price List*, No. 16 (Dec., 1958-Jan., 1959), pp. 1-5.

For nearly a century and a half the British gold sovereign has retained an enviable integrity and popularity. It was struck to replace the guinea at the close of the Napoleonic Wars, and when first issued in 1817 was called by the director of the French mint "the handsomest coin in Europe." Its reverse design, once referred to as "St. George's Cavalry," depicts the saint on a prancing steed in the act of slaying a dragon. It was the work of the Italian engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, later appointed chief medallist at the London Mint, in which capacity he executed designs for the crown and other denominations before coming into disfavor with King George IV. The writer tells an interesting history of the sovereign, noting the various modifications which have been incorporated into its design and mentioning the so-called counterfeits which were struck and sold in Europe shortly after World War II. When, to the discomfiture of the British government, these coins were declared genuine currency by European courts, Britain decided to reissue the sovereign, which it did in 1957 and 1958 under the present ruler, Queen Elisabeth II. GHN

SCHNEIDER, H. A New Half-Sovereign Mule of Henry VIII/Edward VI. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 658-659, pl. 37.

The coin's obverse was struck from a die of the sixth coinage of Henry VIII (mint mark: Annulet with Pellet). The reverse is from an orthodox early die of Edward VI's first coinage in Henry's name, with Arrow mint mark, Roman lettering and lozenge stops. JSM

STEWART, I. H. Unpublished Scottish Coins. III. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle* 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 1-7, pl. 1.

Fourteen hitherto unpublished coins, all but one in the writer's collection, are fully described: (1) David I penny, (2) John Baliol, first coinage penny, with reverse from die of Alexander III, (3) David II, Edinburgh penny, second coinage, (4) David II, Edinburgh penny, second coinage; S., Class C2, (5) Robert III, Edinburgh penny, second issue, (6) and (7) James I, Edinburgh groats, first variety fleur-de-lis type, (8) James I, Edinburgh penny; S., Class B, (9) and (10) Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews, copper pence, (11) James III, Edinburgh half groat, (12) James V, second coinage, groat, (13) James VI, first coinage, Ryal, 1570, and (14) James VI, copper penny or half-turner of the

second issue. Numbering of the coins follows consecutively that used in the author's two earlier articles (cf. *NC*, 1955 and 1956), concerning which he adds a number of further comments.

STOCKDALE, C. O. British West Indies 18th and 19th Century Coins and Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 2415-2420, illus.

A descriptive catalogue of coins and tokens of Antigua, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica and Trinidad, in which the following pieces are illustrated: Barbados penny (pineapple and Neptune varieties), Barbados token of Thomas Lawlor & Co., Jamaica penny and halfpenny, and Jamaica token of Thomas Lunday & Co.

WHETMORE, S. A. H. Notes on Some Issuers of Countermarked Spanish Dollars. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 620-648, illus., pls. 35-36.

An account of various countermarked dollars used by business houses in Great Britain at the time of the Industrial Revolution. Information regarding the issues is uneven in quantity, but useful background history is given in connection with each token. References are to the more important collections of the twentieth century. Twenty-three tokens are illustrated. JSM

UNITED STATES

COLLINS, ALBERT. Jacob Perkins and the Washington Die. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 938-939, illus.

In June of 1959 a limited number of uniface copper restrikes were made from the original obverse die of the 1792 George Washington cent, owned at one time by Jacob Perkins, engraver, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. It will be presented to the Boston Numismatic Society by the American Numismatic Association at their convention scheduled to be held in Boston in 1960. JRF

Counterfeit 1944 Nickels. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 2104-2105, illus.

In the summer of 1955, members of the Camden (N. J.) Coin Club informed the U. S. Secret Service of their having found a number of 1944 nickels without mint mark. Shortly afterwards a mechanical engineer was arrested and convicted of counterfeiting thousands of these coins. He used the dates 1939, 1944, 1946, 1947 and 1953, and but for having omitted the mint mark on the 1944 issues might very well still

be in business. Craftily posing as a vending machine operator, the forger was able to deposit the coins in banks, 5,000 pieces at a time. The banks in turn passed them on into general circulation, in such quantity that they are still being found by collectors. Enlarged photographs of the genuine and false coins are reproduced through courtesy of Walter B. McGrath, Jr. of the Georgia State Crime Laboratory. GHN

[DU BOIS, W. E.] Account of Counterfeit Half Dollars of 1877 (Extract from *Daily Papers*, Jan. 25, 1877). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 1898, 2128.

The directions reprinted here were published in 1877 by William E. Du Bois, then Assayer at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia. To help detect the counterfeit half dollars then circulating he advocates: (1) Use of a simple balance for checking the weight of the suspected against that of a genuine coin, (2) a liquid test in the form of a solution of nitrate of silver crystals, nitric acid and water, which when applied to the scratched surface of the false coin will immediately blacken it, and (3) close scrutiny of the suspected forgery for such things as faulty coloring, feebly executed devices and undue thickness. The instructions end on a philosophical note: "In the long run counterfeiters are never enriched and their sequel is generally in prison walls." GHN

Early American Currency and Coins. In: *Antiques Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June, 1959), p. 47, illus.

In the fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century Dr. Joshua I. Cohen of Baltimore, Maryland assembled a collection of colonial currency which is now one of the treasures of the Henry Ford Museum at Dearborn, Michigan. The collection is remarkably complete. With but few exceptions it contains at least one specimen of every denomination of paper money issued by the thirteen colonies from 1709 to the end of the Revolution, as well as specimens of every note issued by the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1780 and a number of federal coins (i.e. those in use before the establishment of the United States mint in 1792). Among the latter are specimens of the Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Washington, Fugio and Nova Constellatio cents, all of which are illustrated.

GLASER, LYNN. The Story of the United States Double Eagle. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25 (1959), Nos. 9 (Sept.), pp. 2160-2163; 10 (Oct.), pp. 2424-2432, illus.; 11 (Nov.), pp. 2718-2725, illus.

The first U. S. twenty-dollar gold double eagle was struck in 1849, the last in 1933. Between those years, 175 million specimens, representing 3.5 billion dollars, were issued by U. S. mints. In telling the story of

this, the most valuable regular issue ever struck in the United States, the writer quotes extensively from official documents and correspondence, presents a timetable of events relating to the first issue, tells of the difficulties encountered when wide-spread counterfeiting of the coin was practised in 1856, describes the first use of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the double eagle and tells the story behind the new reverse designed by Anthony C. Paquet in 1859/60. The last change in the coin's design was made in 1912, when the number of stars around the border was increased from forty-six to forty-eight in recognition of the entry of Arizona and New Mexico into the Union. GHN

GOULD, M. M. U. S. Large Cent Collecting a Hundred Years Ago. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 2688-2689.

Relates some of the highlights connected with the collecting of U. S. large cents during the 1850's and 1860's. Proof specimens brought high prices even then, and some collectors specialized in the search for varieties of the 1793 issue; of these, the Liberty Cap was considered the rarest, and when found in fine condition realized from four to six dollars; the Chain cent (then called the Link cent) brought between three and five dollars if sharply struck. Rarest of all was the large cent of 1799, and collectors were warned against well made counterfeits of this issue.

Hartford Numismatic Society. *Auctori Connec and Other Emissions*. Hartford, Conn., The Society, 1959. 31 pp., illus.

The scope of this publication, issued in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Hartford Numismatic Society, is outlined in the preface thus: "In many respects it is a compendium. Its authors are members of the society; each a specialist. Their source material has consisted of Colonial, state and local records; dependable facts, gathered by earlier historians and librarians, and reliable family legends. Anecdotes, when they appear, must be accepted for what they are — entertainment. Thus, the essays offered are intended as true, factual and accurate historical backgrounds to emissions of the colony and state of Connecticut and certain of its individuals."

HAWLEY, C. H. Auctori Connec and the Fugios. An Account of the Connecticut Mints and the Coins Struck Therein. In: *Hartford Numismatic Society. Auctori Connec and Other Emissions* (Hartford, 1959), pp. 6-13, illus.

The first copper coins produced in North America were the unauthorized Higley tokens issued at Simsbury, Connecticut, during the years 1737-1739; they were struck by Samuel Higley from copper obtained from his own mines in that town. In an attempt to legalize the tokens and thus gain wider acceptance for them, Higley and his associates suggested

to the General Court of Connecticut, through John Reed of Boston, that they try to obtain Crown authority to strike copper coins in the denominations of English half-pence and farthings from Connecticut copper. This was in 1739, but there is no record of any action having been taken by the court.

In October, 1785 however, permission was granted a group to strike copper coins for use in Connecticut. Dies were made by Abel Buel of New Haven, and minting operations took place at both New Haven and Westville. Only one design was used for this *Auctori Connec* issue. "Weights of the coins vary from 108 to 184 grains. Some of the lighter coins undoubtedly were counterfeit. Investigation has proved that some of these came from illegal sources abroad and that others were made in this country. One of the sources of these pieces was a so-called manufactory of hardware near Newburgh, N. Y. It was named Machins Mills and was located on land owned by Capt. Thomas Machin. James F. Atlee was the die sinker, and although its principal product was imitation British halfpence, several Connecticut cents of 1788 are attributed to this manufactory."

Much attention is given to the striking of the Fugio cents. "When the grant was given for the minting [of these coins], the mint capacity was undoubtedly overwhelmed. Many numismatists are of the opinion that the minting of the Fugio cents was begun in New York, was then carried on in New Haven, in Rupert, Vt., at Newburgh, N. Y. and, in fact, anywhere it could be accomplished."

JOHNSON, ALEXANDER. The Independent Treasury. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 2961-2966, illus.

On some of the Hard Times Tokens issued in the late 1830's or early 1840's reference is made to the *Independent Treasury*. Prior to 1840, U. S. Government funds were controlled either by corporations known as banks of the United States or by various state banks. In the year 1837 President Van Buren declared that both systems had failed, maintained that the people were anxious to effect a complete separation between government finances and banking corporations, and suggested that an independent or sub-treasury plan be put into effect under which all government revenues would be left in the hands of collecting officers or assistant treasurers. His suggestions were eventually incorporated into the Wright Plan, which after three failures was finally passed as law on July 4, 1840. It directed that rooms, vaults and safes be given the treasury for the safe keeping of public monies, and since that day has remained in force virtually unchanged. GHN

JUDD, J. H. *United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces*. Racine, Whitman Publ. Co., 1959. 253 pp., illus.

In a highly informative preface, Dr. Judd writes that "Historically, pattern and experimental pieces form one of the most interesting and instructive divisions of our national numismatics . . . [they] illustrate the various changes proposed for our monetary system and form a metallic record of the many phases in the economic development of our country. The study of these pieces will reveal the origin and development of many of the denominations, mottoes and designs which were later adopted and used for our regular coinage."

The first extensive listing of such pieces was compiled by Robert Coulton Davis of Philadelphia and appeared in serial form in the *Coin Collector's Journal* (1885-1887); a second, more complete compilation, published in monograph form by Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin (New York, 1913) has since formed a standard reference. The present revised listing is an attempt to correct numerous errors which have come to light since publication of these early works; many discrepancies were later noted by Adams himself and duly recorded in his Note Books, now in the library of the American Numismatic Society. In an effort to obtain all possible information on the series the author searched through some 600 auction catalogues published since 1845 and examined numerous public and private collections, but admits that a complete listing is "virtually impossible because of the incompleteness of official records."

The main part of the book constitutes a detailed, illustrated and descriptive catalogue of 1798 pieces produced between 1792 and 1916, the descriptions including indication of rarity (based on the scale published by Dr. W. H. Sheldon in his *Early American Cents*), and, for the first time, valuations. Trial pieces, mint errors, pieces not of mint origin, and false pieces are listed in concluding appendices. GHN

LESSIN, H. M. Doubled Die Lincoln Cent. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (Nov., 1959), pp. 135-136, illus.

Some 3,000 specimens of the 1955 doubled die Lincoln cent are believed to have been struck. The variety was first noticed in the vicinity of Greenfield, Massachusetts and has since appeared in practically all of the New England states. With the recent retirement of the Lincoln cent reverse it now stands as the only major error or variety in this coin. GHN

MOORE, R. D. The Higley Coppers 1737-1739. In: *Hartford Numismatic Society. Auctori Connec and Other Emissions* (Hartford, 1959), pp. 1-5, pl. In collaboration with Cyril H. Hawley, Hartford Numismatic Society. Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the Connecticut Historical Society*, July, 1955.

"Connecticut became the birthplace of copper coinage in America when the Higley Coppers were issued. Beyond this accepted fact writers seem to have studiously ignored the recorded facts in preference to folk-

lore and conjecture. So much of an erroneous nature has been written about the Higley Coppers and their originator, that the writer feels that it is high time that the facts be separated from the fiction. One outstanding point of controversy has been and continues to be, particularly in numismatic circles, whether the pieces were struck by Dr. Samuel Higley or his eldest brother John. In all numismatic references and most purported historical ones, John receives the sole credit. It is our contention, based on records and family legends, that the honor rightfully belongs to Samuel Higley."

After examining and studying the available evidence the writer succeeds in presenting a strong case for this contention. The pieces were struck during the years 1737-1739, although no specimens dated 1738 are known. There are five types of obverses from eight obverse dies, and four types of reverses from five reverse dies. All types are described in full.

"While record and legend have established that Dr. Samuel Higley was the originator of the Higley Coppers, he could not have been responsible for all the issues as he met with an untimely death about May, 1737, when he sailed for England in a ship laden with his own copper ore, which was lost at sea. It is more probable that Dr. Higley's eldest brother John Higley, together with the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, the early and close friend of Dr. Samuel Higley, and a William Cradock, made the issue of 1739."

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Goloid Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 2655-2658, illus.

Experimental dollars were struck at the U. S. Mint early in 1878 from a new alloy named goloid; it had been patented by a Dr. Wheeler W. Hubbell and contained gold and silver in the proportion of 16 to 1. The combined use of these metals for coinage purposes would, it was thought, not only eliminate competition between the two, but because of the difficulty of separating the metals would discourage any melting down of the alloy for manufacturing purposes. A bill was introduced in Congress for the adoption of the new metal. Pattern coins were ordered and struck, but when examined they showed that Hubbell's original proportion of 16 to 1 had been mysteriously changed to 24 to 1.

The writer offers an explanation of the change. The proportion of 24 to 1, he notes, was to all intent and purpose the same as that of the ore then being taken from the famous Comstock Lode. This meant that while receiving the intrinsic value of the metal as it was mined, the owners would at the same time save themselves the cost of separating the two metals.

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Mint of North America and Its Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 2709-2717, illus.

Although early American chroniclers refer vaguely to a Mint of North America, numismatists have long been aware that there is no documentary proof of the actual existence of such an establishment. Certain conjectures were made by Crosby and others in this direction, and to these the writer now adds information which, while not enough to complete the picture, at least furnishes us with details not previously known. From entries in the diary of Robert Morris and the perusal of archival material not available to the early numismatists, the existence of a mint which struck both the patterns and the actual Nova Constellatio cents in 1783 is now shown to be reasonably certain. Moreover, partly by inference and partly from an analysis of the political and economic conditions obtaining at the time, the writer presents a good case for believing that the same mint in all probability struck the Immune Columbia and the Confederatio cents during the period 1783-1785. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Working Die and Our Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 1871-1882, illus.

A detailed, illustrated technical history of the evolution and development of the modern coinage die. It begins by describing the primitive hand presses used by ancient coiners and continues through various improved methods and phases to the present widely used Janvier reducing machine, described as a three dimensional pantograph from which either positives (hubs) or negatives (dies) can be made. References to early U. S. coin production include frequent mention of government correspondence, e.g. in connection with the Contamin portrait lathe purchased from France in 1836 and the Hill engraving machine acquired from England by the Philadelphia Mint in 1868. The article constitutes a useful history of U. S. die varieties, now greatly minimized through the use of improved modern equipment. GHN

CANADA

ALLEN, H. D. A "Canada Coin Week" for 1960? In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 361-362.

The writer proposes that the Canadian Numismatic Association consider sponsoring an annual Canada Coin Week. Given intelligent and nation-wide promotion, such an undertaking, he feels, would stimulate interest in local chapters, encourage public interest in numismatics, and directly benefit the Association as a whole. He suggests that it might

well be organized to coincide with National Coin Week as sponsored by the American Numismatic Association over the past thirty-five years.

GHN

CHARLTON, J. E. 1960 *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money. Fully illustrated, 1670 to date.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1959. 126 pp., illus.

A comprehensive publication for the collector of Canadian coins and currency, presented in chronological arrangement and giving indication of approximate values. The majority of the types, including paper money, are illustrated. The book's introduction, directed toward the young collector, notes the interesting relationship between numismatics and Canadian history, explains age, rarity and value, and advises on how to start a collection. Special emphasis is placed on the token coinage which played such an important part in Canada's early monetary history. HG

GILMORE, STARR. Finale on Canadian Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 2144-2153, illus.

As a result of diligent research and extensive correspondence (much of it foreign) with bank and mint officials, collectors, numismatists and various other authorities concerning Canada's silver dollars, the writer has produced an article of unusual interest relating to the proofs, proof-like sets and presentation coins issued. In the process he has amassed a great deal of general information on the coins, and takes the opportunity of correcting a statement made in an earlier article on the subject (cf. *The Scrapbook*, July, 1958, pp. 1353-1362, illus.) to the effect that the obverse of the 1935 dollar was designed by Sir Bertram MacKennal. The designer (although his initials do not appear on the coin) was the eminent English artist Percy Metcalfe, who is to be remembered, amongst other things, for his outstanding work on the modern Irish coinage. GHN

GINGRAS, LARRY. The J. O. P. Silver Dollar. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 363-364.

The letters J. O. P. counterstamped on Canadian silver dollars are those of Joseph Oliva Patenaude, a former jeweler and optometrist of Nelson, British Columbia. After having lost heavily in promoting a new process designed to lower the cost of silver refining, Patenaude nevertheless continued his support of the industry and found his tireless campaigning for a Canadian silver dollar finally rewarded in 1935. Jubilant, he ordered one thousand of the coins and distributed them in the course of his business among the people of Nelson. He is known to have continued the practice for a number of years, probably up to the time of his retire-

ment in 1950. Two types of counterstamps are known; one shows three separate initials, thought to have been made by three individual punches; on the other the initials are set in a recessed oval, indicating that they were combined on one punch. GHN

MacDONALD, A. M. The Official Tokens of Nova Scotia. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 419-421.

Legislation was passed in Nova Scotia in 1787 forbidding the importation of all copper coins, except those then current in Great Britain and Ireland. A shortage soon resulted, which led to the importation of many private tokens. The first officially authorized tokens appeared in 1823 (400,000 in number, minted in Birmingham, England and paid for in Spanish doubloons). Prior to Confederation in 1867, some ten million copper coins were imported for commercial use in the province. They comprised eleven private, eleven provincial and five British issues struck for use in Nova Scotia, and are seen to have laid the foundation of the well ordered monetary system from which the Dominion now benefits. GHN

WILLEY, R. C. Additional Information on Certain French Colonial Coins and Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 253-254.

Various notes inscribed (in French) by the numismatist E. Zay are contained in a deluxe copy of Breton's *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada* recently examined by the author. When translated, they bring to light additional information concerning the above coins and tokens, including an explanation of the Canoe Cove tokens issued at Anse Canot, Guadaloupe. JRF

NEW ZEALAND

L[INECAR], H[OWARD]. Mysterious Minting near Minorities. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), p. 180.

Publication of the author's recent *British Commonwealth Coinage* (London, 1959) has led well meaning correspondents to forward numerous additional "facts," not all of which turn out to be fully accurate. A case in point concerns the New Zealand Waitangi crowns, which, informs Harry G. Hughan of Carterton, N. Z. were not all proofs, these having been supplied only with specimen sets, of which only 364 were issued. The writer quotes New Zealand Mint Reports in support of his own published statements on the coins, but at the same time concedes that "some of the figures show how reliable, or otherwise, are the Mint Reports in tracing actual dates of issue and numbers struck." GHN

LATIN AMERICA

Bermuda's New Treasure Trove Find. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), p. 226, illus.

Among sunken treasure recently recovered by the Bermudian skin diver Teddy Tucker were fifty pieces of eight, several gold nuggets and a 40-inch gold chain, believed to be part of booty lost when the Spanish treasure ship *Viga* was wrecked off Bermuda in 1639. The coins are from the reigns of Philips II, III and IV, all but one struck in mints of the New World. GHN

BURZIO, H. F. La Casa de Moneda de Potosí en el periodo hispánico. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 6 (1959), pp. 29-38, illus.

A report delivered by this distinguished Argentine numismatist before the delegates of the *I Exposición Iberoamericana de Numismática y Medallística* assembled in the *Archivo de la Corona de Aragon* on Nov. 25, 1958. The history of the Potosí mint and its coinage is traced from the founding of the city in 1546 to the period of its decline during the eighteenth century.

BURZIO, H. F. *Diccionario de la moneda hispano-americana*. Santiago de Chile, Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico José Toribio Medina, 1956-58. 3 v.

The first two volumes comprise the text and the third is devoted entirely to 116 plates. As the title indicates, the work is presented in dictionary form. It includes: technique of manufacture, period, monarch, biographical and geographical data, denominations, mints and their symbols, issuers, assayers' initials (and, in many instances, their names), weight and size of the specimens, metal and fineness, local nomenclature (and, if in foreign circulation, the names used in the countries concerned); also revalidations, counterstamps and special markings, whether of local, national, religious or superstitious significance. In what may be considered the most exhaustive study of the coinage of Hispano-America ever attempted the author makes use of all published works, as well as the more prominent numismatic cabinets of the world. Supplementing the volume of excellent plates are pen and ink sketches which appear throughout the text. AFP

La Casa de Moneda de México. Exactitud en la ley y en el peso de nuestras monedas. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1959), pp. 3-7, pl.

The permanent commission of the Mexican mint, operating in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 19 (Law of June 15, 1895)

and the decrees of the *Reforma Monetaria* dated Sept. 15, 1955, is entrusted with the supervision of the coinage. It comprises three sections, whose respective duties include control of the number, weight and standard of the coins struck. Four illustrative tables are included.

KENT, J. P. C. Gold Bars and Ingots from the Bermuda Treasure. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 9-12, pl. 2.

Among the remains of a wrecked ship discovered off the island of Bermuda in 1955 were a gold bar and four gold ingots, two of which bear the title of Philip II (1556-1598). Since the markings on all but one are homogeneous, all are assigned to the above reign.

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Los escudos de los reyes de España en las monedas coloniales de México. Carlos. II. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 23 (April-June, 1959), pp. 27-29, illus. With English Translation.

Coins of Charles II of Spain show the grenadine of Granada back in the triangular shield; no drastic deviations from the prototype are seen, as was the case with coins from the previous reign. A number of specimens show no dividing line between Flanders and Tyrol, and the fess of Austria is invariably represented by two lines instead of the customary broad bar. Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of the coinage is the eccentric representation of the Burgundian arms which is found on almost every coin. The variation is described in detail and occurs only in this reign.

MOURA SOARES, EDGAR de. Mapa numismático. Moedas brasileiras. In: *Paulista Filatélico*, No. 4 (Dec., 1957-Jan., 1958), p. 6, illus; No. 5 (Feb.-June, 1958), p. 5, illus; No. 6 (July, 1958-Feb., 1959), p. 11, illus.

Illustrations of Brazilian coin devices, together with brief explanations of their component parts. These include: Crown, colonial *patacão*, imperial *patacão*, crown and collar of pearls, Portuguese coat of arms, wreath (*grinalda*), branches (*ramos*), imperial coat of arms, flowers, armillary sphere, edged borders (*orlas*), milled edges (*serrilhas*), various crosses and diadems.

NEUMAN, P. Monedas obsidionales de San Miguel Peras, Oaxaca, en 1915. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 23 (April-June, 1959), pp. 30-35, illus. With English Translation.

Because of political events, the State of Oaxaca separated from the Federation of Mexico and established its own sovereignty on June 15, 1951. The State Government was then melting down pesos for the provision of a metallic currency, and the resulting shortage of small change

was severely felt by the town of San Miguel Peras in the Zimatlán district. In company with others then engaged in mining operations at this center, the writer played an active part in the minting of an emergency coinage, well named obsidional in that the State of Oaxaca was at that time surrounded by troops of the revolutionist and political leader, Carranza.

If all the drawings, defects, diameters, thicknesses, and alloys used are taken into consideration, between 140 and 150 varieties of this emergency coinage exist. Eight pieces are illustrated.

Los numismáticos argentinos en la Exposición de Barcelona. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 6 (1959), pp. 23-24.

Argentine delegates to the numismatic exposition held at Barcelona (Nov. 24 to Dec. 14, 1958) included Humberto F. Burzio and Jorge N. Ferrari (representing the above institute), José Maria Gonzales Conde and Osvaldo Mitchel (representing the *Asociación Numismática Argentina*). Among the Argentinian exhibits were gold and silver coins struck at the mint of Potosí, the Ferrari collection of Admiral Vernon medals, Bolivian coins and medals, and coins of the Province of Buenos Aires (exhibited by type and variety).

SALMERÓN, A. D. Comentario sobre las monedas de plata de Felipe V en la Nueva España. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1959), pp. 9-12, port.

Popular article on the silver coinage of Philip V struck at the mint of Mexico City, with some attention given to numismatic highlights of the reign (1700-1746).

SALMERÓN, A. D. Estudio sobre las monedas de plata de Fernando VI de España. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (April-June, 1959), pp. 23-28, illus., pl.

The silver denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 8 reales struck by the mint of Mexico City during the reign of Philip V (1700-1746) were continued through the reign of his successor, Ferdinand VI (1746-1759). The writer illustrates his article with coins from his own collection, naming the 8 reales of 1754 as the most interesting of the pieces struck. The coin is known in a number of varieties.

THOMSON, UNA B. The Spanish Dollar or "Piece of Eight." In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 415-418.

The Spanish milled Pillar Dollar was first struck in 1732, and soon received the alternate name of *Piece of Eight* because it could easily be cut into halves, quarters and eighths (or *bits*). In various clipped forms it was widely used as smaller currency in many parts of the West Indies,

and with its center (or *dump*) removed, circulated as the Holy Dollar in Prince Edward Island, Canada, and in the Australian state of New South Wales. The coin was often countermarked, and was used as legal tender in many parts of the world. Well liked and well designed, of uniform weight and silver content, it can be said without fear of contradiction to have been the most circulated, mutilated and the most popular coin of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. GHN

ISLAMIC

DUDZUS, WOLFGANG. Umayyadische gläserne Gewichte und Eichstempel aus Ägypten in den Berliner Museen. In: *Aus der Welt der Islamischen Kunst. Festschrift für Ernst Kühnel zum 75. Geburtstag am 26.10.1957* (Berlin, 1959), pp. 275-282, illus.

Fourteen Arabic glass weights and measure stamps in the Islamic Museum and *Münzkabinett* in Berlin, for the most part donated by B. Moritz early in the present century. Of particular interest among the previously unpublished pieces are: A raṭl weight of al-Qāsim b. 'Ubaydullah dated 118 H. and a wuqīyah weight of 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwān with Ka'b b. 'Alqamah as prefect. All the pieces are illustrated and fully described. GCM

GOZDOWSKI, MARIAN [and others]. *Wczesnośredniowieczny skarb srebrny z Maurzyc pod Łowiczem* (Find of Mediaeval Silver Coins from Maurzyc, near Łowiczem). Warsaw, 1959. 129 pp., illus., 6 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 130-137.

Exhaustive treatment of a hoard found in 1933 in a village about fifty miles west of Warsaw. The hoard consisted of twenty-five pieces of jewelry and 186 silver coins (largely fragments). Of the latter, 182 were Arab, one Byzantine, two western European, one unidentified. The earliest identifiable Arab coin was a dirhem of the Sāmānid Ismā'il b. Aḥmad of 293 H. (905/6 A.D.); the latest of the Sāmānid Maṣṣūr b. Nuḥ, 361 H. (971/2 A.D.). The largest number of identifiable coins was Sāmānid (78). Other dynasties represented were: 'Abbāsīd (2), Ḥam-dānid (2), Buwayhid (3), Bawendīd (1). The authors conclude that the owner was probably an eastern merchant from Transoxiana, on his way to Prussia, having come via the Volga basin and southern Ruthenia. Aside from the detailed description of the coins, the article contains a thorough discussion of the relevant trade routes and commercial activity. The hoard as a whole, the pot in which it was found, the jewelry and the complete coins and larger fragments are illustrated. GCM

KMIETOWICZ, ANNA. Szkłane odważniki arabskie w polskich zbiorach (Arabic Glass Weights in Polish Collections). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1958), pp. 8-18. With English Summary, p. 56.

Eighteen Arabic glass weights in the Czartoryski Museum, the Łódź Archaeological Museum and in a private collection at Łódź are described in detail, following a discussion of their function with reference to the publications of G. C. Miles. The specimens are of variegated glass and date from the seventh to the twelfth century A.D., representing such units as dinar, dirhem as a coin, dirhem as a weight, and raṭl, together with their fractions and multiples.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios (XI). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, Pt. 2 (1954), pp. 249-257.

The author continues his list of coin finds, mostly sporadic, throughout the Iberian peninsula. Most notable are the hoard of some 200 dirhems found at Garraf (Barcelona) in 1954, many of which were struck at Near Eastern mints; the hoard of 309 anonymous "Almohad" half-dirhems (Novelda, 1729); and the gold ingots, presumably sixteenth century, found at Alcantarillas (Seville) in 1934. All the finds are indexed by find-spot and monetary series.

TVB

MILES, G. C. The Early Islamic Bronze Coinage of Egypt. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 471-502, pl. 27.

With his customary precision and mastery of known evidence the author describes the available bronze coins of the first three centuries of Islamic rule in Egypt. Whenever possible, chronicles are used to identify the names of personages appearing on the coins, since bronze specimens are often more pertinent than gold or silver for the elucidation of the administrative history of Muslim provinces. At the same time they are often more poorly preserved than other varieties, and Dr. Miles has on several points tried to establish purely physical criteria for the attribution of certain coins to Egypt, a procedure which should be followed for other areas of the Islamic world.

OG

FAR EAST

BECKER, T. W. A Chinese Memento Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 2141-2143, illus.

The so-called "Memento Dollar" was issued in 1912 to commemorate both the founding of the Chinese Republic and the man chiefly responsible, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen; it is of silver, with reeded edge, and measures 38 mm. in diameter. Obverse shows the Doctor's bust, with Chinese

characters which translate as *The Republic of China* (above) and *Birth of the Republic of China* (below). The reverse inscription (in English) reads *Memento, Birth of the Republic of China*, while the denomination "One Dollar" appears in the center in the form of two Chinese characters. The coin ushered in a series of beautiful and strongly nationalistic commemorative silver dollars, highly prized by collectors, but which, since quantities of silver and coins were melted down by the Chinese and Japanese military forces during World War II, are becoming increasingly scarce.

GHN

INDIA

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Note on Apratigha Type. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 71-72.

A note relating to M. C. Joshi's article entitled *Apratigha Type: A Study* (cf. pp. 34-36 in the above issue of the *Journal*).

Pratigha means obstruction, hence *apratigha* signifies unobstructed or unimpeded; a passage from *Raghu* VIII. 79, describing the supposedly infallible knowledge of Vasishta, has Kalidāsa using the word. *Apratigha*, used to describe Kumāragupta in the act of renunciation, would suggest his being invincible (i.e. firm and determined) in his resolutions. The word may have a Mahāyāna connotation. It is found in Mahāyāna writings with the varied meanings of anger, aversion, repugnance, loathing, hostility, etc., attributes which are to be avoided by a person seeking spiritual salvation. Kumāragupta may have been described on the reverse of his coin as *apratigha* through having risen above anger, aversion and hostility in the course of his renunciation. This meaning of the word is seen to support Joshi's interpretation, given thus: Urged to go forth against the Hūṇas, Kumāragupta would do nothing because anger no longer existed.

ALTEKAR, A. S. The Reverse Legend of the New Silver Coin of Vāśishṭhīputra Sātakarṇi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 13-17, pl. 1.

The transcription of the reverse legend on a newly discovered silver portrait coin of Vāśishṭhīputra Sātakarṇi (published by D. Rao on pp. 9-12 of the above periodical) is given thus: Tiru Hātaṇaṣha arahaṇaṣha Vāhitha Shathakaṇaṣha = (Coin of) the worshipful Vāhitha (Vāhithi-putra) Sātakarṇi of the respectable Sātakarṇi (dynasty).

BIDDULPH, C. H. Silver Coins of the Restored Hindu Rajas of Mysore on the Death of Tipu Sultan — New Mint Town. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 81-82, pl. 4.

In a note published in a recent issue of the above journal (Vol. 20, Pt. 1, 1958, pp. 84-85, pl. 9) attention was drawn to a silver half rupee struck at the Nagar mint in the regnal year 84 of Krishna Raja of Mysore. Since no date was visible on the obverse the year of issue was uncertain. Recently a Nagar rupee with the same regnal year came to light. The date is incomplete, but inasmuch as the last two digits are visible can be given as 1225 A.H. This date (i.e. A.D. 1810) is of interest in providing evidence that during one year, at least, the Nagar mint produced rupees and half rupees for the restored Hindu rajas of Mysore.

CHINMULGUND, P. J. A New Variety of Kārttikeya Type Coin of Kumāragupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 72-73, pl. 1.

Kārttikeya (peacock) type coins of Kumāragupta I are rare. Thirteen specimens were found in the Bayana hoard, ten are in the British Museum, five are in the Indian Museum and two in the State Museum at Lucknow. So far only two varieties have been known. A coin reported to have been found near Fyzabad in 1949 and acquired by the writer some time ago may constitute a third variety inasmuch as the king on the obverse is seen wearing a dagger or short sword at his right waist, the handle of which is clearly visible. The coin is in an excellent state of preservation.

CHOUDHURY, C. R. A Unique Gaṅga Fanam from Tāmralipta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 76-78, pl. 4.

When supplied with a photograph of a coin now in the Asutosh Museum, the writer identified it as a Gaṅga fanam, specimens of which have been found in hoards discovered in Orissa; the coin in question was found on the ancient site of Tāmralipta (modern Tamluk) in the Midnapur district of West Bengal and is of particular interest in being the first to have been found in that province. "That these coins were issued by the Gaṅga kings of Orissa is certain. The bull on the obverse of the coins was also the dynastic emblem of the Gaṅgas. The reverse legend *Sri Gaṅga* on some specimens is also quite significant. The numerals on the coins, taken as regnal years by the issuer or issuers, were counted according to the traditional *Aṅka* system which was adopted by the early and the later Gaṅgas of Orissa."

DHAVALIKAR, K. A New Gold Mohur of Aurangzeb. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 80-81.

Publishes a gold mohur recently found in the village of Kolha, Taluq Bagewadi, district of Bijapur (Mysore state). The coin was struck at Akbarabad (Agra) in the thirty-third regnal year of Aurangzeb (1101 A.H./A.D. 1689) and is the third such specimen known from this mint.

GUPTA, P. L. A Gold Coin of Vindhyaśakti. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 74-76, pl. 4.

The coin described bears a reverse legend reading *Śrī - Vindhyaśakti* and was acquired by a Bombay collector some time ago.

Some of the bronze images of the Buddhist pantheon show a follower seated to the left in the same fashion as on the coin's obverse. If this identification is correct, the specimen becomes the first known coin of its type to depict a Buddhist deity, so far known only in one other instance — that of a rare coin of Kanishka with standing Buddha and the legend *Bodo*. Vindhyaśakti is known in Indian history as the founder of the Vākāṭaka family, but since the letters in the inscription are not earlier than the eighth century A.D. attribution to this ruler is illogical. No other Vindhyaśakti is known. The only Buddhist dynasty extant during the ninth and tenth centuries (to which period the coin may belong) was that of the Pālas of Bengal. In execution the piece is close to the only known coin of Devapāla, but since the sources indicate no Pāla ruler who adopted the epithet Vindhyaśakti, definite attribution is at present impossible.

GUPTA, P. L. A Kauśāmbī Copper Coin of Indradeva. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 67-68, pl. 1.

The coin's obverse shows an elephant f.l. before a standard; below is a ladder placed horizontally, with legend above reading *Idadevasa*. The reverse has a tree within a railing, with Ujjain symbols on both sides. The fact that the legend is in Mauryan Brāhmi script places the coin not later than the third century B.C., in which period inscribed coins are rarely encountered. Furthermore, this is the only specimen of such an early date to bear devices on both sides, all other known specimens from the period being uniface.

GUPTA, P. L. On the Chronology of the Silver Punch-Marked Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 1-8.

The two hoards of silver punch-marked coins recovered in the Bhir mound at Taxila during the excavations of 1912 and 1924 contained, respectively, 167 and 1167 pieces; because they are the only hoards of this series to have been found associated with the earliest datable material they have been used as landmarks in the chronology of the coinage. The 1924 hoard contained two silver coins of Alexander the Great and one of Philip Aridaeus, all in mint condition, which suggests to the writer a pre-Mauryan origin and burial date of ca. 300 B.C.; the hoard of 1912, containing a coin of Diodotus, also in mint condition, he considers Mauryan, placing the date of burial in the late third century B.C.

These views were recently attacked by Allan, Dani and Narain, who

contended that the hoards were buried at the end of Mauryan rule in the early part of the second century B.C., their conclusion being reached from examination and study of the artifacts found in the excavations, combined with the internal evidence provided by the hoards themselves. The present article discusses this problem of the dating, particularly in the light of Dr. Narain's remarks.

An editorial note appended by Narain states that "no new evidence has been adduced by the author against our contention, and, I am afraid, his interpretation of the known arguments appears to be *tour de force*." A full rejoinder may appear in the next issue of the *Journal*.

JOSHI, M. C. Apratigha Type: a Study. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 34-36.

Kumāragupta is known for his many coin types. The *Apratigha* (invincible) type, about which much has been written in the *Journal*, was so named from the short legend on the reverse (the circular legend on the obverse having not yet been identified). In identifying the central figure as Kumāragupta, Dr. Altekar made the following suggestion: "Can it be that the emperor is contemplating renunciation and that his queen and general (or crown prince) are trying to dissuade him, but without success? The folded hands on the chest may indicate his inability to concede their request. He is firm in his resolution and is therefore described on the reverse as *apratigha* or invincible."

The writer agrees with this identification of the three figures, but not with Dr. Altekar's interpretation of the scene. Among certain inconsistencies noted, for instance, are the various meanings of the word *apratigha* found in Gupta inscriptions.

JOSHI, M. C. Samudragupta's Standard Type — a Further Consideration. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 70-71.

Considerable discussion has centered around the interpretation of Samudragupta's standard type. The writer himself has called the object held in the king's left hand the lower half of the banner of Indra, but admits that it might also be construed as a small tree. In the present note he disagrees with Sohoni's interpretation of the entire scene as representing a *raṇayātrā* ceremony, contending that no such ceremony is known from the Gupta age. Furthermore, he concludes, the coin legend bears no relation to any such ritual but does indicate association with *Indradhvaja*.

KAUS, HURMUZ. A Coin-Die of Asaf Jah IV of Hyderabad (1244-1273 - 1829-1857, A.D.). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), p. 185, illus.

Illustration No. 1 shows a lower die, .85 inches in diameter, with legend in imperial Mughal reading *Badshal Ghazi - noon - 1260* (The Victorious King - N - 1260 Hijri), the N standing for Nasir-ud-Daulah, the secondary title of the Nizam.

Illustration No. 2 shows the tracing of a silver coin struck from this die, which the chronicler Manik Rao reports was known locally as *Hali Kohna* or *Old Hali Sicca*. Coins of this type were struck at the old Hyderabad mint, the initial letters being used for the purpose of distinguishing provincial from imperial issues. GHN

KAUS, HURMUZ. Coin, Seal or Weight? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), p. 185, illus.

Kaus illustrates a curious, unidentified object from his own collection. Similar objects shown in Sir John Marshall's *Mohenjo-Daro* are classified as seals or sealings, but since in the present case the legend is reversed and in relief such classification would hardly seem tenable. Being too elaborate in size and shape for a coin the writer considers it to be a weight, and would welcome any information in the way of positive identification. GHN

MacDOWALL, D. W. The Coinage of Ancient Nepal. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 39-53, pls. 2-3, tabs.

The last full discussion of the coinage of ancient Nepal was undertaken by E. H. Walsh (cf. *JRAS*, 1908, pp. 669 ff.), in the form of an article which examined the principal views of earlier writers on the series.

"The copper coins . . . constitute a single denomination only. Their recorded weights cover a remarkably wide range, even when specimens are tolerably well preserved; and, as in any series that has continued to circulate for a considerable time, some coins have lost quite a large amount in weight due to wear; but though the standard was clearly *al marco* like most ancient copper coinages, a frequency table gives a very clear idea of the standard at which the moneyers were aiming in each main group of the coinage. The difference in weight between the two groups is due entirely to a series of successive reductions in the weight standard. Once it is recognized that the coins of ancient Nepal represent the same basic denomination which suffered a series of weight reductions we can confidently set in their correct chronological order the four main groups of its coinage with the names Amśuvarman, Mānānka, Guṇānka and Paśupati in that order."

A catalogue of the coinage (pp. 46-51) and two frequency tables (pp. 52-53) are compiled in accordance with the principles established by G. F. Hill (*NC*, 1924, pp. 76-85). Thirty coins are illustrated.

MacDOWALL, D. W. The Coinage of Gāṅgeya-Deva of Dāhāla. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 157-165, pl. 13.

"In his account of the coinage of the Kulachuris of Dāhāla or Western Chedi, Cunningham regarded the coins struck in the name of Gāṅgeya-Deva as 'forming a perfect monetary system in all three metals and of different values that must have been very useful and convenient' . . . His view that Gāṅgeya-Deva issued contemporaneously a currency in all three metals is, however, open to a number of fatal objections."

The writer states precisely what these objections are: (1) "Gāṅgeya-Deva's issues in all three metals have the same reverse of a seated goddess. The quality of the metals in which they were struck is far from uniform and ranges from fairly pure gold to base gold, silver gilt, silver, silvered copper, and copper. It must have been virtually impossible to distinguish the supposed gold, silver and copper denominations if they were all issued as part of the same monetary system within the life time of Gāṅgeya-Deva. (2) Some representations of the reverse type of the seated goddess are extremely good; others are very crude and stylized, and between the two extremes there are innumerable intermediate stages . . . It is generally clear that each successive group copies much from the type that precedes it in the scale of type degeneration, and there can be no doubt that the various changes are basically chronological. (3) It is scarcely credible that this amazing degeneration of the type can have taken place within the twenty-five years of Gāṅgeya-Deva's reign, and on internal grounds alone it is far more likely that the process was spread over a century or even longer."

After examination of the evidence, MacDowall establishes conclusively that the Dahala coinage continued to be struck in the name of Gāṅgeya-Deva long after his death, and suggests that the coins with the reverse type of the seated goddess formed a single denomination with its fractional subdivisions.

PRIDMORE, F. The Countermarked Indian Silver Rupee and Quarter Rupee of Ceylon. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 178-179

Since publication of Chalmers' *History of Currency in the British Colonies* (London, 1893), the Madras silver rupee and quarter rupee coins countermarked with crown have been correctly attributed to Ceylon. The writer publishes two local Proclamations of 1823 which legalized the countermarked issues in the island and its dependencies. GHN

RAO, DINKAR. Another Silver Coin of Vāśishṭhīputra Sātakarṇi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 9-12, pl. 1.

Of the seven Sātavāhana silver portrait coins known and published, five have been attributed to Yajña Srī, with the remaining two assigned

to Vāśishthīputra Sātakarṇi and Puḷumāvi respectively. The writer recently discovered a second such coin of Vāśishthīputra Sātakarṇi, similar to the specimen already published but better preserved and showing complete legends on both obverse and reverse. Added to a full description of the newly found coin is a detailed discussion of the legends.

RAO, DINKAR. A Copper Coin of the Rāshtrakūṭa King Karka II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 37-38, pl. 4.

While planting trees in his garden, located about five miles from Malkhed (the last Rāshtrakūṭa capital), the writer found four copper coins, which, after cleaning, were found to bear Nāgarī legends. The second line of the obverse legend reads *Kāka Rāya*, while the complete legend, translated, reads: *This is the auspicious coin of king Karkarāya the wise and learned*. "The find-spot of these coins in the vicinity of Malkhed, once a capital of the Rāshtrakūṭas, would naturally tend to its attribution to a king of that dynasty. Kāka Rāya can be taken as a Prakrit form of Karkarāja. Rāya is used in Kanarese for Rāja. It is known that Kanarese was the language of the Rāshtrakūṭas." This dynasty flourished in the Deccan from the eighth to the tenth century A.D., but in spite of its long rule no coins had previously been found.

RAO, DINKAR. A New Coin of Vijaya Sātakarṇi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 68-69, pl. 1.

A new type of potin coin of Vijaya Sātakarṇi recently acquired by the writer shows a number of distinctive characteristics: The obverse Chaitya type was not previously known; it is the first coin found with the name Vijaya completely legible; it bears a complete obverse legend, seldom found on Sātavāhana coins; also, the honorific *Siri* is omitted.

RAO, DINKAR. A New Legend on the Copper Coin of Sultan Kalimullah Bahamani. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 78-80, pl. 4.

Sultan Kalimullah was the eighteenth and last king of the Bahamani kingdom of Deccan, with its capital at Bidar. A large number of copper coins were struck during his short reign. They continued in circulation for perhaps more than half a century after his death and are known with six different legends. To these is now added a seventh, the text of which is reproduced.

RAO, DINKAR. A Unique Coin of Śri Chakora Sātakarṇi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 18-19, pl. 1.

Describes a potin Sātavāhana coin recently acquired by the author. Obverse shows an elephant f.r. with raised trunk, reverse the Ujjain

symbol with a dot in each circle; the legend, in Brāhmi script, reads *Rajno Chakora Sātakarṇisa*. Since there is only one king by the name of Chakora Sātakarṇi in the Purāṇic list of Āndhra kings, the specimen is assigned to Śrī Chakora Sātakarṇi, the successor of Śrī Sundara Sātakarṇi and the twentieth ruler of the Sātavāhana dynasty. No other coins of this sovereign are known. "By giving numismatic evidence for the existence of king Chakora it [the coin] tends to show that the genealogical list in the Purāṇas may eventually be found to be historical."

TRIVEDI, H. V. Numismatic Studies in India [Presidential Address delivered at Trivandrum at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India in December, 1958]. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1959), pp. 89-101.

Added to a summary of the work of the Society during 1958 are suggested plans for the future and for popularizing the science of numismatics. Other topics include: The study of coins in museums (with specific mention of the Baroda and the Prince of Wales (Bombay) museums, the desirability of including numismatists on museum staffs, the treasure trove act and committee, etc. In outlining future policy concerning the operation of the Society's museum, mention is made of the useful studies in Indian numismatics already undertaken.

TOKENS

BEAULIEU, DOROTHY E. Bank Tokens of Lower Canada. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 5 (Sept., 1959), pp. 111-113, illus.

Following the recognition of British supremacy in North America by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the British government endeavored to settle the racial and religious differences between the British and French by establishing the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (English-Protestant and French-Catholic respectively), each with its own government under a central British administration. A period of unrest between two factions of Lower Canada ensued, with one group favoring bureaucracy and the other, known as the "Patriotes," intent on securing political power for itself. Currency during this turbulent period was in a distressed condition, and to relieve the extreme shortage of small change various banks provided a standardized form of currency by issuing penny and half penny tokens. Six varieties issued between 1837 and 1845 are described, three illustrated.

GHN

BOWMAN, FRED. The Tokens of Thomas Church. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 353-360, 3 pls.

During some forty years' employment with the Bronson Lumber Mills, situated on Victoria Island in Canada's Ottawa River, Thomas Church, the son of a gifted Irish immigrant, acquired considerable skill as a die engraver. First cutting dies and manufacturing tokens for his own amusement, Church later produced pieces for commercial use as well as the souvenir tokens sold at Ottawa's Central Canada Exhibition in 1896. His work was held in such esteem that leading Canadian collectors of the period placed standing orders for examples of the first issues of each design or variety. The present illustrated listing is based on six extensive collections examined by the writer. It includes the residue of Church's own collection, saved when fire ravaged the whole of Victoria Island in 1900, completely destroying the mill and with it practically all of Church's tools, dies and finished tokens. GHN

DAVIS, H. E. The Waterbury Tokens. In: *Hartford Numismatic Society. Auctori Connec and Other Emissions* (Hartford, 1959), pp. 26-31, pl.

The manufacture of tokens was undertaken by the Scovill Company of Waterbury, Connecticut as early as 1820, but the most active years of production were between 1830 and 1837, the apex of the hard times period in the United States.

The firm used two presses and twenty-one dies in producing some twenty-nine varieties of these so-called *Substitutes for Official Coinage* or *Neutral Pieces*. They were struck in copper in the size of the large cent, and because of the government's failure to provide sufficient small change were considered necessity pieces. The obverse usually depicts a female head surrounded by stars, with legend E PLURIBUS UNUM and the date 1837; the reverse shows the words NOT ONE CENT inscribed within a wreath. Being extremely close in type to the large cent, the tokens stirred up much criticism in official circles and their manufacture was eventually prohibited by order of the Federal Government. None of the Scovill tokens bear the dates 1838 or 1839, but the company is thought to have retained the date 1837 for pieces struck in those years.

DEVOS, P. E. Alaska "Bingles." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 2137-2140, pl.

Tokens, nicknamed by the settlers "Bingles," were issued by the United States Government from 1935 to 1937 for use in its Matanuska Valley Colonization Project at Palmer, Alaska; they were good only at the colony commissary, in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents and \$1 (aluminum), \$5.00 and \$10.00 (brass). Except for the octagonal one-cent piece the tokens were of the same size and shape as the U. S. coins which they represented. They were redeemable until 1938, by which time the colonists had gained greater control of their own affairs. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unpublished Seventeenth-Century Token Halfpenny of London. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 659-661, pl. 37.

A token reading ANTHONY MOREING • BREWER IN WHITE FRYERS • 1666 was found in the course of the removal of a partition at Roebuck Cottage, Lemsford, Herts. The writer discusses other tokens with similar obverse types and suggests that the bulk of token dies, particularly those of the seventh decade of the seventeenth century, were cut at London by specialists. JSM

FULD, GEORGE and MELVIN FULD. Lincoln Civil War Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 1463-1469, 3 pls.

As a result of widespread hoarding during the American Civil War, small change became very scarce. Among the various kinds of emergency money produced were the small copper tokens or Civil War Cents (sometimes referred to as *Copperheads*), which were issued in twenty-three states, mostly in the North. They were of two general types: patriotic tokens inscribed with slogans, and merchants' tokens which carried advertising. Lincoln's portrait appears on a number of these tokens, but of the seventy-nine distinct die-combinations listed here only eleven actually circulated during the war years; the remaining varieties, as well as the numerous variations of metal, were apparently struck for contemporary coin collectors. Specimens illustrated are from the collection of the American Numismatic Society, believed by the writers to be the largest of its kind in existence. GHN

MEDALS

Alaska Statehood Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 8 (August, 1959), p. 964, illus.

A medal was struck in gold, silver and bronze to commemorate Alaska's entry into the Union. Obverse shows the new state superimposed on the continental United States, reverse the Great Seal of Alaska.

BAUDOUIN, PIET. L'exposition de la médaille contemporaine au château "Sterckshof", près d'Anvers, 27 juin - 27 septembre, 1959. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 22, No. 2 (Sept., 1959), p. 8.

Over one thousand contemporary medals were exhibited at the Château Sterckshof, near Antwerp, from June 27 to September 27, 1959. In announcing the exposition the writer notes how effective were the biennial displays of the F. I. D. E. M. held at Madrid, Stockholm, Rome, Paris

and Vienna during the past decade in demonstrating the need for decisive action in the matter of lifting the Belgian medal out of the lethargy into which it has fallen during recent years.

BEISSER, JOSEF. Drei Medaillen-Ausstellungen in Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (1959), pp. 39-41.

Three medallic exhibitions were held in Vienna during the summer of 1959. The most important was the International Exposition held in the Belvedere, which is to be treated separately in the next issue of the *Mitteilungen*. The second, held in the Palais Lobkowitz, was devoted to French medallic art and displayed for the most part medals produced at the Paris Mint, while the third, held under the auspices of the Viennese Society of Creative Artists, confined itself to the work of the artist Thiede.

HG

[BERGHAUS, PETER]. *Die Schlacht bei Minden, 1. August 1759*. [Minden, 1959]. 40 pp., illus.

A pamphlet issued in commemoration of the bicentenary of the Battle of Minden, which on August 1, 1759 resulted in the defeat of the French armies in the Rhineland. Illustrations include portraits of allied commanders, maps, battle scenes, uniforms, flags and arms, and a list of commemorative medals issued appears on p. 36.

HG

BRADFIELD, E. G. Petroleum Centennial Medals 1859-1959. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 953-956, illus.

The insignia of the International Petroleum Exposition was used for the obverse design of the official centennial medal, struck in 1959 to commemorate a century of progress in the petroleum industry; the reverse shows the Drake oil well of 1859 contrasted with a modern rotary drill. Similar medals, all with the same obverse, were struck by fourteen individual companies.

JRF

CALICÓ, F. X. Las medallas conmemorativas españolas. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 6 (1959), pp. 77-78.

Reprints an article which appeared in the pages of the *Diario de Barcelona* (Oct. 17, 1958). In reviewing the history of Spanish commemorative medals from their beginning to the present time, the author devotes particular attention to the medallic activity of the *Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre* in the modern period.

CRAIG, HAMILTON. Henry Scadding, D.D., Toronto: His Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 2439-2440, illus.

A two-inch bronze medal was struck in honor of Henry Scadding, nineteenth century Toronto clergyman, local historian, and author of several historical pamphlets. The obverse shows the doctor's bearded effigy f.l. and the legend HENRY SCADDING D.D.; inscribed within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns on the reverse is the legend TORONTO OF OLD FINISHED JUNE 4TH., 1873 (a reference to the completion of Scadding's book of that title). The three standard works on Canadian medals, Sandham, Breton and Leroux, make no mention of the Scadding medal.

DEWEY, W. S. The New "Olympia" Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 957-963, illus.

A new and larger Olympia medal, similar in design to the smaller one described in an earlier issue of the *Numismatist* (March, 1958, p. 267, illus.) has recently been issued in commemoration of the role played by Admiral Dewey's flagship at the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. Both medals, of oxidized bronze, were made from the propellers of the Olympia, whose timely rescue from the scrap heap is described. JRF

FLÉRON, J. Les armes incorrectes de la ville de Verviers sur des médailles. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 165-166.

The writer notes with disapproval certain variations in the arms of the city which appear on a number of nineteenth century local medals of Verviers. PG

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Calendar Medals and Store Cards. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 1 (Jan., 1956), pp. 33-40, illus. And various issues to Vol. 72, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 1355-1371, illus.

The first successful calendar distribution took the form of a metal pocket piece. Early examples are known from 1684, but the first regular series of calendar medals was issued by John Powell of Birmingham, England, in 1752 in conjunction with that country's decision to adopt the Gregorian or "new style" (in place of the Julian or "old style") system of recording time. Usually about the size of a dollar, the pieces circulated mainly in Britain and the United States, although they are known from various other countries. They were popular between 1752 and 1860 — a period when printing was both a tedious and expensive process but when medallic art was well developed — and were eventually replaced by printed calendars. Obverses generally showed a calendar, good for twelve months, reverses a list of new and full moon occurrences, with the hours for each recorded.

The present compilation, believed to be the first of its kind undertaken in English, includes four classifications: Dates, names of issuers, per-

petuals (with no names or dates), and specials (which group includes various non-Christian Aztec calendars and zodiac pieces). Illustration is profuse, and full descriptions of obverse and reverse, together with size and metal, are given. Preceding the concluding indices (names, dates, countries & cities, engravers & publishers) are short biographical sketches of various calendar medal engravers. Additional information concerning other (especially the earlier) engravers would be welcomed by the authors. GHN

GINTHER, P. H. and N. N. EGLIT. Lincoln in Numismatics. A Third Supplemental List. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 1471-1500, illus.

The only extensive listing of numismatic Lincolniana, compiled by Robert P. King, was published in *The Numismatist* in February, 1924 (cf. pp. 55-171, illus.). It was later augmented by two supplements (cf. *The Numismatist*, issues of April, 1927 and August, 1933 respectively), thereby bringing the total number of known pieces to 1047. To these is now added a third supplement, with 163 additional pieces listed under the following headings: Politicals, First and Second Campaigns — Mortuary Medals and Tokens — Lincoln Centennial Issues — Exposition Tokens, Medals and Souvenir Pieces — Badges, Tokens, Medals of Conventions, etc. — Masonic Pennies — Souvenirs of Cities, Towns, etc. — Restrikes and Counterstamps — Speeches and Excerpts — Personal, Store and Organizational Cards — Medals Issued by Schools, Newspapers, etc. — Veteran and Allied Organizations — Presidential Series, Play Money, Gift Tokens, etc. — 1959 Sesquicentennial Issues — Adapted Lincoln Cents — Medals, Plaques, Shells, Pins, etc. — Miscellaneous. References throughout are to King numbers, and sixty pieces are illustrated. GHN

The Groedel Medal and Award. In: *American College of Cardiology. Bulletin* (July-August, 1956), p. 3, illus.

At a recent convention of the American College of Cardiology the above medal was presented to Dr. John F. Fulton of Yale University in recognition of his outstanding work in the fields of physiology and medical history. Dr. Fulton was the first recipient of the award, established in honor of the late Dr. Franz M. Groedel, the founder and first president of the college. Obverse and reverse of the medal (designed by Dr. Hannibal De Bellis) are illustrated.

KEUZENKAMP-ROOVERS, OLGA N. De collectie gildepenningen in het Fries Museum te Leeuwarden (met uitzondering van de Friese). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 1-77, port., 12 pls. With English Summary.

Descriptive catalogue of 534 guild medals (Frisian issues excepted) now in the Frisian Museum at Leeuwarden. The collection is largely that of the distinguished author J. Dirks, whose *De Noord-Nederlandsche Gildpenningen*, published in 1876, was based on his own and the Maschhaupt collection (now in the *Rijksmuseum* at Amsterdam); since that time many new specimens have been acquired by the Frisian Museum.

Guild medals were used for the identification of members. In the North Netherlands they are known from the end of the sixteenth century, first at Middelburg and later at several other cities in Zeeland, Holland, Utrecht, Friesland and Groningen. Medals were issued in other provinces in the second half of the seventeenth century, but surprisingly few are known from the important cities of Rotterdam and Leyden. They may be divided into various groups. Medals from Friesland and Groningen are usually engraved, those from Overijssel and Gelderland struck with punches, and those from Zeeland cast. Designers are seldom known. They were usually artisans rather than artists, but there are some exceptions as in the case of the die-cutter and engraver Joh. Loof and the medallists W. de Wijs and A. Nachtegaal. Illustrations include a number of outstanding specimens.

KOCHMANN, HANS. Moedas de ouro. In: *Paulista Filatélico*, No. 6 (July, 1958-Feb., 1959), pp. 9-10.

Descriptive catalogue of the thirty-three gold coins or medals struck at the Bavarian mint (1955-58) and popularly known as *Aureus Magnus* from the inscription which appears in the exergue of the reverse. They commemorate various events and personages in Continental Europe, England and the United States. Although sold by West German banks at indicated values of ten, twenty, thirty and forty ducats, the pieces are not to be considered official issues.

KOLM, ALOIS. Die Medaillenproduktion des Wiener Hauptmünzamt im Jahre 1958. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (1959), pp. 25-27; No. 4 (1959), pp. 43-45.

Twenty-five medals were struck by the Vienna Mint in 1958. Artists represented include H. Köttendorfer, H. Scholz, B. Rost, K. Bodlak, P. Zierler, S. Petrucci, R. Placht and A. Hartig, well known for his series of composer medals. HG

LAGRIFFOUL, HENRI. La technique de la médaille et l'art monumental. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 22, No. 2 (Sept., 1959), pp. 6-7, illus.

In an earlier issue of *Médailles* (Dec., 1953, p. 7) M. André Arthus-Bertrand forecast the use of extremely flat bas-reliefs in monumental art which would thus extend to that branch of sculpture the technique em-

ployed in medal production. The present writer cites a specific example of such work — a flat bas-relief in the vestibule of the new *Bourse de Commerce* at Le Havre.

Medalla conmemorativa de la Exposición de Barcelona. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 6 (1959), p. 76, illus.

Issued by the *Círculo Filatélico y Numismático de Barcelona* in commemoration of the Barcelona Exposition (Nov. 24 to Dec. 14, 1958), obverse of the medal described and illustrated shows the standing figure of the goddess *Moneta*; a partial view of Barcelona's *Plaza del Rey* is seen on the reverse. The medal was designed by the distinguished Catalan sculptor Don Francisco Socias March and manufactured by the firm of Talleres Vallmitjana. Specimens were issued in silver and copper.

Pendleton Strikes Oregon Centennial Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), p. 1074, illus.

Copying an original drawing made in 1924 by the noted artist and writer Wallace Smith, the obverse of Oregon's centennial medal depicts the Pendleton Round-Up bucking horse. Seen on the reverse is a covered wagon, with the majestic Mt. Hood to right and inscription reading OREGON STATEHOOD 1859-1959. Five hundred specimens were issued in sterling silver, 8,000 in copper plated with silver oxide. JRF

SCHENK, JIŘÍ. Banskostíavnické hornictví v obrazech medailí, jetonů a známek (The Mining History of Banská Stíavnica illustrated by Medals, Tokens and Coins). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 5 (1958), pp. 225-270, illus., 6 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 271.

Following a summary of the history of the mines and mining industry at Banská Stíavnica is a review of the relevant coins, medals and tokens, arranged under these headings: (1) Medals and tokens struck in honor of visiting sovereigns, and (2) to commemorate various mining achievements; (3) Medals connected with the Banská Stíavnica School of Mines; (4) Coins connected with mining privileges, and (5) with the Banská Stíavnica forges; (6) Medals and tokens struck at the expense of the inhabitants, and (7) Token passes used by the miners. A numismatic bibliography of thirty-four items is included.

Soil Conservation Society Issues Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 1073-1074, illus.

The medal described and illustrated was struck in honor of Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, the so-called "Father of Soil Conservation." His portrait appears on the obverse, with the legend COMMEMORATING SOIL AND WATER

CONSERVATION 1929-1959. The reverse shows the insignia of the Society.

JRF

Struck to Commemorate the Bicentenary of the Fall of Quebec. The Obverse and Reverse of the Medal Designed and Modelled by Paul Vincze. In: *The Illustrated London News*, No. 6268 (Sept. 19, 1959), p. 264, illus.

The obverse of the medal, struck by the London firm of Spink and Son Ltd., shows the portraits of the two opposing generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, both of whom fell in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham (Sept. 13, 1759); an allegorical composition on the reverse depicts the British, French and Indian nations working together to build a new Canada. Inscription around the upper edge reads TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO.

TERLECKI, W. Nowe medale polskie (New Polish Medals). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1958), pp. 32-34, pl. With English Summary, p. 56.

Descriptive list of ten Polish medals struck both in Poland and in other countries during the period 1945-1951. Three pieces are illustrated.

VARANNAI, GYULA. Magyar orvosok emlékérméi (Commemorative Medals of Hungarian Physicians). In: *Orex. Orvostörténeti Könyvtár Közleményi*, No. 12 (Budapest, 1959), pp. 46-120, illus. With Russian, German and English Summaries, pp. 115-120.

An article by Ödön Gohl, the first to take for its subject medals issued in commemoration of Hungarian physicians, appeared in *Numizmatikai Közlöny* in 1911; other articles by Géza Faludi followed, written in 1918, 1921 and 1924/25. *Medicina in Nummis*, the catalogue of the Faludi collection published in 1929, forms a comprehensive listing of such medals struck both in Hungary and abroad, while those struck only by Hungarian medallists are found in the Huszár and Procopius *Medaillen- und Plakettenkunst in Ungarn* (1932).

The present catalogue forms a supplement to the above works. It includes 407 domestic and foreign medals, and is justified by the number of such pieces issued during the last twenty-six years. Forty of the more distinctive specimens are illustrated.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Eine bisher unbekannte Medaille auf die Huldigung der oberösterreichischen Stände für Karl VI. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (1959), pp. 41-42.

Describes a hitherto unknown medal, issued in 1732 to commemorate the homage paid by the Upper Austrian Estates at Linz on the occasion of a reception prepared for Emperor Charles VI.

HG

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. "Asterisks," "Devils" and Fraternal Affiliation. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 250-253.

A discussion of the method used in numbering Canadian bills, in which the respective Canadian and American uses of the asterisk are compared.

JRF

ALLEN, H. D. Numbering and Varieties on Current Canadian Notes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 1865-1870, illus.

In the asterisk replacement series, first seen in the 1954 issues of Canadian paper money, a red asterisk precedes the two letter prefix; such notes are used to replace regular ones damaged in late stages of production. They are known in the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollar denominations and are very rare (between 1 in 6,000 and 1 in 10,000 according to statistically minded collectors). The principal variety in the 1954 series consists of a retouched Royal portrait, undertaken for removal of the so-called "devil" which appeared at the Queen's left ear in the original issues. Freaks, as such, are remarkably uncommon, being limited to the occasional badly cut note or to one on which the printed signature is found to be too high.

GHN

DECORATIONS

ALLENDORFER, FREDERIC von and GARY KRUG. The Ten Years War in Cuba and the Medals (1868-78). In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1959), pp. 1-4, illus.

A descriptive catalogue of the medals and decorations issued by Spain and the Cuban Republican government during the ten year's war in Cuba (1868-78). Obverse and reverse of the Cuban Insurrection Catalan Volunteer Medal 1869 (Province of Barcelona) and Cuban Insurrection Campaign Medal (Republican Government, 1873-74) are illustrated.

DeWITT, J. D. *A Century of Campaign Buttons 1789-1889*. Hartford, Conn., The Author, 1959. 420 pp., illus.

Although a few metal clothing buttons were made to commemorate the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States

in 1789, the first campaign buttons as such were not produced until 1824. In that year, brass medalets were made in support of Andrew Jackson's campaign for the presidency, holed so that when suspended from a ribbon or string they could be worn on the lapel. The idea quickly became popular and the practise was soon well established. A variety of similar pieces produced from the year 1824 onwards soon attracted the attention of collectors, and the first itemized list of buttons was published by Charles I. Bushnell of New York in 1858. A second list, issued by the Brooklyn collector Alfred H. Satterlee in 1862, is still widely used for reference. The campaign buttons enjoyed considerable popularity for close to a century, after which they were succeeded in turn by ferrotypes, celluloid buttons, and eventually by devices made of plastic.

The writer, an enthusiastic collector for more than a quarter of a century, has compiled a list of all buttons from the above period known to him, arranged chronologically under the political campaigns to which they are attributed. Detailed descriptions include devices, legend, metal and size. Excellent illustrations appear throughout the text, and a useful bibliography of books, periodical articles and sales catalogues is appended. Listed in a separate chapter are a number of political medalets relating to Jackson, Van Buren, Clay and Webster; they were not contemporary with their presidential campaigns, although some were made to create that impression. GHN

ERNST AUGUST, PRINZ zur LIPPE. *Orden und Auszeichnungen in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. Heidelberg/Munich, Keyser, 1958. 189 pp., illus., 20 pls.

A useful introductory work which considers the subject of decorations and orders by the following groups: (1) Awards given for military or civil service, (2) decorations bestowed for service to a ruling House rather than to a state, (3) those bestowed on ladies, and (4) those given for outstanding contribution to the arts and sciences. Additional chapters discuss the various classes into which decorations are further divided, also the regulations governing their wear. HG

EVANS, H. C. The Médaille Militaire. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (May-June, 1959), p. 9, illus.

"The acclamation of Louis Napoleon as President of France followed a successful march in Paris in which he was accompanied by a bedraggled eagle for a mascot." On January 22, 1852, Napoleon III established the *Médaille Militaire* bearing his name and effigy surmounted by an eagle; although awarded for outstanding exploits among the lower ranks, officers, in order to qualify, must have received the Order of the Legion of Honor or have commanded an army. After France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) the medal remained, but Napoleon III's name

and effigy were removed and the eagle replaced by a trophy of arms. Two specimens of the award are illustrated.

FERGUSON, J. D. The Gibraltar Medal. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 249-250, illus.

A silver medal, unofficially struck in Canada, was presented to a group of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Engineers in 1943 in recognition of special services performed — the construction of an important tunnel inside the Rock of Gibraltar. Sapper R. J. Cunningham conceived the decoration's unusually striking design showing a hard rock miner, with drill, standing before the Rock, the whole design being superimposed upon a key.

JRF

INNES of LEARNEY, Sir THOMAS. The Foundation of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 11 (1959), pp. 84-90, pl.

Except for certain additions which have been made, this article appeared originally in the *Scots Law Journal* (June, 1937). After examining and studying pertinent books and heraldic material the writer finds it "more reasonable to conclude that King James III [of Scotland, 1460-1488] was actually the founder of The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, but if anything in the nature of a chivalric Order had ever been mooted by his father, we may be sure that James III would appear as a reviver. In James III the time and the man are emphatically propitious. Chivalry in the Arthurian sense had reached its zenith . . . moreover, James was the patron of art, music and architecture, who re-edified the Chapel-Royal where vestments and decorations were elaborately decorated with heraldry and a stately ritual introduced. In England, Richard II likewise devoted himself to chivalry and art, as immortalised in the pages of Froissart. James's portraits shew him wearing a badge of St. Andrew around his neck. Moreover, he is shown, in the famous 16th cent. *Seton Armorial*, wearing a collar of thistles with the oval St. Andrew pendant badge." The article reproduces this relevant page from the *Seton Armorial*.

The International American Institute, Washington, D. C. *The Story of the Ancient ad Most Exalted Greek Order of Saint Dennis of Zante*. Washington, D. C., 1958. 58 pp., illus., ports.

Presents the history of the above Greek order during ancient, Byzantine and modern times. According to its author (Voultsos), the Order of Saint Dennis of Zante — one of the crusading orders which has survived the centuries — is of dramatic interest, being "to the Greek Orthodox what the Order of Malta is to the Roman Catholic." Appearing throughout the text are a number of illustrations showing members wearing the insignia of the order.

Johannesburg. Africana Museum. *Military Medals of South African Interest. An Exhibition of the Collections in the Africana Museum and the South African National War Museum, Johannesburg, augmented by Special Loans. 22 July - 10 August, 1957.* Johannesburg, 1957. 230 pp.

The exhibition included only awards earned in South Africa or given to South Africans and other individuals living in the country. The catalogue is arranged as follows: (1) Orders and decorations, (2) campaign medals, (3) long service medals, (4) special medals, and (5) groups (defined as medals issued to one person). A glossary of terms and list of the principal works consulted and quoted are included, together with indices of donors and lenders, medals, recipients, units, etc.

KARNILA, C. The Order of the Cross of Liberty of Finland. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1958), pp. 3-9, illus.

The above order was established in February, 1918 as an award for officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks for special military service and for bravery in the field. The various classes, all described and illustrated, are as follows: Grand Cross, Cross of Liberty (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes), Medal of Liberty (1st and 2nd classes), Medal of Merit in gold, silver and bronze, the Mannerheim Cross (1st and 2nd classes) and the Medal of Liberty (1st class with bow).

KLIETMANN, K. G. Das Baltenkreuz. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 12 (1959), pp. 95-98, pl.

Over twenty thousand Baltic Crosses were issued to officers and enlisted men who fought with the German army against the Bolsheviks for more than three months in 1919. The decoration suspends from a blue-white ribbon and shows a gold cross with lilies superimposed upon a larger cross. HG

KLIETMANN, K. G. Bulgaria. Cross of SS. Cyrill and Methodius. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July-August, 1959), pp. 1-2, illus.

The Cross of SS. Cyrill and Methodius was established in February, 1906 by Mons. Menini, an apostolic delegate to Bulgaria; it was bestowed upon both men and women for charitable services to the Catholic Church in Bulgaria. Difficulties ensued when the highest Bulgarian order (the Order of SS. Cyrill and Methodius) was founded in May, 1909 — thus creating two current orders of the same name — but negotiations by the king were powerless to prevent the continuance of the ecclesiastical award. It existed in three classes, the second of which is illustrated, finally becoming extinct with the death of Mons. Menini in 1916.

KLIENTMANN, K. G. *Deutsche Auszeichnungen. Eine Geschichte der Ehrenzeichen und Medaillen, Erinnerungs- und Verdienstabzeichen des Deutschen Reiches, der deutschen Staaten sowie staatlicher Dienststellen, Organisationen, Verbände usw. vom 18-20 Jahrhundert.* Berlin, Verlag "Die Ordens-Sammlung", 1957. 16 pp., 17 pls.

Basically an illustrated listing of German decorations and badges, covering the period from the eighteenth century to the years of the Third Reich. Neither size nor metal is indicated, nor are explanations given concerning the reasons for which the awards were established. HG

KLIENTMANN, K. G. Die Protektordekoration des Johanniterordens. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 55-57, pl.

This decoration, instituted in 1888 by Kaiser Wilhelm II, was equal in rank to that of the Grand Master of the Order of St. John. In an unusual circumstance, attributable to the emperor's excessive enthusiasm for decorations, it was combined in 1902 with the Marianer Cross of the Teutonic Order. HG

KLIENTMANN, K. G. Revisions in the Systems of Orders. Trans. by W. P. Huber. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (July, 1955), pp. 4-8, illus.

A nation's orders, medals and decorations are often revised with a change of government or ruler. The dissolution of a state can cause the discontinuance of all its awards (as in the Kingdom of Westphalia, 1813), or can lead to a revision of existing orders. Present orders are sometimes taken over (e.g. Albania, 1939), or continue to exist while being no longer bestowed (Brazil, 1889). Revisions which have taken place in Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Russia, Slovakia and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies are treated in detail.

KLIENTMANN, K. G. Romania. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July-August, 1959), pp. 6-8, illus.

Two Romanian decorations are described and illustrated. The first, established in May, 1939, commemorates the centennial of King Carol I; the second, the *Medalia Casei Domnitoare* (Medal of the Reigning House), is a Hohenzollern family decoration which was extended to Romania in December, 1935.

KRUG, G. C. Order of the Apostles SS. Cyrill and Methodius. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (July-August, 1959), pp. 2-5, illus.

The above order, established by King Ferdinand I of Bulgaria on May 18, 1909, marked the declaration of Bulgaria's complete independence and Ferdinand's assumption of the regal title. It consisted of only

one class (Knight) and was bestowed on sovereigns and foreign princes, statesmen who rendered outstanding service to Bulgaria, and on various other eminent Bulgarians and foreigners. The number of Bulgarian recipients was limited to fifteen. The decoration is illustrated and fully described.

MĚŘIČKA, VÁCLAV. Der tschechoslowakische Falken-Orden. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 10 (1959), pp. 72-82, pls. 9-10.

The Czechoslovakian Order of the Falcon was established during World War I as an award for distinguished service to the newly formed Republic. Of its five classes, only the fifth was actually issued. HG

MOHLER, H. A. Chinese Decoration Identified. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 12 (Dec., 1955), p. 6, illus.

The author's collection includes 250 Chinese decorations, eighty per cent of which were issued by various war lords. Unfortunately, no records are available for verification of medals and decorations issued in China since the establishment of the Republic. The decoration in question, in answer to a query, was identified by the writer as the Medal of Merit issued by Yuan Shih Kai, first president of the Republic.

MOLLO, EUGENE. Russian Imperial Campaign Medals. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 5 (May, 1959), pp. 101-103, illus.

Campaign medals were first introduced in Russia by Peter the Great (1682-1725), and except for a short period following his death were issued up to the time of the last Czar, Nicolas II (1894-1917); they were worn either on ribbons of Russian orders or on combined ribbons of two orders. Nicolas' reign saw the first appearance of the commemorative or jubilee medal which was awarded on several occasions during the years immediately preceding the Revolution. Medals issued from 1804 to 1914 are listed, together with campaign, metal and ribbon, last to appear under the Czarist regime being the War Mobilization medal of 1914. Six pieces are illustrated. GHN

MOLLO, EUGENE. Russian Imperial Military Academic and Regimental Breast Badges. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 3 (March, 1959), p. 54, illus.

Military breast badges were first introduced in Russia on June 14th, 1886 and were worn by officers who had completed a course at one of the military academies. Regimental breast badges, as well as those of officer and cadet schools, were first issued at the beginning of the twentieth century to commemorate the jubilees of the respective regiments and institutions. The writer describes and illustrates the following

three badges: Life Guard Ismailovsky Regiment, Life Guard Ataman His Imperial Highness the Cesarevich's Regiment, and Guard Equipage (Guards of the Navy).
GHN

MORGAN, W. A. Notes on the Indian General Service Medal 1854. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 492 (May, 1959), pp. 170-171.

The IGS medal was first issued for the campaign in Burma, 1852-53. Later, at the suggestion of the Governor-General, it was awarded for action taking place on all frontiers of India from 1849 to 1894. Notes of particular interest to collectors concern the twenty-three medal bars — some now quite rare — issued to participating regiments and personnel.
FDC

NEUBECKER, OTTOFRIED. Der Orden vom Eisernen Dreiblatt. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 9 (1959), pp. 66-69, pl.

The above decoration was issued in 1941 by the short lived independent state of Croatia. Its obverse shows a chequered shield (coat of arms of Croatia since the sixteenth century) superimposed on a cross, three arms of which are indented triangularly at the ends; the reverse bears the inscription ZA DOM SPREMNI (Ready for the Fatherland). The decoration was issued in four classes, expressing through its unpretentious iron fabric the concept that every combattant, from the highest ranking general down to the humblest foot soldier, was giving his best for his country.
HG

Oregon's Philippine Service Medal. In: *The Medal Collector* (March, 1956), p. 5, illus.

This bronze medal is suspended from two bars engraved with the name and unit of the recipient. The obverse bears the state seal and pertinent edge inscription; the reverse, struck upside down, shows a soldier and sailor holding erect the American flag.

POWER, J. R. The New Zealand Memorial Cross. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (May-June, 1959), pp. 5-6, illus.

Because of statutes which forbid selling, exchanging, pawning, pledging, giving away or otherwise alienating or disposing of any military decorations without express permission of the New Zealand Minister of Defense or by way of testamentary disposition, a specimen of the New Zealand Memorial Cross can be obtained only with great difficulty. The award is illustrated by a line drawing.

POWER, J. R. Red Hot Shot Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (March-April, 1959), pp. 1-5, illus.

This somewhat mysterious piece commemorates the defeat by red hot shot of the Spanish-French floating batteries in their attempt to reduce the defenses of Gibraltar on September 13/14, 1782; this was the last and most famous of the stronghold's fourteen sieges, lasting from June, 1779 to February, 1783. Specimens of the medal (1.5 inches in diameter, generally of copper, and of hand-made appearance) are thought to have been struck by some enterprising person on Gibraltar for sale to the troops as souvenirs. Full description is given, together with illustration of obverse and reverse.

Some Inscriptions and Monograms found on Orders of Chivalry and Decorations.
In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 489 (Feb., 1959), p. 55; No. 490 (March, 1959), pp. 90-92; No. 492 (May, 1959), pp. 167-170.

Corrections and additions are made to the list published in the *Bulletin* in 1951. Arrangement is alphabetical, and opposite each inscription or monogram is listed the decoration or order on which it is found. GHN

STALINS, JEAN-LUC. *Ordre Imperial de la Réunion institué par l'Empereur Napoléon I^{er} le 18 Octobre 1811*. Paris, Bloud & Gay, 1958. 173 pp., front., 8 pls.

Established as a reward for services rendered by members of the judiciary, administration and military services, the above order consisted of 200 grand crosses, 1000 commanders and 10,000 knights. The various insignia are illustrated, with names of the respective recipients given in three lists. Letters of Napoleon pertaining to the order are reproduced and a list of works consulted appears in appendix form.

UHL, ERNST. Die Tapferkeitsmedaillen. Ein Übersichtsbehelf für Medaillensammler.
In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (1959), pp. 37-39, tabs.

A complete listing of Austrian medals awarded for bravery. Arrangement is in tabular form and includes indication of portrait, metal, artist, ribbon, and the number of classes issued. HG

VAN der VELDT, JAMES. *The Ecclesiastical Orders of Knighthood*. Washington, D. C., Catholic University of America Press, 1956. 58 pp., 4 pls.

A reprint of four articles which appeared originally in *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Oct., Nov., Dec., 1955 and Jan., 1956) outlining the history, organization, emblems and membership requirements of the various existing orders connected with the Catholic Church.

Part one traces the origin and development of knighthood in general. Parts two and three deal with the military orders of Spain and Portugal and with those which originated in the Holy Land — the Order of Malta,

the Order of the Holy Sepulchre and the Teutonic Order. Part four discusses those orders bestowed directly by the Holy See — the Order of Christ, the Order of the Golden Spur, the Order of Pius, the Order of St. Gregory and the Order of St. Sylvester.

Plate illustrations include thirteen insignia of the following three ecclesiastical groups: Military Orders of Knighthood, Pontifical Orders of Knighthood and Papal Decorations.

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. An Unpublished Medal in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 207-208, illus.

A gilt-bronze jubilee medal of King Nikola of Montenegro, presented to the late Mary Edith Durham, anthropologist and traveller by the king himself, suspends from a white silk ribbon with scarlet borderings. Beneath the obverse head appears the name St. Schwartz, believed to be that of the Austrian medallist Stephan Schwartz who was responsible for the kings "new" gold and silver coinage. The Serbian legend, undeciphered, is thought to refer to the double event celebrating Nikola's fifty years as prince and the beginning of his kingship (1910). GHN

SEALS

BINKERT, AUGUST. Ein Stadtsiegel von Murten. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 40 (1959), pp. 35-36, pl. 11.

A well preserved seal of the city of Murten, showing a large pike (the arms of the city) and the date 1580 over 1560 was found by the writer during a youthful digging venture at Lausanne in 1903. HG

SÖDERMAN, TORGNY. Stadsfläcken Båstads förmän och sigill. In: *Bjärebygden 1959, Båstads-boken, Bjäre Härad's Hembygdsförenings Jubileumsårsbok*, pp. 33-35, illus.

Deals with the seals of Båstad (Skåne, Sweden). The oldest dates from 1743, the second from 1783, and the one in use from 1809; all are illustrated. LL

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. Sceaux au chaperon d'échevins de Léau. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Vol. 104 (1958), pp. 139-148, pls. 9-10.

On a number of seals of the town councillors of Léau from 1287 to the mid-fourteenth century a jester wearing a fool's cap appears, either occupying the field or as an element in an heraldic shield. It is closely associated with, though not confined to, a family with the name of Scotte, and Mme. Tourneur suggests that it refers to the trade of cap-maker. PG

MINT REPORTS

London. Royal Mint. *Eighty-ninth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller for the year 1958*. London, 1959. 88 pp., 6 pls.

In what constituted the largest issue of this denomination since 1917, 8,700,000 sovereigns were struck by the Royal Mint in 1958 to meet demands from abroad, where inadequate supplies had given rise to widespread counterfeiting. Total coin production was close to 300 million pieces, exclusive of badges and medals and issues struck for the following countries or territories: Ghana, Muscat, Bermuda, British Caribbean Territories, British Honduras, British West Africa, Ceylon, East Africa, Fiji, Hongkong, Iceland, Iraq, Irish Republic, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaya, British Borneo, Mauritius, New Zealand, Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Reports of the Deputy Masters in the Australian branches of Melbourne and Perth are appended.

HG

PERIODICALS

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AUCTION CATALOGUES

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- CHRISTENSEN, HENRY (New York). Dec. 4, 1959, 1833 lots, 63 pp., 8 pls., Ancient, U. S., European, Latin American.
- COIN GALLERIES (New York). Dec. 15, 1959, 103 lots, 7 pp., Biblical, Siege & Necessity, Hawaiian, Dollar Sized Coins of South America.
- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). No. 226, Oct. 27-29, 1959, 882 lots, 28 pp., European, Gold, Medals, Decorations, Paper Money. Nov. 19-20, 1959, 5208 lots, 55 pp., 8 pls., Austrian, Bracteates. No. 227, Dec. 15-17, 1959, 1155 lots, 40 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval, Madonnenmünzen, European, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books.
- FRENCH'S (Troy, N. Y.) Jan. 30, 1960, 1633 lots, 47 pp., U. S., Canadian, Misc. Ancient and Foreign, Medals.
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- HIRSCH, GERHARD (Munich). Dec. 2-5, 1959, 3172 lots, 142 pp., 30 pls., Ancient, Gold, European, Oriental, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books.
- HUGHES, GARLAND C. (Grand Rapids, Michigan). Nov. 20-22, 1959, 1518 lots, 25 pp., U. S. Canadian, Misc. Foreign.
- KABEALO, S. J. (Pasadena, Calif.). Nov. 29, 1959, 905 lots, 10 pp., U. S. Coins & Currency, Misc. Foreign.
- KATEN, F. J. (Washington, D. C.). Nov. 28, 1959, 1575 lots, [48] pp., Numismatic Books, Catalogues, etc.
- KRESS, KARL (Munich). Nov. 23, 1959, 6232 lots, 99 pp., 32 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, Mediaeval and Modern European, Numismatic Books.
- KRICHELDORF, H. H. (Stuttgart). Nov. 12-13, 1959, 1418 lots, 56 pp., 20 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, Mediaeval, German, Oriental, Medals.
- LAWSON, JAMES R. (Sydney, Australia). Oct. 20, 1959, 415 lots, 15 pp., Gold, Australian, British & Foreign.

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- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN (Basel). Dec. 15/16, 1959, 985 lots, 72 pp., 48 pls., Mediaeval and Modern European.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). Dec. 18, 1959, 935 lots, 42 pp., U. S.
- RIECHMANN, A. (Heidelberg). Nov. 16, 1959, 1271 lots, 67 pp., Numismatic Books.
- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). Nov. 28, 1959, 657 lots, 19 pp., U. S., Canadian, Foreign Coins and Medals.
- SCHULMAN, H. M. F. (New York). Nov. 21, 1959, 1035 lots, 90 pp., 20 pls., Ancient. Feb. 4-6, 1960, 3246 lots, 165 pp., 26 pls., Ancient, Gold, Russian Gold and Platinum, U. S., Silver Coins of the World, Misc. Foreign.
- STACK'S (New York). Nov. 14, 1959, 1134 lots, 32 pp., U. S. Dec. 12, 1959, 1048 lots, 27 pp., U. S.
- WORLD NUMISMATIQUES INC. (James Kelly, Dayton, Ohio). Nov. 13-14, 1959, 854 lots, 8 pp., illus., U. S. Coins and Currency. Dec. 4, 1959, 1565 lots, 60 pp., illus., South American, U. S. Coins and Currency, Foreign Gold.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- ALLEN, WALTER (Auchinairn, Scotland). July/August, 1959, 8 pp., English, Foreign Crowns. August/Sept., 1959, 12 pp., Gold, English Coins and Tokens, Foreign Minor Coins & Crowns. Oct./Nov., 1959, 8 pp., English, Colonial, Foreign Minor Coins.
- AMERY, CHARLES (Peoria, Ill.). Oct.-Nov., 1959, 8 pp., illus., Crowns. Dec., 1959, 8 pp., Crowns, Numismatic Books.
- BARZAN, R. and RAG. M. RAVIOLA (Turin). List 7, Nov., 1959, 463 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian.
- BENSON, L. (Davenport, Iowa). Nov., 1959, 8 pp., General, Medals, Odd & Curious. List 12, Dec., 1959, 8 pp., General.
- BINDER, WALTER (Hamburg). List 243, Nov., 1959, 8 pp., Gold, German Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign. List 244, Dec., 1959, 8 pp., Gold, German Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign.
- BLOM, CHRISTIAN (Pleasantville, N. Y.). List No. 3 [Dec., 1959], 102 nos., 2 pp., Roman, Crowns, Mediaeval and Modern Small Silver.
- BOURGEY, E. (Paris). Nov., 1959, 1042 nos., 16 pp., Ancient, Gold, Gaulish, French Coins and Jetons.
- BOUTIN, SERGE (Paris). List 124, Sept., 1959, 309 nos., 12 pp., Numismatic Books. List 125, Oct., 1959, 415 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold, Misc. Foreign. List 126, Nov., 1959, 392 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold, Misc. Foreign. List 127, Dec., 1959, 410 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold, Misc. Foreign. List 128, Jan., 1960, 378 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French Silver, Misc. Foreign.
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- COIN GALLERIES. (New York). List 21, Nov., 1959, 603 nos., [39] pp., 2 pls., Coins and Medals of Papacy and Order of Malta. List 22, Dec., 1959, [52] pp., 5 pls., Ancient, Italian & European, Gold.
- COPLEY COIN CO. (Boston, Mass.). Nov.-Dec., 1959, 6 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign Crowns, Misc.
- CORBITT & HUNTER (Newcastle, Eng.). April, 1959, 8 pp., Ancient, English, Crowns & Talers. May/June, 1959, 7 pp., Gold, English. July, 1959, 8 pp., Roman

- Denarii, English. August/Sept., 1959, 6 pp., Ancient, English, Gold. Oct./Nov., 1959, 9 pp., Ancient, English, Gold. Dec., 1959, 13 pp., Ancient, English, Medals, Numismatic Books.
- DE FALCO, G. (Naples). List 47, Dec., 1959, 1046 nos., 32 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Papal, Misc. Foreign, Numismatic Books.
- DE NICOLA, L. (Rome). Dec., 1959, 1566 nos., 39 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Papal Medals, Numismatic Books.
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- KRICHELDORF, H. H. (Stuttgart). List 41, Sept./Nov., 1959, 280 nos., 20 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval, Gold, European.
- LANZ, HERMAN (Graz). List 26, Oct., 1959, 51 pp., European, Gold, Medals, Jetons, Numismatic Books.
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- VAN der DUSSEN, A. G. (Fontainebleau). List 27, Oct., 1959, 225 nos., 4 pp., General. List 28, Nov.-Dec., 1959, 257 nos., 4 pp., General. Special List, Dec., 1959, 145 nos., 2 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign, Decorations.
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- BULLOCK, RICHARD F. (1904-1959). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), p. 38.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Francis D. Campbell, Herbert J. Erlanger, John R. Francis, Oleg Grabar, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, Lars Lagerqvist, Joan S. Martin, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Geoffrey H. North, Willard G. Oxtoby, Albert F. Pradeau, Doris Raymond, Margaret Thompson.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE



Published Quarterly by
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

JUL 13 1960

PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 52

July

1960

GENERAL

Additions to the National Gallery. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1959), p. 11.

Acquisitions recently made by the National Gallery (Adelaide, South Australia) included reprints of two Bank of Newcastle notes, a cast of an "Adelaide Ingot," communion tokens of Mount Barker and Ballarat, three Australian medalets, two checks of North Adelaide, a coin weight and seven Scottish communion tokens.

ALLEN, H. D. Silver Anniversary (1935-1960). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 261-262.

Within the past twenty-five years, observes the writer, a vest-pocket sized eight-page leaflet has grown into the most influential and respected of the commercial numismatic periodicals — the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. In a paper originally read before the Montreal Coin Club he singles out a number of highlights in the magazine's first quarter century, lauding its literary content as "the sane balance between educational leadership and popular appeal that has been so much a key to its success . . . we . . . only hope that its sizable monthly serving of scholarly writings and popular features, statistics and anecdotes, fine illustrations, personal items and consistent good taste will long be with us."

GHN

BECKER, T. W. Symbolism in Commemorative Coin Design. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 588-594, illus.

Symbolism, while undoubtedly the most important single element in commemorative coin design, is often no more than a point of departure

from which the viewer must seek an interpretation of the designer's true meaning. From the more than 500 commemorative coins in existence the writer singles out eight as illustrative of particular aspects of symbolism: The Mexican five peso Railroad Coin of 1950 shows clearly, and at first glance, the subject commemorated; the Swiss five franc Armament Fund issue of 1936 and the Brazilian 5000 reis Santos Dumont coins of 1938 are chosen for their simplicity; in contrast, the Texas commemorative half-dollar of 1934-38 and Russia's Defeat of Napoleon ruble of 1912 show a confused overloading of symbolism; two pieces which are listed as being typical of successful commemoratives (i.e. admirably accomplishing the task assigned them) are the Czech 100 korona issue of 1948 commemorating the 600th anniversary of Charles University, and the Austrian twenty-five schilling piece issued in honor of the reopening of the Vienna State Opera House and the Vienna Burgtheater on Nov. 5, 1955. In a class by itself is the Festival of Britain five shilling piece, issued in 1951, which nowhere indicates the event commemorated. GHN

BERGHAUS, PETER. Aufgaben und Methoden der Landschaftlichen Münzfundstatistik am Beispiel Westfalen. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 101-107.

A study of coin hoard descriptions of some fifty years ago shows that interest centered most frequently around the rare or unpublished types discovered. By contrast, present-day numismatists tend to measure the importance of a find from the point of view of its monetary history, regardless of content. This modern attitude has inspired the German Numismatic Commission to begin work on a catalogue of all known German hoards buried between the years 800 and 1815 which will include both whole and partial finds and will necessarily be based on hoard descriptions found in numismatic literature and historical publications. Each hoard is to be studied from the point of view of its archaeological significance (method of and reason for burial, circumstances of discovery, etc.) and content — particularly with regard to mints and the types in circulation at the time of burial. HG

BRADFIELD, E. G. The First Ibero-American Exposition. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 295-298, illus.

The spacious salons of the ancient Royal Palace and adjacent buildings were used to house the extensive Ibero-American Exposition held in Barcelona from November 4 to December 16, 1958. A well planned program was divided into three main categories — numismatics, medallion art, bibliography and documents — each in turn being further broken down into several subdivisions. In all, more than 300,000 pieces, many of great value and rarity, were displayed. Instructive lectures were

delivered by a number of distinguished numismatic scholars, and special exhibits included two ancient hand operated coining presses, a temporary mint comprising three automatic presses brought from Madrid, and a demonstration of the manufacture of paper money. In memory of Tomás Francisco Prieto, master engraver and founder of the Spanish Academy of Medalllic Art in 1752, three awards were bestowed upon present-day medallists.

Illustrations include obverse and reverse of a medal presented to Drs. A. F. Pradeau and Humberto F. Burzio in recognition of their distinguished services to the science of numismatics. GHN

COFFIN, JOSEPH. *The Complete Book of Coin Collecting*. New York, Coward-McCann, 1959. 251 pp., 16 pls.

Primarily of an introductory nature, with emphasis on the collecting of U. S. coins, Coffin's book includes chapters on ancient and foreign coins, coin cleaning, and a discussion of the investment aspect of collecting. A useful appendix lists periodicals, dealers, coin clubs and other numismatic organizations. HG

DEL MONTE, JACQUES. *Coins. A Complete Guide to Collecting*. Los Angeles, Trend Books Inc., 1959. 128 pp., illus., pls.

Amidst a wealth of misinformation, two chapters may be considered of some value; one discusses coin storage and display, the other lists coin clubs and dealers. HG

Deutscher Numismatikertag 1959 in Köln. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 25 (1959), pp. 16-20.

The 1959 German numismatic convention, held at Cologne under the sponsorship of the Association of Rhenish Numismatists, included social activities and visits to various museums as well as the following lectures: Coins of the Sicilian City of Korykus (Herr Erxleben, Berlin); Hadrian, Augustus and Eleusis (Dr. Kienast, Munich); Frescoes of Trier (Dr. Alföldi, Munich); Rhenish Hoards of Two Millenia (Dr. Hagen, Bonn); The Significance of the Early Mint of Cologne (Dr. Albrecht, Hamburg); Origins of the Mint Privileges of the Bishops of Würzburg (Dr. Kellner, Munich); The History of Paper Money (Dr. Weschke, Berlin). HG

DI BELLA, EMIL. Wooden Money Issued in 1959. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 282-285.

Listings of public and private issues are arranged alphabetically by State and place of issue. Brief descriptions include denomination, color, and other information of interest to collectors. GHN

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT. *International Coin Catalogue and Price List*. 8th ed. New York, The Coin and Currency Inst., 1960. 176 pp., illus.

Except for an increase in price quotations, identical in all respects with the previous edition published in 1958. HC

GERASSIMOV, T. Kolektivni nakhodki ot moneti prez 1956 i 1957 g. (Coin Finds Discovered in 1956 and 1957). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 22 (1959), pp. 356-363. In Bulgarian. With French Summary, pp. 363-366.

Lists and describes in brief the contents of seventy-three hoards discovered in Bulgaria — forty in 1956, the remainder in 1957 — largely Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins, but including some European and Turkish pieces.

KLENMAN, ALLAN. Notes on Nickel. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 116.

A compilation of interesting facts relating to the history, sources and use of nickel, several of which concern the part played by this metal in modern coin production. GHN

Newport Balboa Savings and Loan Association. *A Money Exhibit*. Newport Beach, California, The Association, [n.d.]. 12 pp., illus.

The display case specially designed for this exhibit featured an electric motor-driven central section and two tape recording units which relayed the story of the coins on display. Exhibits were as follows: Panel I — Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins; Panel II — outstanding specimens of European coinage, among them a five pound gold piece issued in 1839 to commemorate the coronation of England's Queen Victoria; Panel III — United States commemorative half dollars; Panel IV — sets of English Maundy money, also a Japanese oban; Panel V — United States coinage. Illustrations appear throughout the text.

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. A proposito dei cataloghi di collezioni monetali. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 232-233

Under the title *Catalogo della raccolta numismatica Colloredo-Mels*, the *Comune di Udine* has published the collection donated by Marchese Rodolfo di Colloredo-Mels to the *Museo Civico* (Udine) in 1955. It contains descriptions of 12,238 Greek, Roman, Italian and foreign coins — 1048 gold, the remainder silver and bronze — as well as 672 specimens of paper money. Mediaeval and modern Italian issues constitute the bulk of the collection, but there are, in addition, a number of very rare and unique specimens.

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Roma - Palazzo Barberini. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), p. 193.

The numismatic collection of the *Istituto Italiano* was recently enriched by a number of gifts: Thirty-one historical and commemorative medals, thirty-seven gold coins (Savoy, Venice, Genoa, papal and foreign), 140 silver coins (Genoa, Venice, Savoy and papal, with a small number of foreign and Roman imperials), 250 bronze pieces of various places and periods, also eighteen bronze and twenty-nine silver medals (for the most part papal). Purchases included a rare doppia issued by Francesco of Modena in 1639 (*CNI*, IX, no. 72), one of two specimens now in Italy; the other is in the *Galleria Estense* at Modena.

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Roma I. Roma - Museo Nazionale delle Terme. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 194-197.

Descriptive listings of three finds, made in the vicinity of the above *Soprintendenza* and duly deposited in the *Museo Nazionale delle Terme*: (1) August, 1956, near Spigno Saturnia (Latina); two Spanish escudos and twenty-four piastras of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; Italian references are to Cagiati; (2) September, 1956, at Cervaro (province of Rieti); thirteen Roman Republican denarii, described with references to Babelon; (3) November, 1956, near Aquino; sixteen bronze coins of Augustus, issued for the most part by his moneyers; references are to Babelon and Cohen.

PORTER, R. S., Jr. Coin Values — Buying and Selling. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 621-622.

Wise words from a collector of some twenty years' standing, who laments the increasing tendency among too many modern collectors to set their sights on bulk buying, a quick turnover, and easy profits. Far better, he advises, to study, enjoy and value coins as prized possessions rather than treat them merely as a form of speculative investment. GHN

SCOTT, W. H. Coins and Society. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 41-44.

Failing to uncover any substantial evidence to the contrary, the writer decides that coins are *effects* of society rather than *affecters* of it. He bases his belief on examination and careful study of the general terms barter, sale, money, and coins, concluding thus: "The ability of a society to use coins is not dependent upon its closeness to certain mineral deposits or accidental commercial contact with coin possessing peoples. Rather it is dependent upon the possession by that society of the material characteristics of power and prestige, the mental capacities

for speculation and calculation, and the moral accomplishments of responsibility and trust." GHN

SPURR, RUSSELL and LOUIS JACQUES. His Money is Worth Thousands. In: *The Montreal Star Weekend Magazine*, Vol. 9, No. 45 (Nov. 7, 1959), pp. 14-15, 30-31, illus.

Douglas Ferguson, of Rock Island, Quebec, owns what is considered to be the finest existing collection of Canadian coins and currency. Honorary president of the Canadian Numismatic Association, Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society and past president of the American Numismatic Association, Mr. Ferguson believes that the true role of the numismatist is as an historian and an economist rather than a speculator or hoarder of currency. His collection, amassed during the greater part of a lifetime, includes more than 500 individual coin issues, as well as 12,000 tokens and more than 1600 specimens of Canadian paper money — all this in addition to some 100,000 varieties of foreign coins and currency, among which is a prized Chinese bank note of 1385, believed to be the oldest piece of paper money in existence. Illustrations include such items as Indian wampum, playing card money, and a specimen of the Prince Edward Island Holey dollar. GHN

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Numismatica e metodi tecnici. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 233-236.

A consideration of the technical aspects of numismatics, studied in relation to the following articles and monograph: Naster, P. *Numismatique et méthode de laboratoire (Rapports du Congrès International de Numismatique, Paris, 1953, pp. 171 ff.)*; Caley, E. R. (1) *Chemical Composition of Parthian Coins* (New York, 1955), (2) *Chemical Composition of Some Early Dirhems* (American Numismatic Soc., *Museum Notes* 7, 1957, pp. 211-217, (3) *On the Existence of Chronological Variations in the Composition of Roman Brass* (*Ohio Journal of Science*, Vol. 55, 1955, pp. 137-140); Caley, E. R. and W. H. Deebel. *Chemical Dating of Bronze Coin Blanks from the Athens Agora* (*Ibid.* pp. 44 ff.); Allin, E. J. and W. P. Wallace. *Impurities in Euboean Monetary Silver* (American Numismatic Soc., *Museum Notes* 6, 1954, pp. 35 ff.); Adelson, H. L. *The Bronze Alloys of the Coinage of the Later Roman Empire* (*Ibid.* pp. 111 ff.); Grierson, P. *The Debasement of the Byzant in the Eleventh Century* (*Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 47, 1954, pp. 379 ff.); Maréchal, J. R. *L'application de la spectrographie à l'étude des origines de la metallurgie* (*Revue des Sociétés Savantes de Haut Normandie*, Vol. 2, 1956, pp. 329 ff.) Similarly, photography as an aid to numismatic studies is considered in the light of the following: Dolnick, M. M. and S. Wilson. *How to Photograph Coins with an Ordinary Camera*

(*The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, 1957, pp. 523 ff.); Purvey, P. F. *Photography and Numismatics* (*Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 472, 1957, pp. 384 ff.); Lange, K. *Photography Serves Numismatics* (*The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, 1958, pp. 29 ff.); D'Incerti, V. *Identificazione dei falsi* (*Ferrania*, No. 6, 1956, pp. 7 ff.) and *Riproduzione delle monete in bianco e nere e a colori* (*Ibid.* No. 12, 1957, pp. 15. ff.). Mention is made of the new technical plant of the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli*. ILM

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. *Gold. Its Beauty, Power and Allure*. London, Thames and Hudson, 1959. 196 pp., 69 pls., illus., maps.

Though not intended primarily for numismatists, this is a book by an eminent master of their craft which contains much that will be of value to them. Essentially it is a history of gold, with special reference to its geographical distribution and the uses to which it has been put. It is superbly illustrated, many of the plates being in color, and the choice of objects and the descriptions and appreciations of them in the text are everything that one would expect from a scholar of Dr. Sutherland's distinction and taste. The publishers are to be congratulated on the quality of the plates and the pleasant lay-out of the text.

The sections of greatest interest to the numismatist are those dealing with the sources of gold and the ways in which they have been exploited at different periods in history. Here Dr. Sutherland has had only one predecessor in English, but Del Mar's *History of the Precious Metals* (1880) is as unreliable as it is pretentious, and Dr. Sutherland's book, despite the absence of detailed references, is the one to which scholars will turn in future for the best general conspectus of the subject. It is, as one might expect, strongest on gold distribution in antiquity and modern times, though even here a few defects are discernible. A graph showing the expansion of production since 1500, despite the many uncertainties involved, would have brought out more clearly the immense increases in the quantity of gold available, for although this is repeatedly emphasized in the text it is the kind of point which can be seized more easily by the eye. Soetbeer's famous study, *Edelmetall-Produktion* (Gotha, 1879), which contains excellent diagrams of this nature, would have been helpful here, but since it antedates the discoveries of the Rand, Yukon and Western Australia these would have to be brought up-to-date. The gold production of the Sudan in the Middle Ages is also somewhat cavalierly treated; the map on p. 114 does not cover the main area involved, and two cardinal works, E. G. R. Taylor's *Pactolus — River of Gold* (*Scottish Geographical Magazine*, Vol. 44, No. 3 (1928), pp. 129-144 and E. W. Bovill's *The Golden Trade of the Moors* (London, 1958) do not appear in the bibliography.

But the book as a whole is one with which every numismatist should become acquainted, however remote from his own studies its title may appear. PG

TRAGSDORF, W. B. A Novice Looks at Coin Grading. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 139-140.

In view of the unethical practice of up-grading coins indulged in by certain dealers, beginners would do well to consult experienced collectors before making purchases. Lamenting the lack of any recognized standard of grading, the writer suggests that the American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society be encouraged to establish a National Grading Council — comprising both dealers and collectors — whose standards would be recognized and accepted throughout the country. GHN

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Catalog of Modern World Coins*. 3rd ed. rev. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1959. 509 pp., illus.

Principal changes incorporated are the elimination of a number of former errors and the inclusion of several recent issues. Earlier editions were abstracted in *NL* Nos. 41 (1957) p. 340 and 45 (1958), p. 225. HC

ZECCHINELLI, MARIUCCIA. La raccolta numismatica del Museo Civico di Como. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 173-185.

Traces the origins and growth of the collections in the *Museo Civico* at Como, presently totaling 19,168 coins. They are classified under: (1) Ancient (Greek, Roman and Byzantine); (2) mediaeval and modern (Italian and foreign mints). The Greek series is represented by six electrum, 105 silver and 485 bronze pieces, the Roman by coins from the early days of the Republic to Valentinian III (three gold, 472 silver, 3046 bronze). Byzantine coins number 137 (one gold, two silver, 134 bronze). Mediaeval and modern Italian mints are represented by 9,141 coins (103 gold, 2777 silver, 2083 bronze, 4097 billon, 77 nickel, 4 steel), mediaeval and modern foreign mints by 5770 (46 gold, 961 silver, 3435 bronze, 1010 billon, 291 nickel and 27 steel).

ANCIENT

BLOESCH, HANSJÖRG. Persönlichkeit und Individualität auf antiken Münzen. In: *Winterthurer Jahrbuch* (1960), pp. 48-69, illus.

A study of the aspects of individuality and personality as reflected in the coinage of the ancients. Bloesch traces the evolution of coin

portraiture from the somewhat crude interpretations of the early Greeks to the detailed perfection finally achieved by Roman engravers of the first century A.D. HG

BROUILLET, PIERRE and ANDRÉ SOUTOU. Céramiques et monnaies gauloises de Lozère. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 11, Fasc. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 396-401, pls. 43-45.

Since few archaeological traces of the period between the end of the Hallstatt civilization and the Roman conquest have been found in the *Département* of Lozère, and since the site of Anderitum (Javols) has yielded almost nothing from before the Christian Era, the publication of pottery and coins of Gévaudan is of considerable interest. Eye-shaped decorations are found on the earliest pottery (probably from the second century), zones of hachured rectangles on the later; this second design is based on an indigenous tradition, but from the period after the Roman conquest. Both styles are found in the *Massif Central* — the territory of the Arverni, Ruteni and Gabales — and may indicate the area of the Arvernian Confederacy.

Coins of the Arverni and Ruteni have been found in Lozère, the home of the Gabales. This tribe formed part of Greater Gaul before the coming of Caesar, but had close contact with Mediterranean culture. ILM

DUNANT, CHRISTIANE. Nouvelles tessères de Palmyre. In: *Syria*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 1-2 (1959), pp. 102-110, pl. 14.

Approximately half of the twenty-eight tesserae of Palmyra which Mlle. Dunand describes and illustrates were not included in H. Ingholt's *Recueil des tessères de Palmyre*, written in cooperation with H. Seyrig and J. Starcky (Paris, 1955). The writer compares these new tesserae with the previously published specimens. HG

FRANKE, P. R. Zur Chronologie der Strategen und der Münzprägung des Koinon der Thessaler. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 35 (Nov., 1959), pp. 61-67, illus.

A small silver hoard found at Aidona, Thessaly, in 1955, composed of four Republican and four Thessalian League pieces, contains evidence for the duration of that League. One Thessalian and three Roman coins are in almost mint condition, the Roman to be dated between 49 and 44 B.C. In the light of this hoard, the date 146 for the dissolution of the Thessalian League cannot be upheld — it must have continued to the middle of the first century B.C., if not to 27 B.C. Petraios, whose name occurs with that of Kyllon on the best preserved Thessalian piece, may have been the leader of the Thessalian supporters of Caesar in 48 and of Brutus in 44, although the name does not occur repeatedly in Thessalian history. With the comparatively close dating of this coin

it should be stylistically possible to determine the dates of other owners of the name.

The writer points out that the classification of these coins as double Victoriatas is not verified by the weights, which are considerably lower than is normal. He suggests calling them League staters, to which coins reference is made in an inscription from Pherai dated shortly after 27 B.C.

DR

JOHANNOWSKI, W. Glittica e numismatica. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 231-232.

Discusses G. Richter's *Catalogue of Engraved Gems, Greek, Etruscan and Roman* (Rome, 1956) — the catalogue of the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

ILM

KERENYI, ANDRÁS. Gruppierung der Barbarenmünzen Transdanubiens. In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 11 (1959), pp. 47-60, pls. 3-4.

The Celts of Transdanubia were actually immigrants who arrived in the area ca. 400 B.C. While maintaining commercial contact with their former homelands in eastern France and southern Germany they established new trade relations with more advanced peoples in the south and southwest — especially Macedonia — and became quickly accustomed to the use of coinage, both in foreign and domestic trade. The first coins used were gold staters of Alexander the Great and silver tetradrachms of Philip II, but when the supply of these declined with the fall of the Macedonian kingdom the Celts began utilizing imitations produced by the Scordisci in the area of modern Yugoslavia. This source of supply was in turn curtailed by the Roman conquest of 107 B.C., after which Celtic tribes began making their own imitations. The gold generally imitated the Alexandrian stater, while the silver and bronze had as a prototype the tetradrachm of Philip II. Beginning with the most northerly tribe — the Boii — and proceeding southward, Kerenyi discusses Celtic coinage in relation to hoard and stray find locations. He reviews fully the various types struck in Transdanubian lands and finally identifies and dates the coins issued by the Eravisci.

HLA

NENCI, GIUSEPPE. Strategemmi e simboli monetali. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 9-12.

The *aes signatum* showing an elephant on obverse and pig on reverse represents the Roman victory at Ausculum, when Pyrrhos' elephants fled from a squealing pig. Similarly, a gold stater of Agathokles (obv., youthful head of Alexander in an elephant's scalp, rev., winged Athena with shield, helmet, lance, owl and the legend AGATHOKLEOS) commemorates the incident (cf. Diod. XX.11.3-4) in which Agathokles' troops

were heartened by owls before their victory over the Carthaginians. The two cases are analogous, the Romans following the Syracusans. ILM

SOUTOU, ANDRÉ. Monnaie volque au type d'Heraklès de la Pezade (Commune de la Couvertorade, Aveyron). In: *Ogam*, Vol. 11, Fasc. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 402-403.

A Gallic bronze coin (diameter 2.4 cm., weight 8.95 gr.) from La Puech, issued in the second century B.C. by Bitouios, king of the Volcae; its discovery near the Roman road connecting the Mediterranean with the territory of the Ruteni attests the antiquity of that route. Obverse shows the head of Hercules (r) behind a club, reverse a lion galloping right. The legend BITOYIOC BACIA (below, in two lines) indicates the influence of Greek culture in the area, and the type shows how firmly rooted was the worship of Hercules in Gaul. ILM

TABET, NEHME. The History of Beirut in Terms of Coins. In: *Embassy Record* (July 17, 1959), p. 3.

References to the city's early history are quoted from Porter's *History of Beirut*; they relate to the period prior to 198 B.C. To tell its history in terms of coins imposes a limit of 466 years (198 B.C. to 268 A.D.), after which time Roman colonial coinage was replaced by a unified imperial coinage. "My brief reference to the very remote past," states the writer, "is intended to indicate for how short a period of history the coins can tell their story as compared to the infinitely longer period . . . which [they] do not touch upon."

TABET, NEHME. The Study of Ancient Coins is the Study of History. In: *Embassy Record* (July 10, 1959), p. 3.

The writer discusses his collection of Phoenician coins and tells in general terms the contribution they make toward a fuller knowledge and understanding of ancient history.

TUSA CUTRONI, ALDINA. Ripostigli del Museo Nazionale di Palermo. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 109-112.

Two hoards in the *Museo Nazionale* (Palermo) are discussed. One, from Bellicello (Castelvetrano), acquired in 1955, consists of thirty-eight Republican denarii; they are listed and described by moneyer, Babelon reference, date (both Babelon and Grueber), weight, and state of preservation. The Vetrana hoard, discovered in 1956 in the Vetrana district between Trabia and S. Nicola l'Arena (Palermo), contains forty-three bronze Punic coins, with obverse female head (perhaps Persephone Tanit) and reverse showing a standing horse f.r. with palm tree in the background; they may have been struck during the period of the

Carthaginian occupation of western Sicily which ended in 241 B.C. Weights of the coins vary between 1.5 and 2 gr., diameters between 15 and 17 mm.

GREEK

ADAMESTEANU, DINU. Gibil-Gabib (Caltanissetta) - Scavi e ricerche archeologiche. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 83 (1958), pp. 387-408, illus.

Among the coins found on Gibil-Gabib, a mountain and ancient site some five km. from the town of Caltanissetta (Sicily), two are given special mention: A hemilitron of Agrigentum struck before 406 B.C. and a coin from the age of Timoleon showing a free horse in the reverse field and KAINON inscribed in the exergue.

BREGLIA, LAURA. Le emissioni dei Molossi e di Alessandro il Neottolemo per la storia politica dell'Epiro. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 224-229.

In discussing P. R. Franke's *Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik. Epirus. Makedonien* (*Jahrbuch für Numismatik, Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 7, 1958, pp. 77-138) and his *Alt-Epirus und der Königtum der Molosser* (Kallmünz, 1955) the writer anticipates this author's as yet unpublished two volume work on Epirot history and coinage. Although Epirus was no more than a geographical name until the middle of the fourth century, three coinage periods are now known: (1) Autonomous tribes and cities to ca. 340 B.C., (2) period of the kings, 340-238, and (3) the Epirot Republic, 238-168. Of the Aeacid kings, only the names of Alexander I and Pyrrhus appear on the coins, which seem to have been struck outside Epirus. Further discussion centers around metrological matters and the western emissions of the above mentioned kings.

ILM

BREGLIA, LAURA. Possibilità e limiti del contributo numismatico alla ricerca storica. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 219-223.

A discussion of Santo Mazzarino's article *Documentazione numismatica e storia sirakousana del V. secolo a.C.* which appeared in *Anthemon - Scritti di archeologia e di antichità classica in onore di Carlo Anti* (1955). The writer warns against too much reliance on results obtained from arranging a series of coin dies, or from explanations of adjuncts, monograms and letters.

ILM

British Museum. Department of Coins and Medals. *A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks. From circ. 700 B.C. to A.D. 270. Based on the work of Barclay V. Head*. London, The British Museum, 1959. 108 pp., 52 pls.

Substantially a reprint of the 1932 edition of the same work. Principal changes are the omission of the concordances and early prefaces, and the inclusion of two additional plates (nos. 51 and 52) which illustrate newly acquired coins. These are fully described on pp. 98-103. GHN

CARPENTER, RHYS. The Clue of the Missing Feet. In: *Expedition. The Bulletin of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Fall, 1959), pp. 34-37, illus., pl.

In discussing the problems connected with the restoration of a Greek statue in the Classical Gallery (University Museum) known as the Pitcairn Nike, the writer states categorically that its only possible source is the life-size gold-and-ivory Victory alighting on the outstretched hand of the colossal gold-and-ivory statue of Athena made by Pheidias and housed in her temple, the Parthenon.

"A coin from the collection of the late E. T. Newell reproduces in miniature relief an almost contemporary version of this famous statue, judged to be a faithful replica erected early in the fourth century B.C. in the Asia Minor city of Aphrodisias (which issued the coin). Since the details of the statue in the Parthenon seem to have been scrupulously embodied in the pose and adornments of the standing goddess shown on the coin, the winged Victory on her outstretched hand should be especially faithful to its original. In order to find space for her in the circular medallion, the coin designer has tilted her forward out of balance; but otherwise she should give us a very exact picture of how the statue in the Museum is to be restored, with wings closed behind her back and an olive branch suspended between her lowered right and her upraised left hand. We can only guess vaguely at the appearance of her head and the features of her face, as the coin is too small and too poorly executed to give us much information on this score. But the missing block of drapery at the bottom rear of the statue not only can be supplied from the coin but can be restored by adopting, almost without change, the flowing curves of the Elgin Marble of Eileithyia."

EBNER, PIETRO. Il "foedus" Reggio-Velia, e le sue cause, da una incusa velina. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 43 (1958), pp. 3-19, illus.

Ebner argues that a late sixth century coin of Velia, having as type a lion devouring its prey and in two of the compartments of an incuse square the letters P and VE, derives from the assistance given by Rhegium to the Phocaeans settlers on Corsica to re-settle at Velia after their defeat by the Etruscans (Herodotus I. 166-67). PG

GABRICI, ETTORE. *Problemi di numismatica greca della Sicilia e Magna Grecia*. Naples, Gaetano Macchiaroli Editore, 1959. 166 pp., illus.

Seven separate essays take up various aspects of the coinages of Magna Graecia and Sicily.

The first, in which Gabrici discusses the cults of these cities on the basis of the coin types, shows that local deities maintained their religious content while changing their names to those of Greek gods. The second essay deals with the coinages of the Sybarites after the destruction of the city in 510. The third investigates certain ethnics found on the coins of Magna Graecia, emphasizing that the ethnic *Neopolites* refers to *neos polites* (i.e. new inhabitant of a city, not inhabitant of New City). In two separate sections, the fourth essay discusses the man-headed bull (a cult of the River Acheloo brought west by Rhodian mariners) and the Parthenope series on western Greek coinage, which reflects the struggle of the *Demos neopolites* against Cumae (i.e. of the Rhodian settlers against the descendants of the Chalkidic settlers). Essay number five deals with the coinage of the Campanian mercenaries in the western part of Sicily in the period from the Carthaginian conquests to the time of Timoleon, while the sixth discusses the winged female figure on the coins of Terina. The seventh and last essay concerns monetary changes which took place in the Carthaginian part of Sicily, also the metrology of the litra. Twelve tables illustrate the seven sections.

ILM

GERASSIMOV, T. Gde sa secheni tetrdrakhmite na Kavar, keltski vladetel v Trakiia (Where Were the Tetrdrachms of Cavarus, a Celtic King in Thrace, Struck?). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 22 (1959), pp. 111-118, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

These coins, the writer believes, were struck at Cabyle (Thrace) before the Celtic kingdom was destroyed by the Thracian revolt of 218 B.C. He bases his conclusion on two factors: (1) The great similarity between the representations of Artemis on the tetrdrachms of both Cavarus and Cabyle, and (2) the observation that the obverse figure on the Cavarus coins (but without the monogram of a monetary magistrate) was struck with the tool used for striking the Cabyle pieces.

A Hoard of Ancient Greek Coins from Egypt. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 500 (Jan., 1960), pp. 9-10, pl. 3.

A hoard reportedly discovered near Fayyum, sixty miles southeast of Cairo, contained fifteen Greek coins and coin fragments from the fifth century B.C., all of which are described and illustrated. They include a tetrdrachm of Macedon, didrachms of Attica and Ionia, and staters of Macedon, Aegina, Lycia and Cyprus.

GHN

JÄGER, A. Der Schrötlingsguss im antiken Sizilien. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 25 (1959), pp. 1-2, illus.

In casting ancient Sicilian coins, the silver for the planchet was scooped out of a melting pot with a type of pliers, fitted at either extremity with a circular spoon; the spoons caused two protrusions on the planchet which in turn produced the well known lips on the finished coins. One exception — the only instance known to the writer — is a tetradrachm of Catana on which the lips run almost parallel to the edge. HG

KRAAY, C. M. The Coinage of Sybaris after 510 B.C. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 13-36, pls. 3-4.

Five phases of Sybaris' chequered history and coinage are distinguished and examined. The dates of the occupation of the city are as follows: I (-510 B.C.), II (510-ca. 470), III (453-448), IV (446-ca. 440), V (ca. 440-). Archaic issues ceased with the destruction of Sybaris by Croton in 510 B.C., an important fixed point in the numismatic chronology of Magna Graecia.

Among the topics considered are the relationships of Sybaris with Laus and with Poseidonia, especially in the light of population shifts. The staters of Poseidoniata style and fabric bearing the name Sybaris are assigned to the third period, the triobols re-attributed to the fifth. Coinage with the head of Athena as its obverse type belongs to period IV (the first years of Athenian intervention). Some points of junction between the Sybarite and Thurian series are recorded. JFH

MARELLI, JOSÉ. El silfio de las monedas de Cirene. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 79-87, illus.

Certain didrachms and tetradrachms of Cyrene show the effigy of Zeus Ammon on the obverse and a silphium plant on the reverse. With reference to ancient authors — Pliny the Elder, Suidas, Dioscorides, Galen, Cato the Elder, Aristophanes and Plautus — the writer discusses the flourishing traffic in this plant as well as its therapeutic and gastronomic uses among the Greeks and Romans.

MIRO, E. de. Heraclea Minoa - Scavi eseguiti negli anni 1955-56-57. V. II materiale. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 83 (1958), pp. 268-287, illus.

Most of the fifty-one ancient bronze coins found during the course of excavations at Heraclea Minoa (Sicily) in the years 1955-57 were of the Siculo-Punic and Punic types common to eastern Sicily. Along with the brief descriptions given are illustrations of six of the better preserved specimens.

ORLANDINI, P. and D. ADAMESTEANU. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le provincie di Agrigento e Caltanissetta. Gela - Museo Nazionale. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 203-207.

Five finds made in 1956/57 are listed and described: (1) Fifteen Sicilian and Siculo-Punic coins, found among the foundations of a house or Greek shop (late fourth century B.C.), discovered during the construction of a new hospital in the *Piano Notaro* section of Gela; (2) eight Greek coins (Corinth and Syracuse), found in a vase among similar foundations discovered during the construction of a home for the aged, at a site 100 m. south of the above hospital; (3) eighteen Greek and Siculo-Punic coins, found in the basins and along the corridors of a Greek public bath (again, late fourth century B.C.), unearthed in the same vicinity; (4) thirteen fifth and fourth century Greek coins found during excavations conducted at a site in the environs of Vassallaggi (near S. Cataldo); (5) nineteen Sicilian coins discovered at Gadira (Caltanissetta).

PROCOPIO, GIUSEPPE. Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Calabria. Reggio Calabria - Museo Nazionale. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), p. 200.

An amphora found at Strongoli (Catanzaro) in 1955 contained silver coins of the following Greek cities: Tarentum (1), Metapontum (4), Poseidonia (3), Caulonia (1) and Croton (4).

PROCOPIO, GIUSEPPE. Tesoretto monetale da Metaponto-Bernalda. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 25-65, pls. 8-12.

Descriptive catalogue of the Metaponto-Bernalda hoard (962 didrachms, three tetradrachms and seven gold one-third staters), discovered in 1935 and now in the *Museo Nazionale* at Reggio Calabria. The following cities are represented: Tarentum (514), Metapontum (365), Heracleia (19), Poseidonia (3), Thurium (35) and Croton (36). Fifty-one outstanding specimens are illustrated.

ROBINSON, E. S. G. The Beginnings of Achaemenid Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 187-193, pl. 15.

The beginnings of Achaemenid coinage are re-examined in light of the important new evidence provided by the Tchal hoard (Noe, *Two Hoards of Persian Sigloi*, New York, 1956). A revision of the sequences of Persian types is necessary, the new order now being: (1) King in half-length, (2) king shooting, and (3) king running. The first two at least are due to Dareios — a fact confirmed by metrology. Dareios' foundation deposit at Persepolis indicates 515 B.C. as the date of the change from Lydian to Persian types. The technological evidence of the hoard is considered — in particular the fact that reverse punches were more commonly shared than obverse dies. JFH

SCHACHTER, ALBERT. Horse Coins from Tanagra. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 43-46, illus.

The fifth century silver staters discussed bear the Boeotian shield as obverse type; three variants of the reverse type — a horse protome — are distinguished. The horse holds grain (or grass) in its mouth, and therefore is not simply an agonistic symbol. Radke's suggestion that the staters are connected with Leukippos and Ehippos is accepted; the reverse type mirrors an early cult relating to horses and agriculture. JFH

SEABY, H. A. and J. KOZOLUBSKI. *Greek Coins and their Values. Based on A Catalogue of Greek Coins by Gilbert Askew (1951)*. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1959. 157 pp., illus., 4 pls.

Askew's original work has been considerably revised and expanded; price quotations have been brought up-to-date, four excellent plates illustrating a number of the main types have been added, and useful maps and line drawings appear frequently within the text. Separate chapters on coin collecting and the origins of Greek coinage will undoubtedly prove helpful to the novice. HG

SEYRIG, HENRI. Deux reliquaires. (Antiquités Syriennes 69). In: *Syria*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 1-2 (1959), pp. 43-48, pls. 9-10, illus.

Two bronze reliquaries, believed found in either Syria or Cilicia, pose certain problems with regard to their manufacture and use; they may be small replicas of the tomb of Sardanapalus, the last of the Assyrian kings. Similar representations were found by the author on coins of Tarsus. HG

SEYRIG, HENRI. Divinités de Sidon. (Antiquités Syriennes 70). In: *Syria*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 1-2 (1959), pp. 48-56, pls. 10-11.

A processional chariot shown on the reverse of a coin of Sidon struck under Elagabalus has been variously explained by numismatists and archaeologists. With the help of a small bronze statuette and a terracotta figurine, Seyrig proves that the design depicts the throne of Astarté. HG

SEYRIG, HENRI. Une monnaie de Césarée du Liban. (Antiquités Syriennes 68). In: *Syria*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 1-2 (1959), pp. 38-43, pl. 7.

A copper coin with head of Alexander Severus struck at Caesarea, Lebanon (Greek Heraclea) is carefully studied. Within a temple on the reverse appears an object formerly described as a vase, but which Seyrig now proves to be a *kalathos*, the hairdress of the Syrian divinities. By comparison with other artifacts it is further identified as the *kalathos* of Astarté. HG

SEYRIG, HENRI. Monnaies grecques des fouilles de Doura et d'Antioche. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 171-181.

Certain corrections and additions are made by Professor Seyrig in reviewing the Greek aspects of A. R. Bellinger's *The Coins (Excavations at Dura-Europos. Final Report VI*. Yale University Press, 1949) and Dorothy B. Waage: *Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Crusaders' Coins (Antioch-on-the-Orontes, IV, Part II*. Princeton University Press, 1952).

ILM

SEYRIG, HENRI. Temples, cultes et souvenirs historiques de la Décapole. (*Antiquités Syriennes* 73). In: *Syria*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 1-2 (1959), pp. 60-78, pls. 12-13, illus.

Twenty-five coins of Decapolis, all illustrated, are examined from the point of view of the temples, cults and historical events represented. They include issues of Abila, Capitolias, Dion, Pella and Hippos. Also discussed is the dating of Syrian coins by the first year of the Roman occupation.

HG

SJÖQVIST, E. Timoleonte e Morgantina. In: *Kōkalos. Studi pubblicati dall'Istituto di Storia Antica dell'Università di Palermo*, Vol. 4 (1958), pp. 3-14, pls. 43-46.

Morgantina is thought to have allied herself with Timoleon almost immediately upon his arrival in Sicily in 345 B.C. A *temenos* of Demeter and Kore, who seem to have been Timoleon's protective divinities, was found during Princeton University's third season of excavations at Morgantina in 1958; from the coins found under the pavement and from its architectural decorations, the *temenos* appears to have been constructed in the second half of the fourth century B.C. It was probably built by Morgantina in demonstration of her close relations with Timoleon and as evidence of her faith in his protectresses. The coinage of the city showing an eagle carrying a snake refers to the omen which is said to have encouraged Timoleon's troops before the battle of Crimissus in the year 340.

ILM

SORDI, M. Problemi della colonizzazione mediterranea. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 217-219.

A brief discussion of certain aspects of Breglia's *Le antiche rotte del Mediterraneo documentate de monete e pesi*. Will's suggestion of two waves of colonization — one early, isolated and sporadic, the other state organized and directly controlled — is employed to explain the Syracusan use of Euboean rather than Corinthian (Pheidonian) weights, and to support Breglia's thesis of Corinthian direction for Achaean colonization in Italy. The unusual monetary system of Poseidonia (as with those

of Cumae, Neapolis and Massilia) is connected with Rhodes and Cos, going back to a tenth to ninth century colonization by people from the Rhodian area who also settled in Thessaly. ILM

TABET, NEHME. The History of Beirut as recorded in its Coins. In: *Embassy Record* (August 7, 1959), p. 4; (August 21, 1959), p. 4.

The autonomous coinage of Beirut began in 198 B.C., in which year Antiochus III bestowed certain autonomous rights — as well as the regnal coinage of the Seleucid kings of Syria — upon the city. Other coins of Beirut showing the name and legends of the city were struck by the Seleucids. Five specimens are illustrated.

TUSA CUTRONI, ALDINA. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani. Palermo - Museo Nazionale. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 200-203.

Two finds of Punic and Greek coins, now in the *Museo Nazionale* (Palermo) are listed and described; five coins were discovered by an English expedition on the island of Mozia in 1955, 171 (mostly issues of Sicilian cities) during excavations in or near Selinunte in 1956.

WELZ, K. Curiosità sulle monete greche. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), p. 151, illus.

Seven rare and attractive Greek coins recently listed in the auction catalogues of a Swiss firm are described and illustrated. They were struck at mints in Etruria, Lucania, Sicily (Syracuse), Thrace (Abdera) and Crete (Phaestus).

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREW. Cornuti: A Teutonic Contingent in the Service of Constantine the Great and its Decisive Role in the Battle at the Milvian Bridge. In: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 13 (1959), pp. 171-179, illus.

Describes a bronze weight in the form of a statuette of Constantine, now in the Art Museum of Princeton University. A Christogram is seen on its shield, also a crescent-shaped device with oblique hatching, terminating in two confronting goats' heads, which suggests the texture of a fleece. Similar shield badges are found on a relief of the Arch of Constantine and are emblems of a Teutonic military unit known as the *cornuti* ("horned ones"); they fought as infantry under Constantine, but after serving with distinction at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge were elevated to the elite ranks of the Roman army. The Christogram confirms Lactantius' statement that the Emperor ordered the initials of Christ painted on the shields of his soldiers. ILM

BALIL, ALBERTO. Conobaria. In: *Numisma*, No. 32 (May-June, 1958), pp. 9-11, illus.

The Spanish bronze reading CVNB/ARIA has always been attributed to some Aria or Arva on the peninsula, the first four letters supposedly representing four abbreviations, or naming a magistrate. Actually, N and B are in ligature — representing NVB — and the entire inscription is one: CVNVARIA. Within the last decade, for the first time, was published an inscription with the complete place name Conobaria; the o/u vowel confusion is common in Spanish Latin; the coins are surely to be attributed to this city. The site is unknown, but it lies somewhere in the area of the lower Guadalquivir (so Pliny, "Colobana"), where indeed the coins are most often found. TVB

BASTIEN, PIERRE. A propos des premières émissions de bronze de Constantin à Rome en fin 312, début 313. Un follis inédit. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 370-372, illus.

Maxentius began using the *Urbs Romae* (seated, holding globe and sceptre, in a hexastyle temple) on the aurei, denarii and folles. Constantine discontinued the folles in this type when he seized the Rome mint after the battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312, and this denomination given by Voetter as part of his first issue properly belongs to 307. Voetter has, however, rightly dated the semis and triens with FL VAL CONSTANTINVS AVG (rev., VIRT EXERCIT GALL and PACI PERPET) to 312. Amongst other coins issued by Constantine is a previously unpublished follis; obv., cuirassed, laureated bust of the emperor (f.r.) with IMP C CONSTANTINVS PF AVG; rev., hexastyle temple with Roma seated; RESTITVTOR VRBIS SVAE; weight, 4.50 gr. ILM

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Les travaux d'Hercule dans le monnayage de Postume. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 59-78, pls. 4-7.

There exist thirteen aurei, forty-two billon pieces and five antoniniani representing the labors of Hercules, all struck toward the end of 267 for the decennalia of Postumus. The billon coins are not proofs of the aurei but are exceptional issues recalling the old denarii. ILM

BERMOND MONTANARI, GIOVANNA. Riordinamento della collezione numismatica del Museo Nazionale Concordiese di Portogruaro. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), p. 187.

The numismatic collection of the *Museo Nazionale Concordiese* of Portogruaro (Venezia) was reorganized during the summer of 1956. The coins were arranged chronologically in a specially constructed mobile safe and a number of the more interesting types placed on exhibition in one of the museum rooms. The collection consists of two principal

sections: (1) A hoard of some 4000 Republican denarii discovered at Cinto Caomaggiore (Venezia) and published in *Notizie degli Scavi* (1905, p. 53); (2) approximately 1000 Roman coins from the Bertolini collection — Republican denarii, Imperial bronzes and some late aurei — given to the museum in 1944.

CARSON, R. A. G. The Greatest Discovery of Roman Gold Pieces since the Great Find at Arras, including unique Medallions of the Emperor Maxentius. In: *The Illustrated London News*, Vol. 235, No. 6276 (Nov. 14, 1959), pp. 650-651, illus.

Regardless of the fact that no reliable information is available concerning the source of these pieces — other than their known Mediterranean origin — the recently discovered treasure of fifteen aurei and five gold medallions (multiple aurei) was the greatest find of Roman gold pieces made since the Arras discovery of 1922. The fifteen aurei were issued by emperors of the tetrarchies (A.D. 295-ca. 307): Diocletian (1), Maximian (4), Constantius Chlorus (2), Galerius (3), Maxentius (3), Maximianus Daza (1) and Constantine with the rank of Caesar (1). The medallions, all five, are completely new pieces and in superb condition. Two are four-aurei issues of Maximian. The gold multiples in his name which have previously been recorded have been of the period of his joint reign with Diocletian, but these new pieces are of Maximian's second reign, in association with his son Maxentius. The remaining three medallions comprise a four-aureus piece and two two-aurei of Maxentius himself. No gold medallions of this emperor have been seen before, nor do any of the early catalogues mention such pieces, although there was a four-aurei medallion of Romulus, son of Maxentius, in the Paris Cabinet up to the time of the great theft of 1830. With the exception of one medallion obtained by the British Museum, the entire find has been acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts (Boston).

CARSON, R. A. G. The Mints and Coinage of Carausius and Allectus. In: *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 22 (1959), pp. 33-40, pls. 13-14.

Most of the evidence for Carausius and Allectus (rulers in Britain from 286 to 296 A.D., Carausius for the first seven years, Allectus for the last three) derives from the coinage. It was similar to that of the Central Empire, consisting of small gold coins, large billon pieces, and double denarii marked with a value of XXI. For a short time, Carausius issued the silver denarius from four mints (three regular, one emergency). One group of coins which shows L in combination with other letters is attributed to London, and a second series, signed c, has been given to Camelodunum (Colchester), although Clausentum is also possible. A series with the letters RSR (*Rationalis Summarum Rutupia*) has been

attributed to Rutupiae (Richborough), yet it is more likely that these coins (and a number of others of similar style and fabric, but unmarked) were struck at a port on the French coast, probably Gesoriacum (Boulogne). An emergency issue was struck at the end of the reign in the city of Rotomagus (Rouen).

Allectus issued coins at both London and Colchester, also a smaller series marked with q; these were possibly quinarii — an adjustment of his monetary system to the reforms of Diocletian in 295. ILM

EISENBERG, J. M. *A Guide to Roman Imperial Coins*. 2nd ed. New York, Royal Coin Co., 1959. 34 pp., illus., 8 pls.

Differs very little from the first edition (1957) except for additional listings of some late gold and silver coins and Roman Egyptian tetradrachms. A moderate increase is noticed in the retail prices suggested for many specimens. HG

FRISIONE, GINO and P. L. VALLONE. *Monete di Roma Imperiale da Augusto (27 a.C.) a Romolo Augustolo (467 d.C.)*. Genoa, La Moneta, 1959. 139 pp., illus.

Primarily a handbook for collectors interested in coins of the Roman Empire. It includes listings of rulers (chronologically and alphabetically arranged, with dates), also a listing of obverse inscriptions and a catalogue of the coins issued. A single photograph of an obverse bust is used to illustrate the coinage of each particular ruler. HLA

GÖBL, ROBERT. Das Münzmaterial von Carnuntum. Probleme der Aufnahme und Auswertung. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (1959), pp. 69-70.

Elmer's article in *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (Vol. 66, 1933, pp. 55-67) having been written without the benefit of advanced modern research, the writer agrees that the coins unearthed at Carnuntum merit a new and revised study. Most of these pieces are contained in the collections of the Museum Carnuntinum and the Vienna Coin Cabinet. The former institution is now preparing a detailed catalogue of its holdings, based on the British Museum's *Coins of the Roman Empire*, to be presented in two volumes; plate illustrations in volume one, shortly to go to press, will show unpublished pieces or contemporary forgeries only. HG

GUADAN, A. M. de. Sobre una contramarca inédita de la "Legio VI" en un sextercio de Claudio. In: *Numisma*, No. 32 (May-June, 1958), pp. 13-19, illus.

Three examples are known, all in Spain, of a sesterce of Claudius with the countermark L.VI, surmounted by a club. The Sixth Legion had been surnamed Macedonica, following the victory at Philippi, but on Augustus' reorganization was renamed Victrix. The club, a Macedonian symbol,

indicates that the old legionary name was still used as late as the reign of Claudius. It is not found in the epigraphical sources, and *Victrix* appears only irregularly; apparently not at all under Augustus. rvb

GUEY, JULIEN. Encore le "semis" colonial de *Lvgvdmvm* au taureau. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 47-50, illus.

Three known examples of the colonial semis are described. Since the legend is the pre-27 *CAESAR DIVI F*, a dating between 43 B.C. (the founding of the colony) and 27 B.C. (the year in which Octavian became Augustus) is suggested. ILM

HILL, P. V. The Temple of Zeus Olympios on Augustan Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 23-24, illus.

Two variants of Augustan denarii which show a hexastyle Doric temple are assigned to the mints of Pergamum and Ephesus and the years 18 and 13 B.C. respectively, but identification of the building itself remains puzzling. Gabrici's ingenious suggestion that it represented the Olympieion at Athens cannot now be entertained. Grant, supported by A. M. Woodward, has held for Ephesus. So far, the evidence would seem to indicate either Olympia or Ephesus, but no definite conclusion is yet seen possible. GHN

KRAAY, C. M. The Victoriates: a Note on Abbreviations. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 39-41.

Mattingly's interpretation of the letters and monograms on the Victoriates (*NC*, 1957, pp. 97-119, pl. 15) are re-listed and commented upon as an exercise in resolving monograms. Possible alternative solutions are suggested from the analogy of other abbreviations; the combination of names in a single monogram is regarded as unconvincing. JFH

LAFaurie, JEAN. Trésor d'un navire romain trouvé en Méditerranée. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 79-104, pls. 8-10.

A hoard of gold coins, probably from a wrecked Roman ship, found in the sea off Corsica in the nineteenth century: thirty-five aurei and six larger coins (Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus and Aurelian) from the mints of Milan, Siscia and Rome, the earliest dated 266, the remainder between 268 and 270. The great variations in weight — even of coins struck from the same dies — suggest the frequent use of a balance. ILM

LE ROY, MAX. Métrologie des monnaies romaines d'airain. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 27-46, diagrs.

Discussion of the methodology to be used and the cautions necessary

in dealing with matters of metrology. From the Roman bronzes themselves we deduce four chronologically successive weight systems: (1) A libral Latin system with an as of 272 gr. or $\frac{5}{6}$ of a Roman pound (10 classic ounces); (2) a Roman semi-libral system with an as of 163.5 gr. or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman pound; (3) a post semi-libral group in which the as was successively reduced from 70 to less than 20 gr.; (4) a semi-uncial system of 13.5 gr. Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, XXXIII, 42-46) is discussed in the light of these facts. Large bronzes of the empire are dupondii (25 gr.), the medium are asses (11.5 gr.), and the small are quadrantes (3 gr.). There is no distinction between orichalcum and copper, and the sestertius is practically a coin of account. ILM

MILIK, J. T. and HENRI SEYRIG. Trésor monétaire de Murabba'ât. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 11-26, pls. 1-3.

Part of a hoard (119 Nabatean and fifty-one Roman denarii, fourteen tetradrachms and five tridrachms of Antioch, thirty-three drachms and five didrachms of Caesarea in Cappadocia) found in the Wadi Murabb'ât, south of Jerusalem, in 1952; some 200 remaining denarii were unavailable for study. The Nabatean denarii and the Roman and provincial coins up to Domitian show signs of having circulated, but those of Trajan are generally well preserved. Three Nabatean kings are represented: Aretas IV (9 B.C.-A.D. 40), Maliku II (A.D. 40-70) and Rabbel II (A.D. 71-106); the coins of Aretas IV are from the years 29 to 48 (A.D. 21-40) and show the jugate busts of the King and Queen Shuquailat I on reverse; those of Maliku II and Shuquailat II cover the years 3-23 (A.D. 42-62). There are eleven coins of Rabbel II and his mother Shuquailat II from the years 1-4 (A.D. 71-74) and sixty of Rabbel II and his wife Gamilat issued from 6 to 32 (A.D. 76-102).

The mean weight of the denarii from the hoard is lower than that of Nabatean coinage in general and approaches the mean weight of the provincial issues. The Roman coins, from C. Allius Bala (ca. 96 B.C.) to Hadrian's third consulate (119-122) indicate that the hoard was probably buried shortly after Hadrian's accession and well before the Bar Kochba revolt of 132. ILM

OESTREICHER, B. A New Interpretation of Dates on the Coins of the Procurators. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (1959), pp. 193-195.

In reference to the distinctive features found upon many specimens of the *Lituus/Wreath* type coins of Pontius Pilate the writer observes: (1) "the dates are sometimes placed without consideration for the position of the lower or upper part of the wreath, i.e. they are turned to any degree left or right or even placed upside down. The wreath is not a frame for the legend; on the contrary, the legend is inserted in

the wreath as the space permits; (2) the date-letters do not seem to match the style of the legend on the obverse; (3) they are sometimes flatter in relief than the wreath; on badly preserved specimens they are the first to become blurred or obliterated." He states in conclusion that the dates were afterwards inserted in "ready-made dies of the wreath" by mint workers rather than by experienced die-cutters; hence the many variations, omissions, erroneous signs and retrograde readings found on the coins. Further observations concern the *Wreath/Palm Branch* type of Valerius Gratus and the *Simpulum/Three Ears* type of Pontius Pilate.

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. Ripostigli di denari repubblicani del Museo Nazionale Romano. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 79-108.

Descriptive listings of two hoards — for the most part Republican denarii — now in the *Museo Nazionale Romano*.

The Lucoli hoard, discovered in the territory of the *Comune di Lucoli* (l'Aquila) in March, 1933, was contained in a terracotta pot buried approximately half a meter below the surface. Examination disclosed 118 denarii, two victoriati, and some 200 fragments, most of them illegible. The second hoard, discovered in October, 1955 during excavations on the Via Braccianese (Brandosa district, Rome) contained 422 Republican denarii. The coins are listed by both Babelon and Grueber datings.

ROBERTSON, ANNE S. A Hoard of Roman Silver Coins from Briglands, Rumbling Bridge, Kinross-shire. In: *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* Vol. 90 (1956-57), [6] pp.

"In the last of his four lists of Roman coins found in Scotland, Sir George Macdonald recorded the discovery, in 1938, of nine *denarii*, ranging from Otho to Commodus, on Lord Clyde's estate of Briglands, Rumbling Bridge. He suggested that they had probably formed part of a hoard. This suggestion was confirmed by the discovery, during the years 1948-57, of further groups of *denarii* in exactly the same spot . . ." The circumstances of discovery have been described in full by the finder himself, the Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde, Lord Justice-General of Scotland.

In all, 179 denarii, ranging from Nero to Crispina, were recovered; the specimens are listed and described with reference to *RIC*. "In its composition, this hoard was a typical, even conventional Roman silver hoard of the late 2nd century A.D. It contained no rare coins; none of the Republican *denarii* of fine silver which were particular favourites in the less Romanised parts of Roman Britain, but which became very scarce after the reign of Hadrian; not even a single heavy imperial *denarius* of an earlier date than A.D. 64, the year in which Nero reduced

the weight of the *denarius*; and no debased legionary *denarii* of Mark Antony, although these did persist in circulation, by virtue of their very baseness, until the early 3rd century A.D."

The hoard is thought to have been completed in or shortly after A.D. 186-7. Concluding observations are made concerning this and five similar finds in connection with the date for the abandonment of the Antonine Wall and its system of fortifications.

ROSS, M. C. Bronze Statuettes of Constantine the Great. In: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 13 (1959) pp. 179-183, illus.

With reference to Alföldi's article on the Cornuti (abstracted in this issue), the writer surveys a group of early Byzantine bronze weights in the form of a seated emperor; they copy a large statue of Constantine and were made between the fifth and early seventh century. Five specimens are known (Princeton, Berlin, Moscow, Kherson and Dumbarton Oaks).
ILM

SANBORN, J. F. R. The Five Tetrarchies: 293-323 A.D. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 500 (Jan., 1960), pp. 4-9.

Prior to 293 A.D., four routes had led to the imperial purple within the Roman Empire: (1) Nomination by a reigning emperor, (2) dynastic succession, (3) military revolt and usurpation, and (4) free election. In the year 293, Diocletian attempted to solve this problem of imperial succession by establishing a tetrarchy composed of two reigning senior emperors (the Augusti) and two crown princes or junior emperors, the Caesares, each of whom was related to one of the Augusti. Between 292 and 323 A.D., five separate tetrarchies were in power. However, jealousy and uneasy division of the empire between the reigning families of Constantine and Licinius eventually led to civil war, to be followed by a return to dynastic succession under the sons and nephews of Constantine; Diocletian's aspirations for constructive reform were evanescent and could not prevail over the established weaknesses of human nature. Equally unsuccessful were his attempts at monetary reform, but to students of this aspect of Roman numismatics the events of the five tetrarchies permit a very close dating of the coins, which for lack of any reference to tribunician powers or similar frames of dating reference are otherwise undateable with much precision. In such respects, history and numismatics, when combined, "assist us in forming a clearer and more complete idea of those events which are not explicitly recorded upon the surviving pages of the histories which we possess of those times."
GHN

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. Imperial Roman Monetary Inscriptions. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Fixed Price List No. 22* (Dec., 1959), pp. 197-200.

A discussion of the inscriptions found upon Roman Imperial coins; particularly the ideological reverse legends, of which the following are transcribed, translated and interpreted: *Fides Militum, Concordia, Congiarum, Consecratio, Concordia Augustorum, Adventus* and *Victoria Augustorum*.

SEYRIG, HENRI. Uranius Antonin. Une question d'authenticité. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 51-57.

Defends the authenticity of the aurei of Uranius Antoninus against the doubts of Gnechi (*Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 8, 1895, pp. 413-440) and Cesano (*ibid.*, Vol. 57, 1955, pp. 51-59). Some thirty-five examples are now known, struck with six obverse and thirteen reverse dies.

ILM

Soprintendenza alle Antichità del Veneto. Aquileia - Museo Nazionale. Oderzo - Museo Civico. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 189-190.

Twenty-one Greek, Roman Republican and Roman Imperial coins, discovered in the archaeological zone of Aquileia, were entered in the inventory register of the city's *Museo Nazionale* between June, 1955 and June, 1956.

In August, 1957, 100 coins from a hoard of Roman Imperial silver denarii discovered at Oderzo (Treviso) were deposited in the Oderzo *Museo Civico*; they cover the period from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius and his daughter (A.D. 69-183) and are listed with references to Cohen. Most were issued in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and the hoard was probably buried at the time of Marcus Aurelius' first war against the Germani (A.D. 169-172). The Quadi and the Marcomanni invaded the *Veneto* in 169 and three years later destroyed Oderzo (ancient Opitergium).

Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Etruria Meridionale. Roma - Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 193-194.

In 1954 the *Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia* acquired a bronze medallion of Septimius Severus (weight, 67 gr., diameter, 41.6 mm.) issued in A.D. 196. It was found at Bomarzo and is described in full.

STANTON, E. K. You Have Roman Blood in Your Veins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 1191-1193.

Popular account of Roman coins and the satisfaction to be derived from their collecting, even though the collector may have but slight acquaintance with ancient history. "So intriguing are these coins," states the writer, "that, after obtaining your first pieces, you will find yourself curious enough about some period or emperor to look up the matter in an encyclopedia or history."

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Ripostigli di vittoriati nel Museo Nazionale di Napoli. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 67-78.

A number of finds of Roman Republican coins containing vittoriati — either alone or in combination with other denominations — are found in the collection of the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* (Naples). Some, such as the Canosa, Taranto, Maddaloni, Marcianise and Masera finds, have been published; others, although known and partially used, have never been published in full, so their contents have remained largely unknown. Three such finds are listed and described: Boiano, 1931 (37 vittoriati); Cerreto Sannita, 1951 (46 vittoriati and three Republican denarii); S. Angelo a Cupolo, 1924 (407 vittoriati — 355 anonymous, 27 with symbols, 25 with letters or monograms — and one Republican denarius).

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Campania. Napoli - Museo Nazionale. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 198-200.

Finds made in 1954 and 1955, now in the *Museo Nazionale (Naples)*, are listed and briefly described.

The first was discovered at a site north of the *Piazza Municipio*, Naples; it contained forty-three nineteenth century coins, for the most part foreign. A second, found during preparations for a building foundation at Pozzuoli, consisted of some 300 Constantinian small bronzes, which after cleaning and classification will be described in detail. Among scattered finds made at Pompei in 1954 may be mentioned a small bronze of Massalia, an aureus of Nero of the Iuppiter Custos type (*RIC* 47), a denarius of L. Flaminus Cilo (*BMC* II, 537), three aurei of Vespasian, a quinarius of M. Porcius Cato (*BMC* 19) and a denarius of L. Rubrius Dossenus (*BMC* 2448).

SZEGO, P. S. What Happened to the Lettering? In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 141.

Dr. Szego, a collector of Roman denarii, vents his spleen on perpetrators of coin butchery. This he defines as the ruthless use of the power chisel for the purpose of accentuating portrait features on Roman coins, in the process of which important lettering is all too often removed. He

invites suggestions for a workable plan under which "coin murderers" could be debarred from such mercenary and nefarious practice. GHN

TABET, NEHME. The Story of the Roman Colony of Beirut as told by its Coins. In: *Embassy Record* (Sept. 11, 1959), p. 4; (Sept. 25, 1959), p. 4.

Roman colonial coin types of Beirut (ancient Berytus, founded as a Roman colony in 15 B.C.), besides being numerous, diverse and artistic, are often extremely instructive. They furnish ample proof of the importance given by the Romans to a city which one historian rightly described as "the most Roman of cities," reconstituting in almost minute detail the statues of the gods that were worshipped, their positions within the temples, the temple facades and exterior statuary groups, and the great archway of the forum through which could be seen the statue of Silenus (Marsyas). Other coins, the writer notes, commemorate certain events and show the year of striking. Twelve specimens are illustrated.

VERMEULE, C. C. *The Goddess Roma in the Art of the Roman Empire*. Cambridge, Mass., 1959. 131 pp., 12 pls.

In a detailed introduction, Vermeule deals with representations of divinities and personifications in single figure reverse types on Roman Imperial coins; he includes some discussion of the cult images and their attendant problems, as well as of the representations and personifications not derived from such sources.

The main portion of the book is concerned with depictions of the Goddess Roma, first to be dealt with being those which show her seated (i.e. prior to the dedication of the Hadrianic cult image). Next the author studies the Hadrianic statue and its effect upon numismatic art, giving particular attention to its chief attribute — the Palladium — for which a Victoriola is later found substituted. The statue directly influenced the mass of numismatic representations which followed it. Also discussed are the coin reverses which may have been derived from reliefs and paintings.

After rebuilding the Hadrianic temple of Venus and Roma in A.D. 307 Maxentius replaced the image with a new statue executed in porphyry, one fragment of which may still be extant; it served as a model for many fourth and fifth century representations of the city of Rome, and except for certain known deviations did not greatly curb the originality of the artists concerned. During this period, an increasing number of representations of Constantinopolis — similar in aspect to those of Roma — appeared; they are readily distinguishable by their attributes.

Final chapters, in which the author makes good use of numismatic material, are devoted to representations of Roma and related figures on cameo and intaglio gems and pastes, and to the influence of the cult

statues on the types in the major arts. An appendix lists more than 100 depictions of Roma and Virtus in sculpture, painting, mosaics and various other art forms. HLA

WOTSCHITZKY, ALFONS. Veldidena. A Roman Castellum in the Heart of the Alps. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Winter, 1959), pp. 234-239, illus.

More than one thousand coins were discovered during excavations of the Roman fortress of Veldidena conducted at Wilten (a suburb of Innsbruck) between 1953 and 1957. A copper issue of Constantine with legend GLORIA EXERCITUS (illustrated) shows that the *castellum* was occupied during his reign, and further evidence derived from the coins indicates that it must have been constructed during the period of the third tetrarchy (i.e. in the late third century). It was very probably built by Maximian Herculus, and appears to have been occupied to full capacity and without interruption certainly during the fourth (and probably during the fifth) century.

BYZANTINE

ADELSON, H. L. Early Medieval Trade Routes. In: *The American Historical Review*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Jan., 1960), pp. 271-287.

The Byzantine Empire maintained its solidus at twenty-four siliquae all through the early Middle Ages, except for three series of twenty, twenty-two and twenty-three siliquae which were struck between 547/8 and 670 for use outside the empire. The use of gold had gradually increased among the Germanic barbarians, and from the reign of Anastasius on, Byzantine coins — especially from Justinian to Heraclius — appear in the west. Because of Persian hostility during this period, Byzantine trade with the west showed a considerable increase. A land route led from Italy down the Rhine to Frisia, England and Scandinavia, and the east bank of the Rhine appears to have had closer connections with Italy than with its more immediate Frankish neighbor on the west bank. Concentrations of Byzantine solidi have been found in Frisia, England, and on the Rhine's east bank; the coins were struck chiefly in Constantinople, were shipped to Italy, and thence passed over the Alps and down the Rhine.

In southern Gaul, from the reign of Justin II, the semi-independent cities issued pseudo-imperial solidi at twenty-one siliquae, trientes at seven. These coins moved up the Rhone valley to Britain and the north, but were replaced by royal issues when Chlotar II gained effective control of southern Gaul; the lightweight solidi were also used in the Ukraine under Constans II and Constantine IV Pogonatus. ILM

ABRAMISHVILI, T. IA. Nakhodka vizantiiskikh zolotykh monet v Gurdzhaani (Find of Byzantine Gold Coins at Gurdzhaani). In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 13 (1958), pp. 282-285, pl. In Russian.

Seven Byzantine gold scyphates discovered in May and June, 1949, were eventually presented to the National Museum of Georgia; all were found during the course of reconstruction work near the Alazansky Canal at Gurdzhaani (Georgia) under circumstances which indicate an original single hoard. Six of the coins were issued by Alexius I (1081-1118). Two of these are illustrated and described in full, as is the remaining specimen, issued by John II (1118-1143). The find is discussed in connection with the circulation of Byzantine coins in Georgia during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. In addition to the 107 Byzantine hoards registered (72 from western, 35 from eastern Georgia), the collection in the National Museum also contains a large number from the same period, but nothing is known concerning their provenance.

BERMOND MONTANARI, GIOVANNA. Soprintendenza alle Antichità dell'Emilia e Romagna. Reggio Emilia - Museo Civico. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), p. 192.

During excavations at Reggio Emilia in 1957 a lead cylinder containing gold jewelry and sixty Byzantine gold solidi was found at a site in the Piazza Cavour; after study and cleaning the coins will be deposited in the city's *Museo Civico*. The following emperors are represented: Marcian (450-457), Leo I (457-474), Zeno Isaurus (474-491) and Basiliscus (476-477).

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Comments on Two Unpublished Byzantine Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 147-149.

The writer draws upon his wide knowledge of Byzantine numismatics to help clarify certain problems connected with two coins published by Dr. John F. Lhotka in the *Numismatist* (Dec., 1959, pp. 1512-13). Bibliographical references and an acknowledgment from Dr. Lhotka are included.

GHN

LHOTKA, J. F. Two Unpublished Byzantine Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 1512-1513, illus.

Two forty nummia bronze coins, recently acquired by the author. The first, dated in the year three and struck at the first *officina* of the Nicomedia mint, is attributed to Tiberius II Constantine. The second is of unusual interest. It was apparently struck in the name of Constantine III (Constans II) and is typical of the period, as well as being similar to other coins of this ruler; but it is clearly marked as an issue of

Cyprus, a mint which is traditionally believed to have ceased operation with Heraclius (610-641 A.D.).

SOKOLOV, I. V. Drevnebolgarskie monety v muzeiakh SSSR (Old Bulgarian Coins in U.S.S.R. Museums). In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 13 (1957), pp. 262-281, illus. In Russian.

Mediaeval Bulgarian coins are poorly represented in museums of the U. S. S. R. Of the three collections known, the most important is the one in the Hermitage, comprising 139 specimens, chiefly gros of Ivan Alexander and his son Michael; the remaining two, in the National Historical Museum (Moscow) and the Archaeological Museum (Odessa), contain, respectively, thirty-eight and twenty-seven pieces.

The question as to whether metallic currency was struck by the rulers of the first Bulgarian empire is discussed at length, with reference to the pertinent bibliography and to the evidence derived from hoards and excavations, and a descriptive catalogue is arranged chronologically under the following headings: Sovereigns of the second Bulgarian empire, coin types issued during the period of the second empire, and coin types in U. S. S. R. museums. Fifty-one types are listed and fully described, and a comprehensive bibliography includes sixty-nine items devoted to Byzantine, Bulgarian and Serbian coinage.

ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, P. Z. The Coinage of Constantine I of Cilician Armenia. In: *Handes Amsorya*, No. 10 (1958), pp. 381-390. In Armenian.

Gives a brief historical review of a king who ruled for less than a year (1298-99). Of the coins issued by this king, only one gold, three silver and fourteen copper pieces are known to be in existence; they are described in some detail. The whereabouts of a second gold coin mentioned in the literature is not known.

BEDOUKIAN, P. Z. The Identity of Cilician Armenian Coins called Bissancios Stauratos. In: *Handes Amsorya*, Nos. 5-8 (1959), pp. 241-249. In Armenian.

There are a number of records of mediaeval commercial transactions listing the duty rates on material exported from Cilician Armenia. These documents mention *Bissancios Stauratos*, new *trams*, *kardez*, etc., in referring to the moneys used in payment of these duties. From his study of metrological data the writer concludes that the *Bissancios Stauratos* were the old trams of Levon I and Hetoum-Zabel, which, because of their uniformly high silver content and weight, were differentiated from the

debased trams of the later kings. The word *Stauratos* refers to the prominent cross which occurs only on the silver coinage of these two rulers.

EUROPEAN

ALBRECHT, GÜNTHER. *Das Münzwesen im niederlothringischen und friesischen Raum vom 10. bis zum beginnenden 12. Jahrhundert.* Hamburg, Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte, Abt. Münzkabinett, 1959. 2 v. Text and Plates.

This exhaustive study reviews the numismatic aspects of Lower Lorraine (in general, the territories of present day Holland and Belgium) from the tenth to the beginning of the twelfth century. It includes a thorough investigation into mints and minting privileges, coin types and circulation, issuing authorities and the evidence obtained from the study of hoard distribution. The coinage itself is grouped by three regions: Western, Eastern and Frisian centered respectively around Lüttich, Cologne and Utrecht. A catalogue of 598 hoards is appended and the volume of illustrations includes useful maps and line drawings. HC

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. *Preçário das moedas portuguesas da 1140 a 1640. Preçário das moedas portuguesas da 1640 a 1940.* Lisbon, 1956-1958, 90 pp., 115 pls.

Price list of Portuguese coins (1140-1940) arranged first by reign and then by the *República Democrática* (1916-1926) and the *República Nacionalista* (1926-); metal and degrees of rarity (R=rare to RRRRR=unique) are indicated.

Introductory notes outline the distinctive features of Portuguese coinage, which may be divided as follows: The Romance period — D. Afonso Henrique to D. Afonso IV (1140-1357); Gothic — Pedro I to D. Afonso V (1357-1481); Renaissance — D. João II to D. António (1481-1583); Period of the Philips — D. Felipe I to D. Felipe III (1580-1640); the Restoration — D. João IV to D. Pedro P. R. (1640-1678); the Modern Period — D. Pedro II to D. Manuel II (1678-1910); the Contemporary Period — from the Democratic to the Nationalist Republic (1910-).

BEISSER, JOSEF. Die silbernen Kursmünzen Österreichs. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (1959), pp. 51-53, tab.

A short listing of the current Austrian silver coinage, based on a report issued by the Austrian National Bank. Of particular interest is a note informing that three different alloys are used in producing the coins. HC

BENEUT, GUY. Une florette de Charles VI frappée à Sens. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 113-115, illus.

In the year 1420 the two short-lived mints of Sens and Saumur were simultaneously in operation in that part of France which obeyed the Dauphin. The very rare florettes with obverse legend terminating in the letter s are attributed to Saumur. A newly discovered florette of different style having an s terminating the legend on both sides is attributed by the author to Sens, the date being 1419-20. PG

BENEUT, GUY. Trésor de guénars. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 105-112.

A catalogue and descriptive analysis of a hoard of 468 guénars of Charles VI of France examined in 1958 but of unknown provenance. The bulk of the coins were of the second and fourth issues, the fifth (May, 1417) not being represented. Some of the listed varieties of the fourth issue are important for the chronology. PG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Talerfund von Steinbild (Kreis Aschendorf-Hümmling). In: *Jahrbuch des Emsländischen Heimatvereins*, Vol. 7 (1960), pp. 52-63, pls. 9-12.

Describes an unusually large hoard of 318 talers and one quarter cross-taler of Brabant discovered at Steinbild in July, 1958; the coins are dated between 1553 and 1639 and were probably buried during the turbulent period toward the end of the Thirty Years' War. Close to 80% were struck during the twenty years immediately prior to burial, which suggests that they represent a private fortune rather than the accumulation of a long period. Since none of the fractional currency used during the war is included, the hoard cannot be said to give a true picture of the coins then circulating in the region of the river Ems. HG

BIANCHETTI, A. Le monete di Giuseppe II della Zecca di Milano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 134-135.

Listing and description of the coins struck at the Milan mint during the reign of Joseph II (1780-1790), with degrees of rarity indicated. VIRTUTE ET EXEMPLO, the motto of this sovereign, was inscribed on the edge of each coin.

BIANCHETTI, A. Monete di Milano di Leopold II. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), p. 151.

Brief descriptions, together with indication of rarity, of the coins struck by Leopold II at the Milan Mint during the years 1790-1792. Denominations include: Sovrana, mezza sovrana, quarto di sovrana, crocione, mezzo crocione and lira.

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Studio sulle monete d'oro napoletane di Carlo di Borbone in rapporto a quelle siciliane. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 43 (1958), pp. 21-45, pl.

In 1734 the mint of Palermo, under Emperor Charles VI (III of Sicily) struck a gold coin which was continued by the emperor's successor, Charles of Bourbon, and in 1749 was taken as the standard on which were based the same ruler's oncia, doppia and zecchino (six, four and two ducats respectively) issued at Naples. The author prints the detailed instructions supplied to the Palermo mint in 1734, and on the basis of documents in the *Archivio dello Stato* at Naples describes the preliminaries to the Neapolitan issue of 1749 and the subsequent process of arriving at a satisfactory evaluation for the new coins. PG

CAHN, E. B. Les monnaies du canton de Fribourg. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 40 (1959), pp. 37-65, pls. 1-8.

In this, the first of a planned series of catalogues encompassing the entire field of Swiss numismatics, Cahn gives detailed descriptions of types — the majority illustrated — with references to the older standard works. Very sensibly, he divides the Freiburg coinage into eight distinct periods and thus eliminates the meaningless arrangement by denominations hitherto used in most Swiss numismatic publications. Preceding the catalogue proper are geographic and historical notes which should interest all collectors of Swiss coins. HG

CAHN, E. B. Der Pfaffenfeindtaler und Liselotte von der Pfalz. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 35 (Nov., 1959), pp. 76-78, illus.

In 1622 the "mad" Christian of Braunschweig ordered coins struck from the booty captured at Paderborn; not, as the legend has it, from a silver statue of the Cathedral treasure, but from other stolen silver. The coins take their name from their inscription, and continued to be struck in Braunschweig and Silesia until the end of the seventeenth century. There are two types: Protestant — a naked sword held by an arm emerging from a cloud, and Catholic — a capped sword similarly held; the obverse inscription is German, the reverse French. In at least two of the letters of the notable collector Liselotte von der Pfalz she quibbles with Christian's taste in mingling languages on these coins, concluding that it must be due to gallantry. DR

CALICÓ, F. X. Retratos monetarios de Carlos V. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 151-152.

Coin portraits of Charles V. Substantially the same article, but with added illustrations, appeared in the *Diario de Barcelona* (Feb. 11, 1959, p. 31, illus.).

CASTELIN, KAREL. Fremde Pfennige in Mähren im 14. Jahrhundert. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (1959), pp. 54-56.

Hoard evidence and written sources are employed by the writer to prove that South German and Austrian pfennigs invaded Moravia as early as 1346 and were the principal coins used there during the second half of the fourteenth century. HG

CASTELIN, KAREL. Zur Prägezeit der ältesten Meissner Groschen. In: *Sächsische Heimatblätter*, No. 6 (1959), pp. 389-393, illus.

Basing his conclusions largely on the study of pertinent hoards, Castelin offers definite proof that the oldest groschen of Meissen were struck not by Margrave Frederik I (1291-1323) but by his successor Frederik II (1323-1349). HG

DOLNICK, M. M. Abdication Taler of Ludwig I. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 13-16, illus.

Of the thirty-eight commemorative talers and double talers issued during the reign of Ludwig I of Bavaria (1825-1848), one of the more interesting is the double taler of 1848 which depicts Ludwig's abdication in favor of his eldest son, Maximilian II. Obverse and reverse of the coin are illustrated. GHN

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Les monnaies du trésor de Commer. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 117-128.

This pot-hoard from Commer (Dept. Mayenne) contained 205 billon coins of France and the Low Countries: 181 of Charles VI, twenty-two of John IV and John V of Brittany, and two of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy. The date of burial can be given as June or July, 1419. The hoard is important for the classification and dating of the royal coinage and brings to light further specimens of the guénars of John the Fearless (mint of Auxonne) which occurred in the Beauvais hoard but were unknown to Poey d'Avant and Caron. PG

ENNO van GELDER, H. and MARCEL HOC. *Les monnaies des Pays-Bas bourguignons et espagnols 1434-1713*. Amsterdam, J. Schulman, 1960. 210 pp., 34 pls.

An excellent catalogue of the Dutch coins struck by the Burgundian and Spanish princes between 1434 and 1713. Part one, undertaken by Dr. Enno van Gelder, comprises the coins of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Philip le Bon to Philip II of Spain); the remaining period (from archdukes Albert and Elizabeth to Charles III) is covered by M. Hoc. Following a short historical introduction to the period under

consideration, the catalogue proper lists each type by denomination, weight and reference to earlier literature; in addition, issues of separate rulers are preceded by an explanation of the monetary system under which they were issued, together with notes on the various mints concerned. All types are represented on the plates. Altogether an indispensable item for the collector and student of this rich and complicated series. HG

ENNO van GELDER, H. De munt te Medemblik. In: *West-Frieslands Oud en Nieuw. Historisch Genootschap 'Oud West-Friesland'* (26e Bundel), pp. 26-29, illus.

Although coinage is first mentioned in connection with Medemblik as early as 985, no issues of that period have yet been identified with certainty. Anonymous imitations of tenth century coins of Cologne are known which were undoubtedly struck in West Friesland, but beyond this nothing certain is known until the territory was conquered by Count Floris V of Holland in 1287; during a short period immediately following, small coins were struck in Medemblik, but except for being inscribed with the name of the city they are identical with those struck for Holland at Dordrecht. Medemblik as a mint town is next heard of in 1655. In that year the mint of West Friesland (which had formerly alternated between Hoorn and Enkhuizen) was transferred there for a ten year period, after which it alternated regularly between the three cities until its final closing in 1806.

Except in the few cases where they show a small shield with the city arms, West Frisian coins struck on the standards of the States General bear no indication of the city in which they were minted; this can only be deduced from the date. Certain denominations struck on the authority of the Province show the shields of all three cities. The article includes a list of mintmasters and wardens of Medemblik, also two coin illustrations. HJE

Exposición conmemorativa del centenario de la unidad de Italia. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 174-176.

An exhibition organized by the *Feditalia* (*Federación de Sociedades Italianas*) in commemoration of the centenary of Italian unification opened on July 7, 1959 at the *Asociación Dante Alighieri*. Among the numismatic items displayed were commemorative medals of Napoleon III, Victor Emanuel II, Cavour and the Italian, French and Austrian generals who took part in the various battles which ultimately led to Italian unity. Exhibits also included papal and war medals, medals relating directly to Garibaldi and his achievements, and some 200 coins issued by sovereignties of the peninsula prior to unification: — Sardinia,

Lombardo-Veneto, the Two Sicilies, The Papal State, Tuscany, the *Repubblica Romana*, Bologna and Florence (1859-66) and the Kingdom of Italy up to 1870.

A Find of Spanish Gold (II). In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 501 (Feb., 1960), pp. 52-53.

Seven additional pieces are to be added to the hoard recently published in the *Bulletin* (No. 498, Nov., 1959, pp. 406-409, pls. 46, 47, 49): John II (2), Henry IV (4), Ferdinand and Isabella (1). Descriptions include legend, size, weight and Carles Tolra reference when applicable.

GHN

GERMAN LOESCHMANN, RENGLÓN de. Curiosidades numismáticas. Monedas con barba y bigote. Su historia. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1959), p. 49, illus.

Russian beard money (*borodovaya*) was issued by Peter the Great to encourage shaving, the tokens being given as receipts for payment of the tax imposed upon wearers of beards. The specimen described and illustrated is in the collection of Señorita Tamara Arpic.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. En torno del privilegio de Lorca y distinción entre las monedas de vellón de Fernando III y de Fernando IV. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 5, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 263-279, 5 pls., tab.

The right to strike coin was granted the Spanish city of Lorca by Fernando IV in a document dated 1297. Gil Farrés tries unsuccessfully to identify this base piece (1/6 silver) among the emissions attributed to this monarch. Possible weights and finenesses of fourteenth century silver of Leon and Castille are calculated, and a detailed study of letter forms leads to the assignation of dineros reading both F. REX and (anonymous) MONETA CASTELLE to Fernando III.

TVB

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Hacia la sistematización de los croats barceloneses. Tres notas. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, Pt. 2 (1954), pp. 193-210.

(1) The Barcelonese croats (Gros Tournois) of Pedro II (1276-1285) fall into two series. All were struck in 1285, but under two mint masters, Artal Deca and Berenguer de Finestres.

(2) The four issues of croats under Jaime II (1291-1327) can be distinguished by engraving details: *a*, vertical buttons (1294); *b*, two rosettes and cross (1316); *c*, horizontal buttons (1318 or 1320); *d*, three rosettes (1324).

(3) There are more documentary references to the croats of Pedro III (1336-1387) than series of coins actually known to us. One putative

emission of debased silver perhaps disappeared when good silver was re-introduced; a second may never have been struck at all. After thus narrowing down the evidence the author concludes that of the two issues known today, one was struck in 1336 or 1345 under Pere Vicens, the other in 1359 under Guillem Vicens.

TVB

JAEGER, KURT. Die Vereins-Goldkronen der deutschen Staaten. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 35 (Nov., 1959), pp. 71-76, illus.

In 1857, in a monetary agreement between Austria and the German customs-union, an issue of gold crowns and half-crowns was authorized; reverses were identical, while the obverses showed the rulers of the issuing states. The coins seem never to have been very popular, partly because of the uncertainty of their relationship to contemporary silver; consequently, their emission was irregular in the various states and the experiment was discontinued within some fifteen years. The following issues are known: Braunschweig, 1857-59; Bavaria, 1857-1869; Hanover, 1857-1866; Austria, 1858-1866; Prussia, 1858-1870; Saxony, 1857-1871.

DR

KAPPELHOFF, A. *Kleine Geld- und Münzgeschichte Ostfrieslands*. (Hier büst Du to Huus, Pt. 5). Norden, 1959. 36 pp., illus.

A well compiled outline of the monetary history of East Frisia, beginning with the Roman occupation and ending with Prince Carl Edzard, at whose death in 1774 the territory became a Prussian province. Coinage for East Frisia was struck by Prussia in Aurich up to 1768, after that in Berlin. The various mint reforms are dealt with in concise and easily understandable manner, and line drawing illustrations appear throughout the text. A note of special interest concerns the Emden piaster which was struck under Frederick the Great for trade with the Orient.

HG

KARYS, J. K. *Senoves Lietuviu pinigai. Istorija ir numizmatika*. (Ancient Lithuanian Currencies. History and Numismatics). Bridgeport, Conn., "Aukselis," 1959. 396 pp., illus. With English Summary, pp. 364-374.

Currency of independent Lithuania was dealt with by Dr. Karys in his book of that title, published in 1953. He now reviews the earlier currencies, ending with the proclamation of the Lithuanian Republic in 1918 under which the present *Litas* unit was first established.

Although believed to have occupied the southeast shores of the Baltic for some 4000 years, Lithuania as a nation does not appear in recorded history until the middle of the fourteenth century; early primitive currencies included such commodities as spearheads, axes, amber, jewelry and furs, and the first Roman coins reached the country via trade

channels during the second, third and fourth centuries. Arabic, Byzantine, German and other foreign coins which circulated from the ninth to the twelfth century were eventually followed by the Bohemian gros which flooded the country some 150 years later. The first official coins of Lithuania were the silver *grāšis* struck by Duke Kestutis in the mid-fourteenth century and by a number of succeeding Grand Dukes over the next hundred years. No coins were struck for sixty years following the death of Vytautas the Great in 1430, but at the beginning of the fifteenth century Grand Duke Alexander issued new coins stamped with both the Lithuanian and Polish coats of arms. Gold and silver coins in great variety were subsequently issued by Sigismund Augustus and other Grand Dukes, but after Lithuania's union with Poland in 1569 her currency steadily decreased in value, the gold ducat alone remaining stable. Between 1648 and 1668 millions of copper shillings were minted and circulated in both countries, but their low intrinsic value, coupled with an ever increasing volume of counterfeit coins, weakened the currency for the next hundred years. Eventually, caught in a whirlpool of growing confusion, Lithuania was obliged to use Polish, Russian and other foreign currencies until the Republic was proclaimed in 1918. GHN

KIVIKOSKI, ELLA. New Light on Finland's Past. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Winter, 1959), pp. 251-257, illus.

Many eleventh century silver hoards have been found in Finland, some during the last ten years. Among these was the Sysmä hoard, consisting of sixteen decorated circular silver pendants, a silver brooch, silver cross, two silver rings, two filigree beads and seven silver coins (two Arab, three German, two Anglo-Saxon). Silver hoards from this period containing coins of varied origin are common in Finland, and several found in the northern areas are thought to represent treasures acquired by the Lapps in their tradings with the Carelians. Most of them date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a period of prosperity which had for its basis a healthy and flourishing Baltic fur trade.

KOCH, BERNHARD. Zu Hans-Jörg Kellner's "Die Münzen der niederbayerischen Münzstätten." In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol 11, No. 5 (1959), pp. 53-54, illus.

Koch makes certain corrections with regard to the dating of the mediaeval coins of Braunau, which he believes should be antedated to 1406. He also contends that the *Straubing* opened earlier than Kellner supposes — namely, in 1459, under Albrecht III of Bavaria. HC

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. Écus français de 6 livres contremarqués par les cantons de Berne et de Vaud. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 35 (Nov., 1959), pp. 68-71, illus.

Crowns of Louis XV, Louis XVI, and of the immediately subsequent period of the French Revolution, which circulated in Switzerland, caused difficulties because of the irregularity of their weights. In 1816, Berne ordered the weighing of all crowns which entered the government treasury. Those below 545 grains were to be returned to France, and those above that weight countermarked on one side with the Badge of Berne, on the other with the mark of value 40 *BZ* (batz). Between 1816 and 1819, 660,000 pieces were so marked, but disappeared rapidly from circulation because of the fineness of their gold. Coins of Louis XV from 1726-33, 1735-39, 1742-48, 1751, 1756-74 and of Louis XVI from 1774-1793 have been found thus countermarked.

Vaud took no steps until 1830. There the standard was 542 grains, with an equivalence of 39 batz, and private citizens might have their coins countermarked along with those of the state. There is no record of the number of coins so marked in Vaud, but specimens have been recovered with the following dates: Louis XV, 1726-28, 1733-34, 1736, 1738-43, 1745, 1749, 1756, 1759-61, 1763-68, 1770-74; Louis XVI, 1778-86, 1788-1793. DR

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Una interessante imitazione orientale dello zecchino di Andrea Dandolo. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 43 (1958), pp. 53-57, illus.

Signorina Majer publishes a Levantine imitation of a ducat of Andrea Dandolo (1343-54) with much blundered legends; she attributes the piece to the emirs of Aydin (Asia-Minor) who are known from a document of 1370 to have coined ducats in imitation of those of Venice. PG

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. El "uis monetæ" en el obispado y condado ausonense (siglos IX a XIV). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, Pt. 2 (1954), pp. 173-191.

A detailed, historical account of the coin used in and struck for the bishopric and county of Ausona, Spain. TVB

MITCHELL, O. Austria. Monedas de la primera republica. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, No. 16 (Jan.-Feb., 1959), p. 9.

An historical sketch and brief listing of the coinage issued during the period of the first Austrian Republic (1923-1934).

MITCHELL, O. Austria. Monedas del estado federal. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, No. 17 (March-April, 1959), p. 9.

A concise listing of the coinage issued during the period of the *Bundesstaat Österreich* (1934-1938); also a note on contemporary Austrian political events.

MORT, S. R. *Coins of the Hapsburg Emperors and Related Issues 1619 to 1919*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1959. 179 pp., front., pl., map.

This well arranged presentation of the coinage of Austria for the above period should prove especially helpful to the collector who lacks familiarity with the German language. Following a concise historical introduction which includes a genealogical table of the Hapsburg family are numismatic and geographical histories of the various mints and provinces concerned, with the difficult and profuse series of Austrian mint marks alphabetically arranged by mint. A chapter devoted to coinage standards gives the size of each denomination, as well as its weight in both grains and grams. The main portion of the book comprises a listing of the extensive Austrian coinage by the first and last dates recorded for each issue (pattern and irregular trial pieces excepted), and appendices include a list of coin legends and mottoes and a glossary of numismatic terms. Illustrations include a map of the Hapsburg territories in the eighteenth century, a diagram of mint marks, monograms and other devices found on Austrian coins, and a frontispiece showing the principal Austrian coats of arms. HG

PERANTONI SATTA, GAVINO. Rinvenimenti in Sardegna di monete medioevali e moderne. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 113-163.

Lists and describes the contents of twenty-nine finds of mediaeval and modern coins discovered in Sardinia between 1490 and 1928. In the case of the early finds, pertinent parts of contemporary documents are extracted and quoted.

PRIORI, DOMENICO. Circa l'impropria dicitura: Regno delle due Sicilie. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 43 (1958), pp. 59-61.

Summarizes the history and explains the origin of the title *King of the Two Sicilies*, first used in the fifteenth century when Alfonso the Magnanimous reunited the kingdoms of the island and the southern mainland. PG

R[ISK], J. C. America, Italy and Italian Coins. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Fixed Price List*, No. 22 (Dec., 1959), pp. 179-184, map.

The coinage of the Italian peninsula in the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century, although complicated by that country's historical-geographical divisions, is rich in interesting and attractive pieces. With a view to increasing interest in coins of this period, the writer presents a concise, well-written summary of early Italian history, ending with the country's unification achieved under Garibaldi in 1860. A useful, illustrative map of Italy and the Papal State after 1815 is included. GHN

[RISK, J. C.]. The Latin Monetary Union. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Fixed Price List*, No. 20 (Sept.-Oct., 1959), pp. 88-90.

Discusses the history and stresses the problems which confronted the member countries of the Latin Monetary Union, especially France. "The monetary experiences of France have been outlined here because that country was a dominant Continental power and because her currency system had been adopted by other nations; Belgium did so in 1831, Switzerland in 1850, as did some of the Italian States, and the kingdom of Italy after 1862. These countries gave legal tender power to French coins. The general currency problems that affected France also operated in these countries. In order to help solve the problem, Belgium made overtures to France that resulted in the formation of an international currency organization on December 23, 1865, known as the Latin Monetary Union. The immediate purpose of the Union was to introduce uniformity in the subsidiary silver coinages of the member States, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. [Greece joined in 1868]."

[RISK, J. C.]. Translations of Latin Inscriptions on the Coins of the Popes. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Fixed Price List*, No. 21 (Nov., 1959), pp. 136-139.

Transcription and translation of eighty-five inscriptions found on papal coins, marred, unfortunately, by some misprints in the Latin and some mistranslations in the English text. A number of explanatory notes are included.

ROLLAND, HENRI. La fin du monnayage d'Orange. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 129-131.

In the third quarter of the seventeenth century the mint of Orange was still engaged in striking imitations of Venetian ducats, rixdalers and their fractions, and other coins of a similar nature, mainly for the use of merchants trading in the Levant. Their manufacture provided the opportunity for many irregularities, and was resented by Louis XIV as an affront to his monopoly of minting in France. On the basis of the material in the archives at Vaucluse the author gives a brief account of the events leading up to the closing of the mint in 1686. PG

SCHREINER, W. *Deutsche Münzen aus der Sammlung der Württembergischen Sparkassen- und Giroverbandes*. [Stuttgart, der Württembergische Sparkassen- und Giroverband, 1960]. 11 pp., illus.

A brief review of German monetary history, beginning with the Carolingian introduction of the denar in 752 which signified the end of the bimetallic, disintegrated Merovingian monetary system. The artistic climax of the new coinage was reached in the twelfth century with the

introduction of the thin, uniface silver bracteate; a gold coinage, imitating the Florentine florin, was issued ca. 1350. Toward the end of the fifteenth century, an increase in silver production led to the striking of the first large silver coin — the taler of Archduke Sigismond of Tirol (1484); improvements effected in the mining industry, aided by a tremendous influx of silver from the New World, later culminated in the perfecting of Germany's monetary system and are in large measure responsible for the abundance of coinage issued. The pamphlet includes mention of post-war monetary devaluations, as well as reference to the new mark unit and coinage of 1871. HG

SCHWABACHER, W. Zur Notiz "Sonderbares Geld." In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (1959), pp. 56-57.

A note published in an earlier *Mitteilungen* (Vol. 11, No. 1, 1959, p. 10) under the heading *Sonderbares Geld*, listed the largest known metallic coin as the Swedish eight taler plate money issued by Charles XII. As Schwabacher points out, the honor rightfully belongs to the ten taler piece (weight, approx. 33 lbs.), issued by Queen Christine in 1664. He also discusses the necessity talers issued from 1715 to 1718 as substitutes for these unwieldy coins. HG

SEVERIN, H. M. Comments on the Russian Restrikes. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Fixed Price List*, Nos. 18/19 (April-June, 1959), pp. 64-65.

Russian coinage boasts many official restrikes (*novodels*) in all metals. As coin collecting and collections grew in Russia the need for restrikes greatly increased, many coins being excessively rare or virtually non-existent. Wealthy and influential collectors had successfully petitioned Catherine II to order the restriking of rarities from the original dies, but as the demand increased, new dies were prepared which differed from the originals and this presented confusion to serious students of the coinage. Because any private citizen had the right to order and purchase restrikes, the privilege soon became abused and in 1890 was finally abolished by Grand Duke Georgi Mikhailovich. Listed in the article are the most desired of these official restrikes. They include the quarter ruble and necessity ruble of Alexei Mikhailovich (dated 1654), gold double ducats, the diamond-shaped beard tokens issued by Peter the Great in 1725 and the silver two-ruble coins struck by Peter and his consort Catherine I in 1722 and 1726.

SOTNIKOVA, M. P. Iz istorii obrashcheniia russkikh serebrianykh platezhnykh slitkov v XIV-XV vv. (delo Fedora Zherebtsa, 1447 g.). In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiia*, No. 3 (1957), pp. 54-59, illus. In Russian.

The primitive silver ingots used in Russia, previously studied by Spasski, Tretovsky, Ribakov and others, are re-examined. A great many ingots, both light and heavy, are distinguished by a longitudinal seam, but Bauer's attempt to explain this feature by assuming that such seams are really fractures resulting from striking is technically unsound. The writer suggests that they are the result of casting done in two stages — the lower part, of base silver, and the upper (sometimes very thin) of sterling; the pure silver was probably measured separately for each ingot. The practice goes back to the second half of the fourteenth century, and appears to have ended with its exposure to the citizenry in 1447. Six hoards, chiefly from central Russia, contain significant numbers of such ingots; they are of Tartar mintage, although some have Russian inscriptions.

The Chronicles of Novgorod and other sources of information indicate that the adulteration was official. The writer connects the practice with the following facts: (1) Silver was not mined in Russia before the seventeenth century, consequently the material for the ingots was acquired only through trade; (2) all mediaeval European traders adulterated commodities, as is evidenced by a series of merchant treaties; (3) the demand for silver was so great in Russian principalities that adulteration was a virtual necessity.

DR

SPASSKII, I. Podarok iz Gollandii (A Gift from the Netherlands). In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, No. 15 (1959), p. 61, illus. In Russian.

The obverse inscription *Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands* on a 1940 Dutch silver gulden piece (donated to the Hermitage by a Netherlands correspondent) is seen to have been altered to *Wilhelmina in London*. It forms an interesting example of the work of the Dutch Resistance during World War II; is fully described and illustrated.

SPASSKII, I. Russkie gosudarstvennye nagrody 1654 g. dlia volska Bogdana Khmel'nitskogo. In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, No. 14 (1958), pp. 18-21, illus. In Russian.

Rewards similar to the gold coins presented to Bogdan Khmel'nitsky for saving the Ukraine from the Poles in 1654 can be traced back to Ivan III. In the seventeenth century, the term "golden" was used for all largess distributed to troops, although for the lower ranks the metal used was actually gilded silver. All such coins had as types either a double-headed eagle or bust of the Tsar with his titles. Two particular points of interest relate to the 1654 series: loops have been added for suspension of the larger pieces, while the smaller are generally pierced; secondly, the date on some of the coins is given in Slavic figures, reckoned by the Church calendar (in this case, 7162). Most pieces,

however, show the date 1654 in Arabic numerals. Coins of this series from the Hermitage collection were exhibited in 1956 in commemoration of the union of Russia and the Ukraine. DR

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Ripostiglio di monete d'oro borboniche da Roio del Sangro. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 165-170.

Fifty gold coins of the Bourbon period, thought to have been concealed in or shortly after 1778, were discovered during the demolition of a building at Roio del Sangro (Chieti, Italy) in June, 1955. After legal proceedings, the government assigned the hoard to the *Soprintendenza alle Gallerie e Monumenti* of Abruzzo and Molise for keeping in the *Museo Nazionale* (Naples). The coins were all six ducat *once*, eighteen issued by Charles III, thirty-two by Ferdinand IV during the period 1749-1778. A descriptive catalogue refers to M. Cagiati's *Le monete del Reame delle Due Sicilie*, Fasc. 5 (Naples, 1912).

TRASSELLI, CARMELO. Per la cronologia delle coniazioni siciliane di Ferdinando il Cattolico. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 43 (1958), pp. 47-51.

The chronology proposed by Cagiati for the Sicilian coinage of Ferdinand the Catholic (1468-1516) was based on the coin legends and not on the initials of the mint-masters, which are found on the great majority of the coins. It also failed to take account of the prescriptions of a mint ordinance of 1490 which introduced several new coin types and changed the pattern of weights and values from that laid down in an earlier ordinance of 1466. The author calls attention to the changes required and discusses doubtful cases. PG

VOLPES, R. Sicilia 59. Centenario dei francobolli di Sicilia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), p. 152, illus.

In connection with the celebration commemorating the centenary of the first Sicilian postage stamp issue, held at the *Fiera del Mediterraneo*, Palermo (Oct. 16-26, 1959), the *Fondazione I. Mormino* of the Bank of Sicily placed on exhibition part of its collection of Sicilian coins from the period 1282-1836. Among the items shown were five reales of John of Aragon (Cagiati published only three), a rich and splendid series of gold reales of Ferdinand the Catholic, the scudo of Giovanni Ventimiglia, the 1836 series of Sicilian grani, a tari of Vittorio Amedeo, every known variety of onze, the doppia onza of Ferdinand III and the very rare piastre struck before 1790. Also exhibited, one for each type, were the coins struck in Italy (including S. Marino, the Vatican and the Colonies) within the last century, i.e. during the first hundred years of Italian unification.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein sehr seltener Dukat Josefs II. aus der Wiener Münzstätte. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (1959), pp. 68-69.

A hitherto unknown ducat of Joseph II bears the date 1777, a year in which very few coins were struck by the Vienna mint (20 kreuzer and groschen are the only denominations so far known). The portrait on the coin differs from those of other known dates, indicating that special dies were prepared in that year. HG

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Another Mythical Coin of the Leicester Mint. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 50, illus.

In the light of more recent research, particularly the study of a die duplicate of the coin in question in the unsold portion of the Lockett collection, a penny of the so-called *Helmet* type of Edward the Confessor (*BMC* 616), erroneously attributed by Grueber to the Leicester moneyer Wulfnoth, is re-assigned to Chester and the moneyer Leofnoth. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Some New Light on the Trehwiddle Hoard. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 4 (Oct., 1959), pp. 94-97.

In an early issue of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Vol. 8, 1868, pp. 137-157), Jonathan Rashleigh published what has always been assumed to be the definitive account of the numismatic portion of the Trehwiddle hoard of nineteenth century coins and ornaments discovered at St. Austel, Cornwall in 1774. Evidence to the contrary has now come to light in the form of certain unpublished eighteenth and early nineteenth century documents, formerly in the Rashleigh family, which were recently bequeathed to the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals. They indicate that the published report (above) is not wholly reliable, that the hoard was concealed early in Alfred's reign, and (perhaps most important of all) that it contained the famous silver penny of Eanred acquired by the British Museum at the Lockett Sale of June, 1955. In the light of this knowledge, the writer stresses the value of saving every scrap of documentary material relating to the great collections of the past. GHN

HADLEY, T. The British Coinage — Some Reflections. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 501 (Feb., 1960), pp. 49-52.

Since the year 1837, four Royal Commissions have reviewed a question which has been studied by some committee or association during each

of the last twelve decades: the decimalization of British coinage. So far, results indicate a stalemate. In order to determine current popular opinion, proposals for decimalization were included in the 1958 *Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint*, but the writer sees two main obstacles which must always be taken into account: (1) The deep-rooted British resentment of change, and (2) the fact that there exists no common denominator for both the pound and the penny. Two possible systems for decimalization are outlined. They call for a division of the pound into 1000 parts, using either some multiple of the shilling as a basic unit (thus permitting the use of existing cupro-nickel coins but requiring a new bronze coinage), or some multiple of the penny or halfpenny as the basic unit, in which case the present bronze coins would continue in use and a new cupro-nickel coinage would be introduced. GHN

HUGHES, C. G. Notes on the Trial of the Pyx. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 1374-1375.

The trial of the pyx was first performed in England during the reign of Edward III, being, in actuality, a court of inquiry into the condition of the various mints. After the legality of their coins had been established, mint masters were "entitled to receive their quietus under the great seal and to be discharged from all suits or actions concerning those moneys." The pyx itself was a strong box secured with three separate locks, keys to which were held by the warden, master and comptroller of the mint concerned. Sample coins were sealed and locked in it, and at regular intervals (usually every three months) the king would command that a trial take place. At Westminster the pyx was opened in the presence of the Lord Chancellor and other dignitaries and the coins tested by a jury of expert goldsmiths, their verdict being known as the verdict of the pyx.

PRIDMORE, F. *The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the End of the Reign of George VI 1952. Part 1. European Territories*. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1960. 98 pp., illus.

The first of a series of handbooks in which the author proposes to cover the entire field of Commonwealth coins and tokens, excepting only the Anglo-Hanoverian coinages (George I to William IV) which he considers a separate and distinct series. When completed, the work will constitute a thorough revision of Atkins' magnum opus published in 1889.

The European territories of the initial volume (each preceded by heraldic, historical and monetary notes and terminated by a bibliography) include the Isle of Man, Lundy Island, Guernsey and Jersey, Gibraltar,

Malta and Cyprus. Catalogue entries are arranged in chronological order and all major types are illustrated. Descriptions include sequence number, date, obverse and reverse description, edge styling, size, and weight in grams; trial, test pieces, patterns and mules are listed separately at the end of each section. Proof pieces appear in the catalogue proper, not under a sequence number but denoted by a letter of the alphabet following the record of the currency specimen. Future publications in the series, in which the author and his collaborators invite the cooperation of all informed readers, will include Asia, Africa, America (including the West Indies) and Australasia, but will not necessarily appear in that order.

GHN

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. Countermarked Pieces. St. Thomas. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 54-55, illus.

Until purchased by the United States in 1917, the Leeward island of St. Thomas formed part of the Danish West Indies. Judging from the very worn condition of the known St. Thomas countermarked pieces, these bulky coins passed into trade from the neighboring British islands (where, having been imported for the payment of imperial troops, they were unpopular and did not circulate) to the Danish territory; there they were brought into service as an insular currency by application of the countermark punch. The present listing includes ten such pieces, each originally an English copper penny of the 1797 broad rim issue of George III.

GHN

UNITED STATES

Background of our 1892 Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 3258-3260, illus.

An article published in *Century Magazine* (June, 1888) refers to a bill "designed to secure an improvement in our coinage . . . the ugliness of which does not fall entirely upon the mint." The bill culminated in the Act of September 26, 1890, which empowered Congress to provide for new designs of authorized devices on United States coins, direct results of which are seen in the 1892 dime, quarter dollar and half dollar issues; they were produced from patterns made by Charles E. Barber, chief engraver at the U. S. Mint.

GHN

BOOSEL, H. X. 1873. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 326-327.

To help clear up any remaining confusion with regard to the *open* and *closed* 3 on U. S. coins of 1873, the writer tabulates all known

varieties by denomination and mint. Helpful explanatory notes and comments are included. GHN

BRADFIELD, E. G. and J. A. FRIBERG. Erroneous Description of Grant Commemoratives. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 1187-1190, illus.

Every biographic source the authors have checked states that General Grant was born in a frame dwelling in Point Pleasant, Ohio. And yet, conversely, every numismatic description of the reverse of the Grant commemorative coins consulted refers to the building thereon as a "log cabin."

Although Laura Gardin Fraser's design shows a house with wide clapboards, the fence in front and the cluster of trees around the building convey the illusion of a log cabin, especially at first glance. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, in his report for the fiscal year 1922 (p. 399) set the pattern for this erroneous description by referring to the reverse as "a sketch of the historic log cabin in which [Grant] was born." Two illustrations of the birthplace, as well as an enlargement of the Grant half dollar reverse, are included in the article.

BREEN, WALTER. The 1943 Bronze Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 306-310, illus.

At the time the U. S. steel cents were first struck (February, 1943), a few bronze blanks had been left unnoticed in the hoppers of the mint; coins manufactured from these blanks eventually passed into circulation and have since come to light in various parts of the country (in seventeen instances, according to R. A. Wilson, publisher of the *American Coin Catalogue*, in a talk delivered before the San Diego Coin Club in December, 1959). In view of the amount of false information lately published concerning these coins, Breen presents the full story of their manufacture and gives "once and for all the criteria by which it is possible to establish the genuineness of purported specimens." GHN

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Horatio Greenough's Proposed Designs for the United States Coinage. In: *The Art Quarterly* (Autumn, 1959), pp. 257-270, 3 pls.

Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson became director of the United States Mint in 1835. In showing himself to be seriously concerned with the beautifying of his country's coinage it was inevitable that he should eventually turn to the internationally famous American sculptor Horatio Greenough. Correspondence between the two men (quoted from the Records of the Mint for the year 1842) reflects their conflicting ideas: Patterson, the pragmatic mint director, Greenough, the impractical idealist, carried away by a consuming love of originality and anxious to

display the results of his years of work and study in Italy.

When Patterson left the Mint in 1851 his high concepts in the matter of improved coin design had not been fully realized. Nevertheless, his tenure of office was marked by an entire revolution in U. S. coinage and by his ready acceptance of the improvements which followed so rapidly upon the introduction of steam power. GHN

Counterfeit Gold Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 320-322, pl.

A number of cleverly counterfeited U. S. gold dollars have recently appeared on the market, bearing the dates 1850, 1851-0, 1852, 1853 and 1854; although produced by a highly accurate casting method, they may be identified by their noticeably heavier border, lack of detail in the border engraving, and blunt edge milling. Genuine and false specimens are illustrated. The peddler of these counterfeits was lately apprehended by the U. S. Secret Service in Dallas, Texas. GHN

FORD, J. J., Jr. Counterfeit Small Size Gold Dollars. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 267-269, pl.

Concerning the counterfeit gold dollars now appearing on the U. S. market Ford offers the following advice on what to look for in a suspected forgery: Obverse and reverse beads are unusually flat, vague and indistinct; innermost points of the stars are thin and small; coronet beads upon the head of Liberty are carelessly engraved and show a tendency to run together; reverses show a more concave field; weights of the coins usually vary between 26.5 and 26.8 as against the standard weight of 25.8 grains; diameter is slightly smaller; counterfeit pieces generally show a peculiar, granular finish; edge reeding is noticeably less sharp than on genuine coins. A number of these defects are readily discernible in the enlarged illustrations. GHN

GILMORE, STARR. Concerning Gold. In: *The Coin Press Magazine*, Vol. 5, No. 9 (Jan. 12, 1960), p. 10, illus.

The report of a valuable gold discovery recently made in California evokes a discussion of the early private gold coins issued in California, Oregon, Colorado and Utah; many of these pieces are now extremely rare and when available command exorbitant prices. A considerable number are known to have been melted down and made into jewelry, but the writer is of the opinion that numerous others may very well still be in the hands of non-collectors, who treasure them as family heirlooms. GHN

GLASER, LYNN. Nine Ways to Improve or Ruin Old Copper. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 3252-53.

After listing a number of ways to remove dirt from old copper coins the writer suggests various methods of re-coloring. Frequent reference is made to Dr. W. H. Sheldon's recent publication *Penny Whimsy* (New York, 1958). GHN

MAYER, G. Il dollaro "Morgan" degli Stati Uniti d'America del 1921. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), p. 134, illus.

Description and illustration of the last Morgan dollar struck at the San Francisco mint in 1921, together with a brief sketch of the career of George T. Morgan.

[NEWMAN, E. P.]. The Source of the Nova Constellatio Copper Coinage. Submitted by the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 6-8, illus.

Announcements which appeared in the *London Morning Chronicle* of March 16, 1786 and in several American publications in May of that same year, when studied in conjunction with the dies and engravings of the coins themselves, lead to the conclusion that the Nova Constellatio coppers were struck in Birmingham, England, from dies made there by Thomas Wyon; that they were imported for American circulation as a private business venture of Gouverneur Morris of New York, and that they had no relationship to the coinage of the Mint of North America other than being copied from the design of its silver patterns. GHN

Newport Balboa Savings and Loan Association. *A Money Exhibit. No. 2. Colonial and Early American Coinage*. Newport Beach, California, The Association, [n.d.]. 16 pp., illus.

A second exhibit, assembled from the Association's extensive numismatic collection, featured Colonial and early American money, wampum, pieces of eight, pine tree shillings, the Hibernia and Washington pieces, as well as the Nova Constellatio, Vermont, Connecticut and large cents. Illustrations appear at appropriate places in the text.

[RISK, J. C.]. On Collecting Coins of the American Colonies. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Fixed Price List*, Nos. 18/19 (April-June, 1959), pp. 37-43.

For the benefit of those interested in collecting representative specimens, the writer devotes particular attention to foreign coins which circulated in the American Colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He cites two main sources of information: (1) The written, such as letters, newspaper reports and contemporary documents, among

which may be included a Proclamation of Queen Anne dated June 18, 1704, which lists the following coins in circulation: Pieces of Eight of Seville, Mexico and Peru, Pillar pieces, ducatoons of Flanders, French écus, Portuguese crusadoes and three gilder coins of Holland, together with the "half, quarters and other parts in proportion."; (2) Coin finds which have come down undisturbed from Colonial times, such as those from Richmond Island (Maine), Morris Creek, N. J. (1873) and Penobscot, Maine (1840). The last named, familiarly known as the Castine hoard, was probably buried ca. 1690. It contained largely French and Spanish coins, but also a number of Spanish-American, Portuguese, Dutch and English pieces, together with a "liberal sprinkling" of Pine Tree shillings.

ROBERTSON, J. L. United States Encased Postage Stamps. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 3001-3010, illus.

During the scarcity of small change brought about by the American Civil War, postage stamp currency was widely used. Its fragility soon led to the invention of a small metal case (credited to J. Gault of Boston), which enclosed a stamp behind a small protective sheet of mica, in which form the currency is believed to have been used as late as 1870. Business firms which issued their own encased currency used the backs of the cases for advertising purposes. The present listing includes denominations issued by thirty-one such organizations, as well as twelve specimens grouped under the heading *Trial or Doubtful Pieces*.

GHN

SLABAUGH, A. R. A Discourse on Patterns. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 3250-51.

While acknowledging the interest to be derived from collecting pattern or trial pieces, the writer feels that the inclusion of too many doubtful or altered specimens has led to confusion and should be curtailed. He cites as an example coins struck in other than the regular metal, such as the silver Lincoln cents, which should be considered mint errors rather than trial pieces, or, if struck only for collectors, designated as Special Impressions. Other pieces, frequently listed as additional varieties, may have been easily altered and hence should be classified as counterfeits.

GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Half Disme of 1792. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 299-305, illus.

From his accumulation of all available evidence the writer shows that virtually no factual basis can be found for the support of two popular numismatic legends: that silver plate belonging to the Washington

family was used for the manufacture of the Half Disme coinage of 1792, and that the portrait on the coin's obverse is a likeness of Martha Washington herself. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. Thomas Jefferson and Our Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 3019-3029, illus.

In 1784, Jefferson submitted to the Grand Committee dealing with financial affairs, of which he was chairman, his *Notes on the Establishment of a Money and a Coinage for the United States*. The text of the draft — reproduced here in full — shows him to have been an authority on monetary matters; it is without doubt his most important contribution to United States coinage, and among other things is seen to incorporate much of the content of the famous Report later delivered by Alexander Hamilton.

When Jefferson returned to the United States in 1789 after a five-year sojourn in France in the employ of the U. S. Foreign Service, his immediate appointment as Secretary of State indicates the esteem in which his abilities were held by both President Washington and Congress. At that time, John H. Mitchell was receiving considerable support for his plan to furnish the country with a coinage produced at his mint in Europe. Jefferson opposed the scheme in a report delivered to the House of Representatives on April 13, 1790; the report was accepted, and it was agreed once and for all that a mint should be established within the United States. When this was accomplished, Washington again showed his confidence in Jefferson by placing the newly founded mint under the State Department. Eventually, albeit more by natural evolution than by political pressures, it found its rightful place when Congress established the Bureau of the Mint as part of the Treasury Department on February 12, 1873. The impact made by Jefferson upon U. S. coinage matters had lasted then for nearly a century. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Trouble at New Orleans Mint — 1839. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 629-634, illus.

Numismatic interest centers around the lightweight dimes and half dimes struck and put into circulation by the New Orleans Mint in 1838/39.

Considerable friction is known to have existed at the time between officers of the mint, and this unhealthy situation reached a climax when the record of a deposit was either lost or purposely destroyed. An investigation by the District Attorney, Mr. Slidell, brought out evidence of flagrant mismanagement — especially in the Treasurer's department — and as a result the official incumbent, Edmund Forrestal, was replaced by a Mr. H. C. Cammack. Similarly, on October 16, 1839.

Joseph Kennedy replaced David Bradford as Mint Superintendent. In a summary report made by Dr. Robert M. Patterson, Jr. (Director of the Philadelphia Mint) to the Secretary of the Treasury, no specific charges were brought against any official and the matter was white-washed (no doubt because of political considerations). Nevertheless, the inventory made by Cammack on his taking over the office of Treasurer shows (amongst other denominations) holdings of some 35,000 lightweight dimes and 10,000 lightweight half dimes. Since these coins were rated in New Orleans at eight and sixteen to the dollar respectively, persons handling them stood to make a profit of 20%, and conniving mint officials could have done very much better. There is no positive evidence in the (unfortunately incomplete) files to indicate collusion between said officials, but circumstantial evidence points an accusing finger.

GHN

WILLEM, J. M., Jr. *The United States Trade Dollar. America's Only Unwanted, Unhonored Coin*. New York, Privately Printed, 1959. 194 pp., illus.

A well compiled and informative work which should interest all serious students of American numismatics. Its purpose, the author informs us, is "to treat primarily with the Trade Dollar, the conditions which caused it to come into being, the circumstances attendant upon its origin, the factors which affected its use and ultimate demonetization, and the period between stoppage of coinage and final redemption." Some idea of the book's magnitude may be gleaned from the chapter headings, which appear as follows: The Origin of the American Standard Silver Dollar — Use of Spanish-Mexican Coins in the United States; Exportation of United States Silver Coins — Silver Coinage in the China Trade — Inclusion of Trade Dollar in Coinage Act of 1873 — Importance of Coinage Act of 1873 to Silver Interests — Chronology of the Trade Dollar as an Authorized Coin — Acceptance of United States Trade Dollar in China — Trade Dollar Demonetized, 1876 — Trade Dollar Coinage Ceases, 1878 — Trade Dollar Redemption, 1887 — Types and Collections of Trade Dollars. Appendices, in tabular form, list figures pertaining to the coinage, import and export of the U. S. Trade Dollar and the proof coinage struck in 1873, as well as the quantities of British and Japanese trade dollars issued; finally, a report on the Emden piastre of 1751. A substantial bibliography is included.

HG

HAWAII

ADLER, JACOB. Coinage of the Hawaiian Kingdom: King Kalakaua's Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73 (1960), No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 131-138, illus; No. 3 (March), pp. 259-266, illus.

Before the reign of Kalakaua (1874-1891) little had been done toward establishing a national coinage for Hawaii. The first steps in that direction were taken by Kalakaua as a result of his voyage around the world in 1881, and in 1883 a plan was formulated by the king, his chief minister Walter Murray Gibson and cohort Klaus Spreckels (a wealthy sugar refiner) under which \$1,000,000 worth of silver currency was ordered struck in the United States for Hawaii, to be paid for in Hawaiian Government bonds. The order was completed by June, 1884, but coming at a time of economic depression the new coinage was received with mixed feelings, chief opposition coming from a group of small business men who advocated the use of U. S. currency based on what they considered a more durable gold standard. Later, when the price of sugar rose and prosperity returned, the new silver coins circulated and were accepted throughout the islands. They remained so during the last years of the monarchy, through the provisional government of 1893-94 and the Republic of Hawaii (1894-98), and even continued in use after Hawaii's annexation by the U. S. in 1898, being, for a few years, the only currency other than American to circulate at par in U. S. territory. Finally, by an Act of Congress, the coinage ceased to be legal tender as of January 1, 1904. A total of \$815,000 was redeemed at par for U. S. coins, but the balance of \$185,000 was found to have disappeared — some of it melted down in a fire which ravaged Honolulu's Chinatown in 1900, some of it channeled into the hands of collectors, and a considerable quantity used for the manufacture of jewelry and other decorative articles. GHN

GOULD, M. M. *Hawaiian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1960. 45 pp., illus., ports., map.

The first official coinage issued in Hawaii was the large copper cent struck by King Kamehameha III in 1847. No attempt at a national coinage was made until 1881, when King Kalakaua I, during a voyage around the world, ordered patterns for a five-cent piece on which he is described as *King of the Sandwich Islands*; these led to the regular coinage of 1883, struck in the denominations of dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar and dime. The story of Hawaiian currency includes the private paper money of 1844, the silver certificates issued by Kalakaua, and the National Bank Notes as listed by Friedberg in his *Paper Money of the United States* (3rd ed., New York, 1959). There are, in addition, listings of tokens, medals and decorations (in many cases with indication of rarity), as well as a short history of the islands. Profuse illustration includes photographs and line drawings of coins and tokens, also a number of portraits of native rulers; their dates are listed separately. Concluding pages offer a map of the islands, bibliography, and a listing of coin and token values for conditions *fine* and *uncirculated*. HC

CANADA

BAYFIELD, EDWARD. Prince Edward Island Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 63-64. Reprinted from *The Prince Edward Island Magazine* (March, 1899).

Early numismatic memories of a boyhood spent at Charlottetown, P. E. I., in which special mention is made of the Ships Colonies and Commerce tokens, the "sheaf halfpenny," and the well-known "Ring Dollar."
GHN

BLANK, W. F. Die Changes on Canada's 1953 Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 583-584, illus.

Certain uniform changes on the obverse dies of Canadian coins of Elizabeth II were made during the first year of mintage (1953) and are permanent for all succeeding years. Because the alterations were deliberate, the writer suggests that dealers catalogue the coins concerned under either *First Dies* or *Final Dies*, believing such classification to be "at least as worthy of mention as date varieties."
GHN

BOWMAN, FRED and R. C. WILLEY. A Bibliography of Canadian Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4 (1959), No. 6 (June), pp. 188-192, No. 7 (July), pp. 222-232, No. 8 (August), pp. 256-265, No. 9 (Sept.), pp. 323-333, 348, No. 10 (Oct.), pp. 365-372; Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 28-32.

A comprehensive and up-to-date listing of books, articles, pamphlets and other references, of immense potential value to any researcher in the field of Canadian numismatics. Items are arranged alphabetically by author, chronologically in the case of multiple entries under the same heading; anonymous items are presented separately as such. The final section, in the form of addenda, was compiled by H. D. Allen and R. C. Willey.
GHN

HAMM, P. H. Canadian Coins. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (Nov., 1959), pp. 137-138; Vol. 14, No. 1 (Winter, 1960), pp. 8-10.

Under the terms of the Confederation of 1867, Canada became the first British colony to emerge as a self-governing member nation of the present Commonwealth. The first coinage of the new Dominion of Canada was issued in 1870, in denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; copper cents were first struck in 1876. Covering the period from Confederation to the present, the writer tells the story of Canadian coinage against the interesting background of the country's economic history and development. Of particular interest are his comments on types, rarities, proof sets and commemorative issues.
GHN

LINECAR, H. W. A. A Catalogue of Canadian Coins and Tokens in the British Museum, 1959. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5 (1960), No. 1 (Jan.), pp. 7-12; No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 71-75.

The Canadian Cabinet in the British Museum contains a number of notable pieces, among them the British Columbia \$20.00 and \$10.00 private gold issues and several hitherto unpublished proofs — the gifts of Sir C. W. Freemantle during his tenure of office as Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint. In this listing of the cabinet's holdings, references, whenever possible, are to Charlton's *1959 Standard Catalogue of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins, Tokens and Fractional Currency*; otherwise to Breton numbers, under which the cabinet is catalogued.

GHN

AUSTRALIA

Australia Plans New Mint at Canberra. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 627-628.

An article reprinted from the Brisbane *Mail* discusses the probability of a new Australian coinage taking shape in the near future which will replace the present unwieldy copper pence and halfpence with coins of lighter weight and less bulk, and the currently poor silver with a more durable and less expensive alloy. In conjunction with these expected changes, and a possible switch to decimal currency, the Government plans to issue all future Australian coins from a new federal mint at Canberra. Most of the country's coins now come from the Melbourne Mint — a branch of the English Royal Mint — which stamps coins for the Commonwealth Government on a contract basis.

GHN

Find of Gold Coins. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1959), p. 16.

Information supplied to the editor of the *Journal* concerns a find of gold coins made in Melbourne. The listing is incomplete, but includes eleven half-sovereigns (1856-1915), 370 sovereigns (1870-1915) and one sovereign dated 1925. All Australian mints are represented.

IRONS, K. J. Australian Commonwealth Coins. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1959), p. 9.

Denominations of florin, shilling, sixpence, threepence, penny and halfpenny, issued for the years 1953-58 with obverse effigy of Elizabeth II, are briefly described; the reverses remain unchanged from the later issues of George VI.

Sydney Minted Gold in South Africa. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1959), p. 11.

S. E. Edwards of Krugersdorf, South Africa, furnished the editor of the above periodical with the following information: "Sovereigns and half-sovereigns struck at the Sydney Mint in New South Wales were made legal tender in the Cape Colony by a proclamation published in Cape Town on January 24, 1867, by Governor Sir Philip Wodehouse."

LATIN AMERICA

BARROSO, GUSTAVO. A moeda espanhola no Brasil antigo. In: *O Cruzeiro* (August 8, 1959), p. 43.

Discusses the circulation of Spanish currency in colonial Brazil during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially the silver reales struck at Potosí during the reigns of Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II. Treated in some detail are the crown countermarks (*carimbos coroados*) which the government ordered stamped upon Spanish reales in 1663.

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. Acuñaciones de plata de Carlos III en México. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1959), pp. 50-57, 2 pls.

A discussion of the Mexican silver coinage issued by Charles III of Spain (1759-1788), in which outstanding specimens of the various denominations are illustrated.

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. Las monedas de plata de Carlos IV en la Nueva España. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), pp. 81-86, pl.

After a biographical sketch of Charles IV (1748-1819) comes a discussion of the silver coinage struck in New Spain during his reign (1788-1808). The coinage was very much like the monarch's life — without particular interest. The monetary system, established centuries before, continued its course unchanged, and the denominations struck (eight, four, two, one, and one-half reales) show the characteristics of the previous reign: effigy of the sovereign on the obverse, Spanish coat of arms on the reverse, the same standard and the same metals. The types are illustrated.

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. [and others]. Visita a la Casa de Moneda de México. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), pp. 73-78.

Interesting account of a visit paid by members of the *Sociedad Numismática de Puebla* to the Mexico City Mint (July 20, 1959), in which

technical processes encountered in the various departments (foundry, coining, assaying etc.) are explained at some length. Each of the mint's twenty presses stamps out between 3,500 and 4,000 coins an hour. Exhibited in the mint museum are examples of its own coins and medals which include specimens of coinages struck for China, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Panama and Santo Domingo as well as numerous colonial and contemporary medals.

Exposição do Banco do Brasil. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 2 (Oct., 1959), p. 14.

A collection of Brazilian coins placed on exhibition by the museum of the *Arquivo Histórico do Banco do Brasil* (Rio de Janeiro) in August, 1959 comprised almost all of the circulated types, from the very rare obsidional gold coins struck by the Dutch at Pernambuco in 1646 to the most recent issues. Especially outstanding were the gold issues of the colonial, imperial and republican periods.

F[ERRARI], C[ÉSAR]. Modo prático de formar uma coleção de moedas brasileiras (para principiantes). In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 2 (Oct., 1959), pp. 15-16.

Practical suggestions for the collector of Brazilian coins, with emphasis upon the bronze and silver pieces struck during the period 1889-1914.

FERRARI, J. N. Anomalias en las acuñaciones potosinas de 1778. In: *Numisma*, No. 32 (May-June, 1958), pp. 21-31, illus.

A document from the hand of the chief assayer of the Potosí mint testifies that he spent most of his time in 1778 preparing to initiate coinage in gold, working so hard as to endanger his health and be unable to attend to the ordinary details of the large silver coinage. Ferrari suggests that the lesser employees at the mint were careless without supervision: thus a variety of the 1778 four reales bears the assayers' initials JR, though PR had been necessary since 1776; again, a half real of 1778 bears the canonical PR (but recut from JR), and the 8 of the date is altered from a 3. Worse, the mint employees apparently connived in striking the anomalous cob eight reales of 1778 — a piece which has never been explained. Ferrari sees it as an antique forgery, with only the appearance of a real cob; the flans of all known examples are identically cut, and all are struck so as to obscure the assayer's initial. tvb

GUZMÁN y GUZMÁN, CARLOS. La moneda espuria de Guadalajara del año de 1860. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 24 (July-Sept., 1959), pp. 56-59, illus. With English Translation, pp. 36-39.

A spurious coinage was struck in Guadalajara when the city, under

General Severo Castillo and his troops, was besieged in 1860. In order to obtain metal for the coinage, loans varying from 100 to 5000 pesos were imposed upon wealthy citizens, and the cathedral was stripped of its gold and silver ornaments. Documents are quoted which refer to the operation of the Guadalajara mint in connection with this coinage of 1860.

Hallazgo de un "tesoro." In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 173-174.

During the construction of a tunnel under the Plaza de Mayo-San José (Buenos Aires), 174 eight real pieces issued by Charles IV of Spain from the mint of Potosí were found by laborers working at a depth of thirteen meters. The initials PP on the coins refer to the assayers Pedro Prudencio de Esquerreneia and Pedro M. Albizú who were active at Potosí during the period 1795-1802.

LINES, J. A. Los resellados de "tres volcanes." In: *Numisma*, No. 31 (March-April, 1958), pp. 33-45.

Early Costa Rican documents mention an immigrant Dr. Urandurraga, who had worked at the Real del Sombrerete (Mexico) as the first die sinker and assayer of that independent country. The counterstamp, sun with rays over three volcanoes, on eight reales (rarely fractions) of South and Central America, which has been variously attributed, was probably his work. The type is a re-shaping of the arms of the Central American Republic: Liberty Cap with rays over five volcanoes. If the first of these counterstamps was applied ca. 1823 the series lasted for some years, the latest known being on a Potosí (Bolivia) eight reales of 1840. The author promises a study of the punches themselves. Urandurraga was also responsible for the first silver coin of that free state, perhaps a two reales, reading COSTA RICA LIBRE, of 1823. No example is known, but the writer is convinced that it was struck. (Similarly, the gold half escudo of 1825 was known only from the documents until one example was discovered in 1947).

TVB

McCABE, L. W. Spanish Coinages in the Americas and their Heritage to Canada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 463-67.

As an aftermath of Columbus' historic voyage of 1492, the Castilian monetary unit (based on the variable billon *maravedi*) crossed the Atlantic to the New World. With the establishment of the first "Indies" mint at Mexico City in 1536 the maravedi was replaced by the more stable real as a money of account, but as a result of the discovery of gold and silver on the new continent it in turn lost much of its pur-

chasing power and a multiple unit in the form of an eight-real piece was created. For some 200 years, this Spanish silver dollar provided a common standard of value for a large part of the civilized world. In 1825, Spain lost to insurgents her last mainland colony of Peru, but meanwhile the United States had established her own currency, based on a silver dollar nearly equal in weight to the eight real coin (or *Piece of Eight* as it was popularly known). "Thus the foundation for Canada's later adoption of her own silver dollar was completed; our traditional familiarity with Spain's large silver coins prepared the way for accepting the new U. S. silver dollar, its multiples in gold, and convenient decimal divisions." Today, though somewhat reduced in size, the Dominion's silver dollars constitute the sole current representative of those Pieces of Eight "which served our Americas so well for more than 300 years, besides being lineal descendants of the world-famous Spanish dollar." GHN

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Los escudos de los reyes de España en las monedas coloniales de México. Felipe V y Luis I. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 24 (July-Sept., 1959), pp. 47-53, illus. With English Translation, pp. 32-33.

During the reigns of Philip V (the first of the Bourbon kings of Spain) and his son Luis I, the great shield of the House of Habsburg was re-designed to include the three Bourbon *fleurs-de-lis*; at the same time, various changes were made with regard to the positions of the coats of arms of certain countries represented on the shield. Illustrating his text with line drawings, the writer discusses these changes with reference to the coins issued during the two reigns.

Moedas comemorativas. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 2 (Oct., 1959), p. 12.

Discusses the proposal made to the Brazilian Congress by deputy Amaral Furlan in August, 1959. If enacted upon, it would abrogate the 1942 statute which prohibits the striking of commemorative coins in Brazil.

PRADEAU, A. F. Another Minacious Mexican Coin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 150-151, illus.

Detailed description of a silver peso, mint and provenance as yet unknown, struck in 1935. Obverse: Mexican eagle shown devouring a serpent; inscription reads REPUBLICA INSTITUCIONAL MEXICANA, and in the exergue MUERA CALLES. Reverse: Liberty cap, volcanic mountains of Popocatepec and Ixtlacihuatl, garland of oak and olive branches, date and denomination; inscribed ABAJO LOS MONOPOLIOS (above) and MUERA GARRIDO CANABAL (below). Biographical notes on Calles and Canabal (both anti-clericals) are included. GHN

PRADEAU, A. F. Casa de Moneda de México. Primeros grabadores. In: *Numisma*, No. 31 (March-April, 1958), pp. 47-54, pl.

Treats the first engravers at the mint of Mexico: Antón de Vides (1536-1537), Ambrosio Gutiérrez (1537-1541), Pedro de Salcedo (1541-1542), Alonso del Rincón (1542-1545), Francisco del Rincón (1545-1551), Juan de San Pedro (1551- ?), Gaspar de Tebes (1555- ?) and Melchor de Valdés (1572). A document appointing Francisco del Rincón to the office of *Tallador* is reproduced, and twenty titles appear in an appended bibliography.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. British West Indies. Dominica. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 224-226, pl.; Vol. 68, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 2-4, pl.; Vol. 68, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 28-30, illus.

Dominica's mutilated coinages are the most interesting and the most extensive of the West Indian series. Also, as far as can be presently ascertained, the island has the distinction of being the first British colony officially to pierce the Spanish dollar (as distinct from dividing it into segments) for the purpose of providing an insular currency which would remain in circulation and not be carried off into other areas. The "Holey Dollar" too had its inception in Dominica, and the noted "holeys" of New South Wales were introduced by a governor who had served on this West Indies station during the early part of his career.

The first official English settlement on Dominica was made under Governor Warner in 1664, and except for intermittent French occupation the island has remained a British possession ever since. Beginning with primitive barter and the Spanish coins which circulated toward the end of the seventeenth century, Pridmore traces the colorful story of Dominican coinage through its varied stages of development, giving detailed attention to such topics as heart-pierced coins, pierced dollars and plugs, rim (or ring) dollars, pistareens and bits. Seven appendices reproduce extracts from official government reports, proclamations and correspondence relating to Dominican coinage and currency values. GHN

[RISK, J. C.]. Coins from the Mesuno Hoard. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Fixed Price List*, No. 17 (Feb.-March, 1959), pp. 1-4.

Reprints a translation from *Coin Collector's Journal* (Vol. 4, No. 3, June, 1937, p. 64, illus.) of the only contemporary account of the above hoard of double escudos of Philip IV, dated 1635 and struck at Bogotá; the account was originally published in the *Revista del Banco de la Republica*, the house organ of the National Bank of Colombia (Nov., 1936, p. 385). Also included is a reprint of the article by C. S. Wilcox entitled *The Spanish Gold Treasure of El Mesuno* which appeared in the *Numismatic Review* (Vol. 1, No. 3, Dec., 1943, pp. 19-21, 2 pls.).

ROMERO de TERREROS, MANUEL. Moneda peruana en México. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), pp. 79-80, illus.

Discusses the non-acceptance of Peruvian money in Mexico — especially at Acapulco — during the second half of the seventeenth century, and the measures taken to counteract it. After consulting with the local courts, the Viceroy of New Spain wrote directly to Madrid (April 28, 1655) for a ruling, and received in reply a *Real Cedula* stating that Peruvian coins were to circulate in Mexico at full value and be accepted everywhere on a par with those of New Spain. Six Peruvian eight reales struck during the period 1688-1708 are illustrated.

ROMERO SOSA, C. G. Decreto sobre unificación de moneda, en Salta. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 147-148.

The lack of a provincial law regulating the circulation of currency in the Argentine province of Salta prior to 1856 was no doubt due to the absence of any similar national law. Before this date, Spanish and foreign currencies (especially those of Bolivia, Peru and Chile) circulated freely in the province.

The writer discusses Articles 19 and 29 of a decree published in the *Disposiciones Fiscales de Salta* (1881) which state that in 1856 there was placed in circulation in the territory of the Province of Salta the national copper currency authorized by the statute of December 9, 1853; and that this coinage was to be accepted at fiscal offices and by private individuals at its nominal value.

SANCHEZ PEREZ, PASCUAL. Datos biográficos de Don Manuel Orozco y Berra. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), pp. 87-90, port.

Reprints an article originally published in the newspaper *Excelsior* (Nov. 18, 1951). It sketches the life and scholarly activity of the above distinguished Mexican historian, geographer and numismatist (1810-1881), whose *Diccionario Universal de Historia y Geografía*, in a section entitled *La moneda de México*, contains a list of coins struck at Mexican mints between 1536 and 1856.

SHERWOOD, E. D. Spanish Cobs. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), p. 3247, illus.

These unique silver coins, produced in Spanish America during the reigns of Philips II, III and IV and Charles II and III, were struck for the most part from crude square or oblong cast bars and were later hammered into some semblance of circular shape. The pieces vary somewhat in design. Those struck in Lima or Potosí usually show crowned pillars of Hercules on obverse, and on reverse a Jerusalem cross with lion or castle in each angle.

GHN

SIVOLI, ALBERTO. Resumen o índice de capítulos de las emisiones monetarias venezolanas. In: *Numisma*, No. 31 (March-April, 1958), pp. 55-58.

A brief but clear résumé of the coinage of Venezuela, useful for collectors. Emissions are listed by date, denomination and mint. TVB

ISLAMIC

BYKOV, A. Monety emirov Krita v Ermitazhe (Coins of the Emirs of Crete in the Hermitage). In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, No. 13 (1958), pp. 65-67, illus.

Coins of the Arab rulers of Crete bear no indication of their place of issue, nor are the copper pieces dated. After Dr. John Walker of the British Museum successfully established the names of the Emirs (cf. *NC*, 1952, pp. 125-130) on both gold and copper, it became possible to assign these and other issues to particular series; he concluded that the coins were struck at Candia, the Emir capital of Crete. Two specimens now in the Hermitage collection are illustrated and fully described.

MITCHELL, O. Cecas de las monedas persas de imitacion sasánida. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, No. 17 (March-April, 1959), p. 8.

A short note on seventh century imitations of Sasanian coins, including a map of Persia showing the mints at which these pieces were struck.

STERN, S. M. The Early Ismā'īlī Missionaries in North-west Persia and in Khurāsān and Transoxiana. In: *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, Vol. 13 (1960), pp. 56-90, illus.

On page 72 of this article the writer describes, illustrates and discusses a unique dirhem of Wahsūdān b. Muḥammad, Musāfirid prince of the region on the south-east shore of the Caspian; the coin was struck at Jalālābād, an unidentified mint, in 343 H. Other numismatic evidence is utilized in this study of political and religious developments in the area in question in the tenth century. GCM

SASANIAN

SCHWARZENBERG, CHARLES. Imperial Symbols on Sassanian Coins. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Fixed Price List No. 20* (Sept.-Oct., 1959), pp. 103-106.

A discussion and interpretation of the imperial symbols found upon Sasanian coins: The altar with the sacred fire, the crown ("each Great King had his own crown, made for him in a new, significant form"), the ball above a diadem (seen decked with stars, with the sun indicated by

a large pearl on the front part of the diadem), the crescent and star (i.e. the moon and Venus, a combination of particular astrological significance), and the wings often depicted upon throne and crown (a reflection of the sovereign's divinity).

CENTRAL ASIA

FREIMAN, A. A. O nekotorykh sogdiiskikh monetakh i legendakh (On Some Sogdian Coins and Legends). In: *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie*, No. 3 (1958), pp. 128-131. With English Summary.

In emphasizing the importance of Sogdian coins to the study of the history, culture and languages of Central Asia the writer pays due tribute to the work of O. I. Smirnov. A concluding note informs us that the word common to most coin legends and interpreted by Smirnov as *twry'y* (later, *twry'r*) should be read as *twry'n*. This word, of Turkish-Mongolian origin, refers not to the son of the Sogdian Ikhshid Ghurek but to the well known eighth century Sogdian ruler Dewashtich.

GÖBL, ROBERT. Zur hephthalitischen Münzkunde und ihren mittelasiatischen Zusammenhängen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (1959), pp. 49-51.

Problems encountered in Hephtalite numismatics are discussed in connection with Sasanian and Kushan coinage, all three of which are closely related, numismatically as well as historically. Sasanian coinage, whose origins date to the beginning of the third century A.D., influenced and was soon imitated by the Kushans. During the fourth century, the influx of the Hephtalites (or White Huns) resulted in their striking Sasanian type coins of their own; they are for the most part primitive, and are difficult to attribute.

The literature of Hephtalite numismatics is sparse, Ghirshman's *Les Chionites-Hephtalites* being so far the only classification attempted. In this particular field, as in so many others, history and numismatics interact, each casting reciprocal light upon relatively unknown aspects of the other.

HC

AFRICA

BROWDER, T. J. Method of Dating Ethiopian Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 20-21.

Because the Amharic language and numbering system are understood by comparatively few collectors, Ethiopian coins when offered for sale are frequently improperly described and dated. To help clarify this

situation, Browder outlines a method for correct decipherment of Ethiopic era dates; they are seven years and eight months behind our own, so the dates on the coins are either seven or eight years earlier (according to the time the order was received), than those shown in the mint reports. A chart lists the important numbers used in the dating of Ethiopian coins and medals, and tables show the denominations and totals of silver and copper coins issued between 1894 and 1928. Frequent reference is made to Wood's *The Coinage of Ethiopia* (New York, 1937).

GHN

FORIEN de ROCHESNARD, JEAN. *Catalogue général des poids. No. 2. Poids d'Afrique*. Antwerp, Alliance Numismatique Européenne, [n.d.]. 296 pls. with text.

Line drawings illustrate the many different weights used on the Ivory and Gold Coasts for the weighing of gold dust and ivory. They take the form of combs, frames, stools, chairs, drums, bells, swords, hatchets, keys, shields, gourds, horns, bellows, pipes, knots, fans, animals, masks and figurines. Also illustrated are Roman and Islamic (glass) weights used in Egypt. Most of the specimens represented are in the author's own collection and those of Col. H. Abel, the *Musée de l'Homme* (Paris) and the *Musée des Missions* (Lyons).

FAR EAST

CONNO, P. D. Clasificación de monedas anamitas. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, No. 16 (Jan.-Feb., 1959), p. 10, illus.

A listing of ideographs found on the coins of the eight Annamite emperors, Ming Mang (1820-1841) to Boa Dai (1926). Examples on an illustrated specimen of the first named ruler, transliterated, read T'UNG MING PAO MANG.

IPPOLITO, A. L. Moedas exóticas. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 2 (Oct., 1959), pp. 13-14, illus.

The writer defines *moedas exóticas* as "coins differing greatly in form from the almost universal circular metallic shape." In this, the first of a proposed series, he discusses the Chinese boat money which first circulated in the thirteenth century.

INDIA

GUPTA, P. L. Dates on Indian Coins. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1959), pp. 10-11.

The first dated Indian coins were those struck by the Saka Kshatrapas, who ruled in Western India from the middle of the first to the beginning of the fourth century A.D.; the dates are believed to be in the Saka era which began in 78 A.D. Dated coins were next issued by the Gupta emperors of Northern India, who ruled over most of this territory during the fourth and fifth centuries; they are in the Gupta era, which probably commenced with the coronation of Chandragupta I on March 8, 319. The coming of the Moslems signifies the next appearance of dated coins, this time in the Hijra era (622 A.D.); the coins of Akbar, until the twenty-ninth year of his reign, are dated in this era, in common with those of the early Mohammedan rulers; after this year they date in the Ilahi era. Dates in the Vikrama era appear on some coins issued by Hindu sovereigns, the earliest known being those issued by the kings of Mewar (now known as Udaipur) during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries A.D. Coins issued by local rulers during the period of British rule are dated in one of three eras: Vikrama, Hijra or Christian.

THOMPSON, F. C., P. McQUILKIN and R. A. J. SHELTON. Some Notes on the Metallurgy of the Medieval Copper Coins of Ceylon. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 135-146, pls. 10-11.

In criticism of Codrington's observations concerning the metal in which the mediaeval copper coins of Ceylon were struck, the writers state: "Now, it is obvious that metals of different composition may be expected to oxidize — and corrosion is a form of oxidization — differently when exposed to the same corrosive conditions. It is equally true, however, that the same metal or alloy will oxidize differently when the conditions are varied. It is, therefore, most dangerous to draw conclusions regarding the composition of a coin from the nature of the patina or corrosion product unless, at any rate, the conditions are known to be *precisely* the same."

The results of the metallurgical analyses are embodied in two tables. The first shows the percentages of tin, lead, silver, gold, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, nickel, iron and zinc in copper coins issued by the following rulers: Parakrama Bahu, Lilavati, Sahasa Malla, Dharmmasoka, Vijaya Bahu and Bhuvaneka Bahu; the second gives the metallic percentages of the copper coins of South India issued by Raja Raja. "Quite apart from the interest that these analyses have in themselves, and few, if any, really reliable ones are available, the work appears to have been justified by the evidence it provides that the metal from which the South Indian coins were produced was quite different from that of the Singhalese coins. In other words, the latter metal was presumably produced in the island in which a metallurgical industry must, therefore, be assumed."

TOKENS

BOWMAN, FRED. The Bouquet Sou Tokens of Canada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5 (1960), No. 1 (Jan.), pp. 12-27, illus; No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 76-90, illus.

This article appeared in *The Numismatist* (July-Nov., 1955; cf. *NL*, No. 41, 1957, p. 378).

EVELEIGH, R. S. Quathiaski Cannery and its Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 453-54.

The fish cannery at Quathiaski Cove, British Columbia (the name is derived from an Indian word meaning "a mouth with something in it," or, by extension, "a bay with an island in its mouth"), first operated in 1904, remaining under private ownership until taken over by British Columbia Packers Limited in 1938; it burned to the ground in 1941 and was never rebuilt. Fish tokens were issued by W. E. Anderson at Quathiaski in 1912 (see article by A. E. McWha abstracted in this issue).

GHN

FULD, GEORGE and MELVIN FULD. Patriotic Civil War Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 265-277, pls. 1-2 [and all issues to] Vol. 25, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 2668-2676.

During the American Civil War the most popular form of emergency currency took the form of small copper coins or tokens, generally in imitation of the Government currency; they first circulated in Cincinnati late in 1862. Two general types were issued, the so-called "Patriotic" tokens and the tradesmen's cards. The former, bearing patriotic slogans and no advertising, were mainly issued in and around New York; they form the subject of the present listing, while those of the second type will be dealt with in a subsequent paper. More than 1500 specimens are listed and illustrated. Descriptions include obverse and reverse numbers (referring to plate illustrations), metal, estimated rarity, and Hett-rich & Guttag number. A remarks column refers to related publications on the subject of the tokens, and estimated values are included in a separate listing.

GHN

GINGRAS, LARRY. Notes on Some B. C. Transportation Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 462-63.

Two types of transportation tokens are described: (1) A three-piece series (later reduced to two), issued by Langley Bus Lines for use in the surrounding area, and (2) the West Vancouver Municipal Ferry

tokens which were used for a brief period on buses which operated in conjunction with the ferry connecting Vancouver with the north shore of Burrard Inlet. The service was discontinued in 1947 following construction of the new Lions' Gate Bridge. GHN

HILL, L. C. A Second Supplement of British Columbia Trade Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 454-461.

An initial listing of these tokens appeared in Vol. 3 of the above journal (July, 1958, pp. 182-187) and was later followed by a supplement (Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan., 1959, pp. 16-19). These are now augmented by 111 additional pieces which have since come to the author's attention; they are listed alphabetically by place of issue, the descriptions including legend, metal, size and shape. GHN

McWHIA, A. E. The Fish Money of Quathiaski Cove. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 452-53, 2 pls.

Indian fishermen employed by British Columbia's canning industry at the turn of the century were frequently paid in tokens which in turn could be exchanged for stores and equipment. The writer describes a series of such pieces, issued by W. E. Anderson in 1912 for use in his cannery at Quathiaski Cove, B. C. Struck in aluminum, in the conventional disc shape, they bore eight different values, from "1 Fish" to "100 Fish," and are now quite scarce. GHN

SHERWOOD, E. D. Condor or 18th Century English Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 567-571, illus.

The name Condor as applied to eighteenth century English tokens derives from James Condor, whose reference work written in 1798 pre-dates Atkins by some 100 years; the tokens are often beautifully engraved and appear in a wide variety of designs. In a general survey presented for the benefit of collectors, Sherwood groups the tokens by the following categories: General (from all countries of the British Isles), busts, buildings, Guild Halls, menagerie series, tokens with heraldic designs, and, lastly, political and historical tokens. References throughout are to Dalton & Hamer numbers. GHN

TREBO, RUDOLF. Zwei Marken der Innschiffahrt. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (1959), p. 70, illus.

Publishes two tokens relating to navigation on the river Inn, both overstruck on copper kreuzers of Empress Maria Theresa. One bears the name Angath, a village on the left bank of the river which was noted for its raftsmen; the other, showing a jumping horse, cannot be attributed to any particular place. The writer is of the opinion that

the tokens were used by river pilots to pay for the services of the horses which they engaged to pull their boats upstream. HG

WOODSIDE, W. W. Presbyterian Communion Tokens. In: *Carnegie Magazine*, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 17-19, illus.

Communion tokens were first used by the Presbyterian Church in Scotland ca. 1560, following John Calvin's suggestion that lead tokens be issued to bona fide supplicants "to prevent the profanation of the Table." From Scotland the practice spread to the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, England and Germany, later to Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. The tokens ranged from sparsely engraved plain pieces of lead to handsome die-struck pewter specimens, and a few are known in brass, tin, silver and even ivory. Unfortunately, American tokens have survived in small numbers and no record exists of some varieties which belonged to the more prominent churches, but an attempt at documentation is being made and the writer invites the cooperation of readers whose collections include any such pieces. Five specimens of Eastern U. S. communion tokens are illustrated.

GHN

MEDALS

Aureus Magnus World Currency. Munich, The Institute for International Gold Currency, [n.d.]. 14 pp., illus.

These gold coins (medals), issued by the Institute for International Gold Currency, are marketed under the ten points of Zurich as expressed in a document which the Institute sent to the treasuries of the world's nations in 1957; it called for the introduction of a uniform gold piece, internationally valid and independent of all other currencies. While awaiting replies from the governments concerned, the Institute issued a limited quantity of the *Aureus Magnus* in denominations of 2½, 5, 10, 20 and 30 ducats, which in turn were sold by coin dealers and banks at values of 17, 32, 62, 124 and 186 dollars respectively. Obverses depict the country or event commemorated, and a six-pointed cross of lilies is used on the common reverse to symbolize international value and unity.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Ausstellung moderner Medaillen. In: *Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 32.

Medals by contemporary German artists were recently exhibited at the museum in Hagen. In commenting favorably on many of the specimens displayed, Berghaus contrasts them with the flood of post-war

German medals which show little artistic merit and which were issued chiefly for the benefit of hoarders of gold bullion. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Neue Medaillen. In: *Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 13-14.

In the writer's opinion, a number of the more recently issued German medals show a decided lack of artistic skill and conception. One notable exception however, is Wilhelm Müller's medallic representation of the Last Supper, issued in commemoration of the sixtieth Eucharistic World Congress which is scheduled to be held during the summer of 1960. HG

BOLTHAUSER, HANS. Medaillen zum 200jährigen Todestag von Georg Friedrich Händel 1685-1759. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 35 (Nov., 1959), pp. 78-79.

Both Beethoven and Wagner are commemorated on more than 100 medals, Mozart on eighty; Händel appears on some twenty-three (as does Bach), the first having been struck in 1759 — the year of his death — another in 1784. Six others appeared during the nineteenth century, three in the first half of the twentieth, and six undated pieces are known. Four new medals — three German, one English — were struck in honor of the Händel bicentenary (1959). DR

ENNO van GELDER, H. Koning-Stadhouder Willem III in de penningkunst. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Oct., 1959), pp. 41-48, illus.

No other prince of the House of Orange has been so frequently depicted on medals as the King-Stadholder William III.

During his lifetime, the character of the medal changed quite abruptly, from a renaissance type showing portrait on one side and appropriate allegory on the other to a long series (beginning in 1688) with obverse bust and reverse representation of an historical event; Boskam, Luder and Smeltzing each made fifty or more such medals, using only ten obverse dies, and occasionally an obverse by one artist is found coupled with the reverse of another. Similar combinations are known on certain English and German medals. The reason for the change lay not only in William's vast increase in stature after ascending the Netherlands throne and becoming leader of the European coalition against Louis XIV, but was due in large measure to the increasing interest shown in Roman coins(medals, as they were then known), which in turn implanted a desire for contemporary medals which depicted current historical events. The trend was first given expression on medals of Louis XIV, and was speedily (if unofficially) imitated by medallists in countries which, in opposing Louis, regarded William as his counterpart. Five pieces are illustrated. HJE

FINK, C. M. Rescue at Sea Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), p. 3034, illus.

When two passenger liners collided in a dense North Atlantic fog on January 24, 1909, the courageous action of Jack Binns, a pioneer radio operator, and gallantry on the part of the crews concerned were responsible for saving more than 1700 lives. Grateful passengers presented silver medals to officers and men of both liners and a rescue vessel, gold specimens to Binns and the ships' captains. GHN

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Böhm József Dániel önarcképes emlékérmé (Self-Portrait Medal of Joseph Daniel Böhm). In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 11 (1959), pp. 247-251, pl. 35. With German Summary, pp. 251-252.

The medal described and illustrated is in the cabinet of the Hungarian Historical Museum at Budapest. Böhm worked as an engraver at the Vienna mint during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and the workmanship of the medal leaves little doubt but that it was self-executed. HG

K[RUG], G. C. Liberation of Cuba Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1959), p. 11, illus.

William B. Edwards, technical editor of the magazine *Guns*, provided the writer with an illustration of the above medal, together with the information that it was made in New York, ostensibly for Americans who aided the revolutionary party in Cuba's recent upheaval. Above a bearded figure on the obverse (which may depict Castro or one of his followers) appears the legend LIBERTAD O MUERTE. It is not known whether or not the medals were ever formally awarded.

MARTINI, SIRO de. Estudio para una contribución al Diccionario Numismático Universal (filología numismática). Una nueva palabra: "Mendacium". In: *Numisma*, No. 31 (March-April, 1958), pp. 89-95.

It is suggested that a new word, "mendacium," be used in describing medals which inaccurately reflect historical events (e.g. the notorious "Took Cartagena" medals of Admiral Vernon, which commemorate a purely imaginative victory). The writer sees them as examples of British cunning in rewriting history, but admits that the "victory" was prematurely announced in London and offers no evidence that the medals were anything but private ventures suggested by the announcement. The descriptions of the medals are unfortunately marred by misprints and mistranslations. TVB

MARTINI, SIRO de. Una medalla de Luis I. Aquino. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 149-150, illus.

In July, 1957, a medal designed and executed by the Argentine medalist Luis I. Aquino was issued by the *Centro Gallego de Buenos Aires* in honor of Dr. Avelino Barrio, director of the *Cuerpo Médico* (Buenos Aires). Specimens were struck in gold, silver and bronze. Obverse shows St. James of Compostela on horseback, reverse the floriated cross of Santiago with four pilgrim scallop shells, two on either side. Edge-inscribed legend reads: CENTRO GALLEGO BVENOS AIRES.

Medalla conmemorativa del Batallón de San Patricio. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 24 (July-Sept., 1959), p. 60, illus. With English translation, p. 41.

A medal designed by Lorenzo Rafael was struck in gold and silver to commemorate the seventy-two Irish soldiers of the Saint Patrick Battalion who died fighting for Mexico during the American invasion of 1847; obverse and reverse are illustrated. The battalion was formed of Irishmen who deserted from the American forces in the State of Tamaulipas, and were then authorized by the Mexican government to fight for Mexico.

Medallas de la Sociedad Benjamin Franklin. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), pp. 91-92, illus.

A medal struck at the Mexico City Mint by authorization of the Library of the Benjamin Franklin Society in the city of Parral (Chihuahua, Mexico) commemorated the library's reopening after a period of recent desuetude largely brought on by lack of funds. It was designed by the local artist Guillermo Márquez. Franklin's effigy (f.l.) appears on the obverse, with circular legend BIBLIOTECA "FRANKLIN" H. DEL PARRAL, CHIH. and the exergual date 1959; the reverse bears the coat of arms of Parral, inscribed with the legend SOBRE TODO LA FE — SAN JOSEPH DEL PARRAL.

MEINHARDT, GÜNTHER. Die Prägungen der Wiedertäufer in Münster. In: *Rundschau der Geldzeichensammler*, (Jan., 1960), pp. 9-12, illus.

Meinhardt relates something of the historical background which led to the striking of the anabaptist talers in sixteenth century Europe. They were not issued as circulating currency but formed part of a propaganda campaign through which Jan van Leyden, the spiritual leader of the Anabaptists, disseminated his socialistic and somewhat revolutionary ideas from his headquarters in Münster, Westphalia. HC

New Series of Commemorative Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), p. 1345, illus.

The medal issued in commemoration of Alaska's statehood is described and illustrated. Obverse: Alaskan flag flying over Mt. McKinley, with arc of the aurora borealis above and edge inscription reading ALASKA ADMITTED TO THE UNION; the date 1959 appears in the exergue. Reverse: effigy of William H. Seward f.r., flanked by Alaskan brown bear (left) and polar bear (right); in the exergue the legend SEWARD/1867 ALASKA 1959/PURCHASE STATEHOOD. This is the first of a proposed new series of commemorative medals.

ORTIZ G., MANUEL. Medalla Philipp Reis. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1959), p. 48, illus.

An interesting gold medal was issued by the Federal German Republic in commemoration of Philipp Reis, the German inventor of the telephone (Oct. 26, 1861). The obverse shows the effigy of Professor Reis f.r.; to the left, the dates 1834-1874, to the right PHILIPP REIS. The reverse depicts the archangel Gabriel with right hand raised in benediction and the left holding a staff and ribbon; edge inscription reads FÜR HERVORRAGENDE VERDIENSTE. On January 12, 1951 Pope Pius XII declared Saint Gabriel the patron of all workers in the field of communications.

PEREZ, G. S. Is It a Dollar? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 625-627.

In view of its current significance, an article by the late Gilbert S. Perez which was published in an earlier *Scrapbook* (Vol. 13, 1947, pp. 1-3) is now reprinted. It calls for more careful specification on the part of dealers when advertising coins, noting in particular certain instances in which the appellations *so-called dollars* and *medallic dollars* were wrongly used to describe what were in actuality dollar-size or crown-size silver medals. GHN

PETERSON, J. W. East Hopei Commemorative Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1959), p. 13, illus.

This very rare medal is thought to have been manufactured in Japan and issued in commemoration of the occasion which the writer describes thus: "When the Japanese invaded Manchuria, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang withdrew into Hopei Province of China and established himself there. To conciliate the Japanese, the Chinese Nationalist Government ordered Marshal Chang to Shensi and organized the East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Council in Hopei as a buffer state. This council soon came under Japanese domination and on 25 November 1935 was reorganized as the East Hopei Anti-Communist Government with Yin Ju-Keng as puppet governor. Ceremonies were held in November 1936

to mark the first anniversary of this government." The medal is of oxidized silver and measures thirty-one mm. in diameter. Obverse and reverse legends translate respectively as EAST HOPEI and EAST HOPEI ANTI-COMMUNIST AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT - COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

PINASCO, E. H. El puerto de Buenos Aires en la medalla Muro de la Alameda. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 155-159.

A rare Argentine medal is described. Although the legend gives no such indication, documents exist which confirm that it was struck to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone for the *Muro de la Alameda*, the first port construction undertaken at Buenos Aires after the May Revolution. Apart from the few specimens found in museums, the only other exemplar known is in the author's own collection of medals, documents, books, pamphlets and engravings relating to the Port of Buenos Aires.

PINI, G. Di un'unica medaglia a ricordo di Carlo III Borbone Duca di Parma. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 117-118, illus.

Designed by Donnino Bentelli, professor of medallic art at Parma's *Accademia di Belle Arti*, the medal described and illustrated was struck in 1849 in honor of Charles III, Duke of Parma (1823-1854). It shows obverse effigies of Charles and his spouse, and on reverse an allegorical female figure representing the city of Parma.

PRADEAU, A. F. Caborca Centennial Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), p. 1330, illus.

A medal issued in 1957 commemorates the defeat of Henry Alexander Crabb, who on April 1, 1857 entered Caborca (Sonora, Mexico) with a following of seventy men. After severe fighting Crabb and fifty-nine remaining followers surrendered, and except for a sixteen year old boy named Charles Edward Evans were all executed. The medal was designed and manufactured by J. Jesús Valencia, a silversmith of Guadalajara (Jalisco, Mexico), twenty-seven specimens being issued in gold, 500 in silver. Obverse and reverse are illustrated.

PRADEAU, A. F. La primera máquina de vapor en México. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 24 (July-Sept., 1959), pp. 54-55, illus. With English Translation, pp. 34-35.

On December 19, 1836, Zacatecas became the first Mexican mint to employ steam power. Culiacán is believed to have followed suit in 1846, its use of steam being specified in a lease dated February 27, 1843. A silver medal (illustrated) commemorates the third such event, being

inscribed THE FIRST/STEAM ENGINE/INTRODUCED IN THE/SIERRA MADRE/BEGAN/OPERATION IN THE/MINT/OF GUADALUPE AND CALVO/THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER/OF 1847. Eventually all other Mexican mints adopted steam power; Chihuahua in 1860, Hermosillo in 1861, Alamos in 1862, Catorce in 1863, Guanajuato in 1867, Oaxaca in 1877, Guadalajara in 1878, Durango ca. 1880, and finally, on April 11, 1887, San Luis Potosí. Another medal (also described and illustrated) was issued in honor of this last occasion.

R., F. L. Noticia de una medalla. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 153-154.

Reprints an article by Dr. Andrés Lamas which appeared originally in the *Revista del Rio de la Plata* (No. 6, March, 1872). It concerns a Royal Order, dated 1791, the purpose of which was to prevent the importation of a medal inscribed LIBERTAD AMERICANA to the Spanish colonies in America. The origin of this piece is not known, and as yet no specimen has come to light, but from an examination of the available evidence the writer infers that it may have been struck in England, where at that time a Jesuit named Arismendi (a leader of subversive movements in the *Virreynato de Buenos Aires*) was domiciled.

SALMI, MARIO. Riflessioni sul Pisanello medaglista. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 13-23, pls. 1-7.

The medals of Pisanello are seen to combine the best of Late Gothic and nascent renaissance art. ILM

SHCHUKIN, E. Redkaia medal' na otkrytie pamiatnika Petru I (Rare Medal on the Inauguration of the Peter I Monument). In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, No. 15 (1959), pp. 13-15, illus. In Russian.

A uniface Russian medal in the Hermitage collection which depicts the Falconet Monument of Peter I shows three peculiarities: (1) An incorrectly placed inscription on the pedestal, (2) the date LETA 1780 IIUNIA 17 DNIA (two years prior to the actual dedication of the monument) in the exergue, and (3) the name of a previously unknown medallist, C. Pelard. Although his name does not appear in biographical dictionaries of artists, Pelard is listed in S. Lami's *Dictionnaire des sculpteurs de l'école française au dix-huitième siècle* (Vol. 2, Paris, 1911, p. 228) as Marie Claude Pelard, resident of Paris (d. 1791). The fact that a French sculptor, not known to have been in Russia, was able to design this medal at such an early date suggests that he had seen a drawing of the proposed monument, and his design can in fact be connected with a sketch made by A. P. Losenko which is now in the Lorraine Museum at Nancy.

Pelard's die was unusable because of its misplaced inscription and incorrect date — the dedication of the monument having been delayed two years because of technical difficulties encountered in its construction.

Umpqua Valley, Oregon, Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), p. 1348, illus.

A medal designed by R. G. Fister of Berwyn, Illinois was issued by the Umpqua Valley Coin Club to help promote the recreational facilities and industries of Douglas County, Oregon. The obverse shows fir tree in center, with elk, stream and leaping fish, the reverse an Indian chief standing erect against a background of mountains and trees; both sides are illustrated.

URQUIZA, EDUARDO de. Sintesis biografica de Pablo Cataldi. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 19-40, illus.

The Sicilian jeweller, engraver and medallist Pablo Cataldi emigrated to Argentina in 1856 and was active in medal production there for a number of years. Much of the material for the above biographical article was taken from contemporary newspapers and periodicals, forming a supplement to earlier writings on the life and work of this artist. A catalogue of Cataldi's medals and coins will be published in a future article.

VASIL'EV, V. Bronzovyi barel'ef v pamiat' Nishtadtskogo Mira (Bronze Bas-Reliefs in Commemoration of the Peace of Nystadt). In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, No. 13 (1958), pp. 19-21, illus.

Two bas-relief uniface medals, 35 mm. in diameter, were issued in commemoration of the Peace of Nystadt which ended the Northern War between Russia and Sweden in 1721. The first was struck in copper, the second cast in bronze, and a comparison of the two shows the representation on the latter medal to be the negative of that on the first. A study of contemporary sources leads the writer to believe that the artist involved was the prominent engineer and inventor A. K. Nartov, who, having first struck the copper medallion, then used it as the model for the cast bronze copy. Both specimens are illustrated.

WEISSBUCH, T. N. A James Fenimore Cooper Medal: The Real Battle of Lake Erie. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 289-298, illus.

As a result of his victory over British naval forces on September 10, 1813 which assured the Americans control over Lake Erie, Captain

Oliver Hazard Perry became the object of much hero worship; at the same time, certain factions accused his colleague, Captain Elliott, of cowardice for his delay in coming to Perry's assistance during the battle. The controversy extended over many years. James Fenimore Cooper, in his *History of the Navy* published in 1839, presented a detailed, impartial account of the Battle of Lake Erie which showed Elliott in a much more favorable light, but scathing reviews of the book written by Whig supporters of Perry led to Cooper's bringing a libel suit against the Whig publisher William L. Stone. Climaxing the trial with a dramatic six-hour speech made in his own defense, Cooper won the day, and three years later Elliott had a silver medal struck in his honor. The piece is illustrated and fully described. GHN

DECORATIONS

BELL, F. The Great Rebellion and the "Forlorn Hope." In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 497 (Oct., 1959), pp. 367-368.

Early in 1643, the English king Charles I decided to award medals for outstanding military service. In her recently published book *The King's War, 1641-1647*, Miss C. V. Wedgwood states: "For the reward and encouragement of valour the King adopted Thomas Bushell's suggestion and had the beautiful 'Forlorn Hope' medal designed by Thomas Rawlins for presentation to those who had volunteered for dangerous service. The silver oval showed the King on one side, the Prince of Wales on the other. It was probably the first military decoration to be given in England." The medal was issued according to an especial warrant of the King, dated at Oxford, May 18, 1643, which stipulated that it be worn "on the breast of every man who shall be certified under the hands of their Commanders-in-Chief to have done us faithful service in the forlorn hope."

FARINI, J. A. La Cruz de Hierro de la Fiebre Amarilla. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 141-147, illus.

The *Cruz de Hierro de Caballeros de la Orden de los Mártires*, established by the municipality of Buenos Aires, was bestowed upon members of the *Comisión Popular* who fought with all available means the yellow fever epidemic which raged throughout that city in 1871. Obverse shows a radiant Latin cross and the legend A LOS MIEMBROS D.L. COMISION POPULAR; reverse inscription reads: EL AGRADECIDO PUEBLO DE BS. AYRES 1871. The award was granted to forty-one members and seven widows of members who died during the epidemic.

GORDON, L. L. *British Orders and Awards*. Gnosall, Staffordshire, The Author, 1959. 166 pp.

The scope of this work is indicated by a glance at its chapter headings: Orders of Knighthood; Badges of Baronet and Knight Bachelor; Orders; Orders Awarded to Ladies Only; Decorations; Naval Long Service Medals; Army and Royal Air Force Long Service Medals; Coronation Medals; Durbar and Coronation Jubilee Medals; Indian Medals; Good Shooting Medals; Knighthood and Chivalry; Naval and Military Notes, 1840-60; lastly, Military Ranks. No illustrations are included.

GUAYDIER, A. J. M. Orders and Decorations of the Old Hova Kingdom. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1959), pp. 1-10, illus.

A review of the orders and decorations issued by the old Hova Kingdom of Madagascar, in which the following are illustrated: Order and Medal of Merit of Radama II (1861-63), Order of Ranavalona (star and badge), sixteen orders and decorations from the collection in the *Musée du Palais de la Reine* (Tananarive, Madagascar) and diploma of the Order of Merit of Radama II.

SPASSKII, I. Novye vystavki. Vystavka ordenov (New Exhibitions. Exhibitions of Orders). In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, No. 13 (1958), pp. 9-11, illus. In Russian.

Although it had been in existence for a hundred years, the Hermitage collection of orders, decorations and insignia was first opened to the public in February, 1956. The writer traces its origins and growth, noting the wealth of Spanish and (especially) Russian orders and decorations (the former Stroganov, Iusupovsky and Bobrinsky collections, acquired after the October Revolution). The exhibition includes a complete selection of Russian military medals issued from the eighteenth to the twentieth century, as well as a display of Soviet awards and insignia.

SEALS

GALAVARIS, GEORGE. Seals of the Byzantine Empire. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Winter, 1959), pp. 264-270, illus.

The seal of the sender attached to a Byzantine letter or document certified its authenticity. These seals (*bullae*) were struck on circular metal blanks (occasionally of gold or silver, but more often lead) impressed on both sides and attached to the letter or document by means of a cord. Gold *bullae* — or lead specimens covered with gold leaf — were used exclusively by the emperor, and then only on the most important documents; when writing to a nobleman or church official the ruler

used lead *bullae*, as did his subjects, hence most of the known Byzantine seals are of that metal. The importance of the seals lies in the value of their inscriptions and images to Byzantine history and art, several instances of which are cited. Within the text appear numerous illustrations of Byzantine seals in the Dumbarton Oaks Library and Collection at Washington, D. C.

TJARKS, G. O. E. El escudo del consulado de Buenos Aires. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 60-62, illus.

The seal on the coat of arms of the *Real Consulado* of Buenos Aires — listed among the more interesting pieces of the colonial period — symbolizes one of the representative institutions of Spanish authority in the Río de la Plata. From his study of contemporary documents the writer learned that the seal was designed by the distinguished artist and silversmith Juan de Dios Rivera; not, as formerly believed, by José Ignacio de Macazaga.

MINT REPORTS

Netherlands. Ministeries van Financien. *Verslag omtrent de toestand van het Nederlandse muntwezen gedurende het jaar 1958*. [The Hague, 1959]. 28 pp.

The report gives the number of coins struck in 1958 as well as the totals authorized for each denomination and the estimated numbers in circulation. All authorized denominations were struck, except for the 2½ guilder pieces, but while the striking of these has not yet begun the old issues have already been demonetized. The saturation point for five cent coins appears to be near, although twenty-five and one cent pieces are still in great demand; after their recall, the old ten cent silver coins will be replaced with new nickel issues. The last lend-lease commitment was paid to the United States during the year. HJE

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- COLES (San Diego). Sept. 15-Oct. 15, 1959, 227 lots, [9] pp., U. S. Oct. 15-Nov. 15, 1959, 151 lots, 6 pp., U. S. [Dec., 1959], 75 lots, 4 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign.
- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). Jan. 26-29, 1960, 1113 lots, 32 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Gold, Medals, Decorations, Paper Money. Feb. 23-25, 1960, 852 nos., 27 pp., Ancient, Gold, Mediaeval, European, Medals, Decorations, Paper Money. March 29-30, 1960, 859 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, Gold, Mediaeval, European, Oriental, Decorations, Numismatic Books.

- FRENCH'S (Troy, N. Y.). April 29-30, 1960, 1852 lots, 55 pp., U. S. Coins and Currency, Misc. Ancient and Foreign.
- GANS, EDWARD (Berkeley, Calif.). No. 16, April 19, 1960, 596 lots, 54 pp., 28 pls., Greek, Byzantine, Misc.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). Feb. 11, 1960, 214 lots, 13 pp., English & Foreign Gold and Silver. Feb. 24-25, 1960, 858 lots, 71 pp., 20 pls., Ancient, English, Scottish, Maltese and Foreign Gold. April 5, 1960, 403 lots, 32 pp., English & Foreign Gold and Silver, Decorations. April 26-27, 1960, [3546-4249] lots, 90 pp., 25 pls., English.
- HESS-LEU & CO. (Lucerne). March 8-9, 1960, [1086-1672] lots, [171-248] pp., 39 pls., German. April 7, 1960, 600 lots, 65 pp., 16 pls., Greek and Roman.
- HIRSCH, GERHARD (Munich). April 4-6, 1960, 2241 lots, 93 pp., 16 pls., Ancient, European, Gold, Decorations, Medals, Numismatic Books.
- KABEALO, S. J. (Pasadena, Calif.). Feb. 7, 1960, 916 lots, 12 pp., U. S., Canadian, Misc. Foreign.
- KOSOFF, A. (Encino, Calif.). Feb. 23, 1960, 566 lots, 8 pp., U. S. Coins and Currency.
- KRESS, KARL (Munich). April 20-21, 1960, 4910 lots, 74 pp., 18 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, Mediaeval and Modern European.
- MONTREAL AUCTION GALLERIES (Montreal, Canada). Jan. 16, 1960, 300 lots, 3 pp., Canadian & Newfoundland. March 12, 1960, 272 lots, 3 pp., Canadian & Newfoundland.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN (Basel). March 19, 1960, 100 lots, 7 pp., 7 pls., Roman Gold.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). April 22-23, 1960, 1642 lots, 88 pp. 8 pls., U. S. & Canadian Coins, Tokens, Medals.
- NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles, Calif.). Feb. 19-21, 1960, 1409 lots, 36 pp., 2 pls., U. S., Misc. Foreign.
- PAYNE, PETER B. (San Bernardino, California). Feb. 23, 1960, 1584 lots, 31 pp., illus., U. S. and General.
- PHILLIPS, HERBERT (Baltimore, Md.). Feb. 10, 1960, 365 lots, 4 pp., U. S., Medals, Misc. Ancient. March 23, 1960, 373 lots, 4 pp., Ancient, U. S., Canadian.
- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). Feb. 20, 1960, 604 lots, 19 pp., U. S. Coins and Medals, Misc. Ancient and Foreign. April 30, 1960, 604 lots, 18 pp., U. S. Coins and Medals, Canadian, Misc. Foreign.
- SCHULMAN, H. M. F. (New York). March 17-18, 1960, 609 lots, 64 pp., 16 pls. Bronze and Glass Weights, Papal and European Medals, Silk Money, Swedish copper plate currency. March 18-19, 1960, [3247-5307] lots, 109 pp., 8 pls., Ancient, U. S., Crowns, Medals, Paper Money, Misc. Foreign. April 23, 1960, 538 lots, 49 pp., 12 pls., Greek (lots 61-77).
- SCHULMAN, JACQUES (Amsterdam). March 28-31, 1960, 2135 lots, 108 pp., 40 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Decorations.
- SOTHEY & CO. (London). Feb. 11, 1960. 187 lots, 27 pp., English, Gold, Medals.
- STACK'S (New York). Feb. 27, 1960, 964 lots, 36 pp., 5 pls., U. S. March 25-26, 1960, 1531 lots, 52 pp., 10 pls., U. S., Gold, Misc. Foreign. May 4-7, 1960, 3175 lots, 120 pp., illus., 16 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, European, Papal Medals, Gold, U. S. Coins and Currency..
- WORLD NUMISMATICS INC. (James Kelly, Dayton, Ohio). March 18-20, 1960, 2079 lots, 72 pp., illus., U. S. Coins and Currency, Misc. Foreign, Medals.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- AMERY, CHARLES (Peoria, Ill.). Feb. 1, 1960, 8 pp., U. S., Misc., Foreign, Numismatic Books.

- BABIN, LENARD L. (Rochester, N. Y.). Lists 1-12 [1960]. Decorations.
- BARZAN, R. and RAG. M. RAVIOLA (Turin). No. 8, Feb., 1960, 470 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian.
- BEBEE'S (Omaha, Nebraska). No. 60A, 1960, 94 pp., illus., U. S. Coins and Medals, General.
- BENSON, L. (Davenport, Iowa). Jan. 1, 1960, Coins of the World List, 221 nos., 2 pp. Jan., 1960, 191 nos., 4 pp., Foreign, Gold, General. Jan. 1960 Stock List, 20 pp., General. Feb., 1960, 8 pp., Foreign, Gold, Medals. March, 1960, 8 pp., Misc. Foreign, Gold, Numismatic Books. April, 1960, 8 pp., Foreign Gold, General.
- BINDER, WALTER (Hamburg). List 245, Jan.-Feb., 1960, 332 nos., 8 pp., Gold, German Coins and Medals.
- BLOM, CHRISTIAN (Pleasantville, N. Y.). List 4 (1959), 103 nos., 2 pp., Greek and Roman, Crowns, Misc.
- BOUTIN, SERGE (Paris). List 129, Feb., 1960, 344 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold, European, Numismatic Books. List 130, March, 1960, 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold, Numismatic Books.
- CANADA COIN EXCHANGE (Toronto, Canada). Jan., 1960, 2 pp., Canadian Coins and Paper Money, Misc. Gold.
- COIN GALLERIES (New York). Jan.-Feb., 1960, 38 pp., 6 pls., Ancient, English, German, South American Gold, Misc. March-April, 1960, [35] pp., 5 pls., Ancient, European, Crowns, South American Dollars.
- COINS AND CURRENCY INC. (Philadelphia). Dec., 1959, 250 nos., 8 pp., U. S., Numismatic Books.
- COPLEY COIN CO. (Boston, Mass.). Feb., 1960, 6 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign.
- DE FALCO, G. (Naples). List 48, March, 1960, 949 nos., 28 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Papal Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign.
- GRABOW, LUDWIG (Berlin). List 23, Jan., 1960, 723 nos., 20 pp., Ancient, German, Gold, Misc. Foreign, Numismatic Books. List 24, Feb., 1960, 523 nos., 15 pp., Gold, German Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign. List 25, March, 1960, 652 nos., 22 pp., Gold, German Coins and Medals, Numismatic Books.
- HESPERIA ART (Philadelphia). Bulletin XII (1960), 84 nos., 2 pls., Greek.
- HIRSCH, M. C. (Stockholm). List 21, 1960, 12 pp., Ancient, Swedish, Decorations, Numismatic Books.
- HOPE, M. (Nottingham, Eng.). List 50, Feb., 1960, 44 pp., Ancient, Byzantine, English and Foreign.
- JOHNSON, W. E. (Santa Barbara, Calif.). List 87, 1960, 22 pp., U. S. Cents.
- KNOBLOCH, FREDERICK S. (New York). List 17, Winter, 1960, 413 nos., 16 pp., Roman Bronze. Special Listing [1960]. 6 pp., Ancient, Numismatic Books.
- KRICHELDORF, H. H. (Stuttgart). List 42, Jan., 1960, 278 pp., 18 pp., illus., Ancient, Gold, European. List 43, Feb., 1960, 379 nos., 19 pp., pl., Ancient, Gold, Mediaeval, European, Medals. List 44, March, 1960 339 nos. 15 pp., pl., illus., Ancient, European, Gold.
- MARGOLIS, RICHARD (Teaneck, N. J.). List 8, Jan.-Feb., 1960, 315 nos., 6 pp., British Colonial, Crowns, Minor World Coins. List 9, March-April, 1960, Russian, Dollar-Size Coins, Minor World Coins.
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- MEHL, B. MAX CO. (Costa Mesa, Calif.). Feb. 22, 1960, 4 pp., U. S. March 28, 1960, 4 pp., U. S.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN (Basel). List 196, Jan., 1960, 550 nos., 16 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, German, Swiss, Numismatic Books, Misc. List 197, Feb., 1960, 401 nos., 12 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, German, Swiss, Misc. List 198, March, 1960, 515 nos., 16 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, German, Swiss, Misc. General.

- MUSCHETTI (Udine). List 15, March, 1960, 769 nos., 11 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Misc. Foreign, Numismatic Books.
- PEUS, BUSO (Frankfurt/Main). List 260, 1960, Pilgrim and Religious Medals.
- PLATT, MARCEL (Paris). List 20, March, 1960, 469 nos., 20 pp., Ancient, Gold, French Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign.
- RIGÖ MÜNZENHANDLUNG (Berlin). List 37, 1960, 742 nos., 35 pp., 5 pls., Ancient, Byzantine. List 38, 1960, European & Foreign, Medals, Paper Money, Numismatic Books.
- SEABY, B. A. Ltd. (London). Jan., 1960, Ancient, Gold, British and Foreign, Decorations, Medals. Feb., 1960, Ancient, English and Scottish, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books. March, 1960, Ancient, Gold, British and Foreign, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books. April, 1960, Ancient, Gold, British, European, Tokens, Medals, Decorations.
- SIMONETTI, LUIGI (Florence). List 1, Dec., 1959, 641 nos., 43 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Italian, Misc. Foreign. List 2, Feb., 1960, 421 nos., 22 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Jetons.
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- STACK'S (New York). List 65, 1960, 8 pp., U. S.
- TELLMANN (Vienna). List 30, April, 1960, 482 nos., 12 pp., British Empire and Commonwealth.
- TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). Jan., 1960, 536 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, European, Medals. Jan., 1960, 418 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, U. S., European, Medals. Feb., 1960, 512 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, General, Medals.
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- WINANDY, CHARLES (Luxemburg). List 5, Jan., 1960, 321 nos., 6 pp., Ancient, General, European Tokens.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Herbert J. Erlanger, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, J. F. Healy, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Geoffrey H. North, Doris Raymond.

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Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

Published Quarterly by

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

OCT 31 1960

PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 53

October

1960

GENERAL

BABELON, JEAN. Adrien Blanchet 1866-1957. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 7-10, port.

Obituary of the above distinguished French numismatist, which traces and discusses his *cursus vitae* in detail. Ten of M. Blanchet's most important books are listed, and mention is made of his innumerable numismatic articles, some of which were published during the last years of a very long life. The writer stresses Blanchet's recognition of the great value of hoards to the study of numismatics.

BOWMAN, FRED and H. R. STEWART. The Prince Edward Island and other Holey Dollars. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 180-185, 2 pls.

Since there appears to be no statute of Prince Edward Island (formerly the Island of St. John) which makes any reference to Spanish dollars, it is assumed that the authority for the production of the island's now famous Holey Dollars is contained in a minute of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated September 22, 1813, which states: ". . . Spanish dollars limited to the number of one thousand, to be cut at the Treasury, by having a circular piece taken out of the centre of each; the entire so cut to be issued from and received at the Treasury as one shilling currency." These coins are now very rare, and may be distinguished from other Holey Dollars by a ring of triangles stamped into the coin so as to form a kind of sunburst or star in front of the King's forehead on the obverse. Several specimens, as well as the centers (or "dumps") taken from them, are illustrated. The writers include the story of the Holey Dollars used in New South Wales between 1813 and 1834 and mention those which were punched for use in the West Indies. The oldest

of these appears to be the Dominican "cut" type authorized on September 14, 1798, which shows the letter D stamped within a circle on one side of the cut-out center. A useful bibliography is appended. GHN

CRAIG, F. L. Moving a Coin Collection. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 955-958.

The writer, presently serving with the U. S. Armed Forces, offers readers the benefit of first-hand experience gained in moving a coin collection over a considerable distance, noting two aspects for special consideration: security against loss, and physical protection against wear and damage. GHN

DICKIE, D. J. and A. E. H. PETRIE. New Approaches in Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 215-216.

In view of the rising cost of scarcer items within the Canadian decimal series, the writers advise incipient collectors to turn to other fields, which, while entailing more modest expenditures, can be made endlessly fascinating. One such is the coinage of Great Britain — extending over some two thousand years — which "illustrates, with great wealth and variety of design, transitions in history and art from pre-Roman and Roman British, through highly attractive Anglo-Saxon, Norman and Plantagenet items, extraordinary ranges of Tudor gold and silver coinage, and so on to Charles II's beautiful money and the issues of modern times." Another is the coinage of ancient Rome, which encompasses a period from ca. 300 B.C. to the passing of Romulus Augustulus, last of the Western Roman emperors, in A.D. 476, and which is shown to incorporate portraiture, divine attributes, propaganda, military efforts, building projects, relief programs and so on — endless possibilities for serious students of numismatics. GHN

DONINI, AUGUSTO. *Ponti su monete e medaglie. Vicende costruttive - notizie storiche*. Rome, Santamaria, 1959. 389 pp., illus., pls.

Illustrated, chronological arrangement of coins and medals which depict bridges, with emphasis on Italy, Europe and the Mediterranean area (in that order). The period covered ranges from the Roman Republic to the present. The various coins, medals and bridges are discussed in 115 individual chapters. ILM

EYLES, P. S. The Psychology of Collecting. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1956), pp. 17-18.

In a popular article which investigates the reasons and motives behind collecting — especially coin collecting — the writer discusses such instincts as self-preservation, self-assertion, gregariousness and curiosity as

they apply to numismatists, expressing the hope that "some common sense self-analysis will assist in putting more into and taking more out of this fascinating pastime."

FIRESTER, LEE. *Foreign Coins for Young People*. New York, Jolie Coins, 1960. 33 pp., illus.

Of an introductory nature, this pamphlet includes useful information on starting and arranging a collection, an explanation of basic numismatic terminology, advice on coin purchasing and a list of popular coin catalogues. Its listing of abbreviations is unfortunately marred by a number of omissions and inaccuracies. HG

[Gifts of Coins to the State Museum, Erivan, Armenia]. In: *Baïkar* (July 19, 1959).

An excerpt reprinted from the monthly publication *Soviet Armenia* lists some of the numismatic gifts made to the State Museum in recent years. They include the Koren Davidson collection of Greek, Seleucid, Roman silver (from the first four centuries A.D.) and American coins, a donation of Persian Arsacid, Sasanian, Armenian and Seljuk pieces made by Mr. Armenag Poladian, and a recent anonymous gift of 1200 coins of ancient Greece and Rome, the Near East and mediaeval Europe. PZB

GÖBL, ROBERT. Die Anwendung des Zifferblatts in der deskriptiven Numismatik. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 7 (1960), pp. 77-78.

Göbl suggests the use of the watch dial principle in numismatic description, first to indicate the start of the legend, secondly to show the relative positions of the obverse and reverse dies (in which it would replace the use of arrows). HJE

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD, ed. Münzfunde 1951-1955 (mit Nachträgen). In: *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, Vol. 5, pp. 185-246.

Continuing his listings of coin discoveries in Austria, Holzmair notes the finds made during the above period, principally in the territory of Lower Austria. The majority are of mediaeval origin, although the total includes Roman as well as nineteenth century hoards; all are listed by province, content, date of discovery and estimated date of burial, with geographical index appended. The most valuable hoard, from Bierbaum, contained some 16,000 mediaeval issues which throw important new light on the Viennese pfennig and its eventual re-attribution. HG

IRONS, K. J. Coin Copies. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (July, 1959), p. 22.

"Rubbings, while quick and easy to make, usually lack clarity of fine

detail such as mint marks. Photography is of course ideal as it gives a genuine copy of a coin, and with enlargements small details can be studied with ease. However, not all of us are skilled in this and the equipment would be rather expensive if one required it only for an occasional photograph of a coin." The writer describes a simple and inexpensive method of making coin copies which brings out clearly the minutest details of design, mint mark and initials.

LAGERQVIST, L. O. and ERNST NATHORST-BÖÖS. *Mynt och medaljer och annan numismatik*. Stockholm, 1960. 344 pp., 27 pls.

The singular talents of Messrs. Lagerqvist (Assistant Keeper of Coins at the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm) and Nathorst-Böös (one of Sweden's best known and most experienced collectors) have combined to produce this excellently illustrated and most useful publication, the first of its kind to be published in a Scandinavian language. The section on coins — particularly Swedish issues — is naturally the most comprehensive, but paper money, tokens, medals and decorations are all given exemplary treatment, making the book of great potential value to collectors and all those interested in the study of numismatics. Its usefulness as a work of reference has been greatly increased by the inclusion of a numismatic dictionary, a listing of well-known coin collections and dealers, and an extensive bibliography. cs

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Den är fullwichtig. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1959), pp. 145-146, illus.

Two poems are reprinted. The first, taken from a Swedish newspaper of 1841, tells how a poor man goes to a usurer to change his last gold coin but is told that the coin is underweight. Suddenly, as if by a miracle, the scales change and show the coin to be *fullwichtig* (of the requisite weight). A parallel theme, except that in this case the poor person is a woman, occurs in a longer poem written by the Danish author Erik Bøgh between 1848 and 1860. Illustration for the article shows a money changer with his pair of scales. ll

QUIGGIN, A. H. *The Story of Money*. London, Methuen & Co., 1956. 73 pp., illus.

An adaptation in part of the author's *Survey of Primitive Money* (London, 1949), in which he reviews the development of money from the primitive to the modern. Youthful readers in particular will enjoy the stories of the Chinese tool currencies, the use of mats as money, cowries, shell money, the stone money of Yap, the romantic Spanish *Pieces of Eight* and the Athenian origin of the figure of Britannia seen on the British penny.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm 1958. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 176-193, illus.

Several new and interesting items were acquired by the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm in 1958. A half *Reichstaler*, struck by Gustavus Adolphus in Erfurt in 1631 (during the Thirty Years' War) is of the usual type, but shows the signature B (hitherto unknown, and so far unexplained) on the obverse (illus. No. 1). Sixteen Greek coins, all illustrated, were added to the collection; also a number of award medals and a uniface medal of Gustavus Adolphus (illus. No. 10) which, although unknown to Hildebrand, bears a slight resemblance to his No. 91; it is undoubtedly contemporary. Of special interest is a small and hitherto unknown portrait, cut in bone, which shows the bust of the aged emperor Charles V (illus. No. 14).

Two hoards and several loose finds — the latter chiefly from church restorations — are listed. One hoard, from Fagerhult parish (Skåne) consists of small Danish and German coins and belongs to a large group of deposits from the Danish-Swedish wars of 1675-79. LL

RIVKIND, ISAAC. *Jewish Money in Folkways, Cultural History and Folklore*. New York, American Academy for Jewish Research, 1959. 303 pp., illus. In Yiddish.

This work comprises a lexicon of words and phrases referring to money, fees, etc. which occur in a Jewish context in Judeo-German literature and folk usage. A definition of each term is accompanied by illustration of its use in literary sources, exact reference being given in each case. HLA

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 1582-1586, illus.

The close relationship of numismatics to history and the high artistic quality of many obtainable coins are cited as factors which bring satisfaction to any collector. In starting a collection, the beginner is advised to concentrate his attention on the coinage of a particular country or period, as, for example, the early Spanish-American coinage which was struck in the mints of New Spain and used by settlers in Canada and the United States as late as 1857. Various aspects of this series, such as denominations, types, mints and mint marks, rulers represented, and current prices are dealt with in considerable detail, and a bibliography of publications available in English and Spanish is given as an aid to further study. Illustrations include the obverse and reverse of the pillar and portrait type 8 real issues. FDC

Smithsonian Numismatics in 1959. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 577-578.

Considerable progress was made in the several fields of study undertaken by the acting curator of numismatics, Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, during the year. Among these may be mentioned a survey of gold coins struck in the United States which was completed and published in the *Washington Star*, the arrangement and collation of source material for a corpus of Greek coins of Kallatis, Dionysopolis, Istros, Markianopolis, Nikopolis, Odessus and Tomis, re-attribution of some Alexander coins, and a chronology of the Lysimachus series of Kallatis. The assistant curator, Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, in addition to completing her study on Italian coin engravers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, continued her research on the modern gold coinages of the world since 1800 and the project *Voting in Ancient Rome as Illustrated on Coins*. The Clain-Stefanellis travelled extensively in the course of their research and lectured on several occasions.

Important additions made to the numismatic holdings of the Institution included the President Dwight D. Eisenhower collection of coins, medals and memorabilia and Mrs. Catherine E. Bullowa's gift of 21,531 coins, medals, tokens and paper currencies. Other valuable donations were received from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, Joseph B. Stack, Joseph Noble, Paul Franklin and Dr. Jacob Staiman.

GHN

STEN, G. J. and D. L. MUSSER. *World Coin and Currency Handbook*. Dunbar, W. Va., 1960. 20 pp.

A useful listing of coins and currencies presently circulating throughout the world, with the exchange value for each given in U. S. dollars. HG

STONE, J. E. A Simple Method for the Production of Three Dimensional Replicas of Coins and Medals. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 504 (May, 1960), p. 186.

A relatively simple process for making coin replicas from the plastic polyethylene is described. The permanence of the model is said to rival that of the original coin or medal, and the dies obtained, if handled with care, may be used a number of times. The substance is stated to be resistant to almost all chemical agents, is harmless when heated (in contrast to teflon), and is obtainable in either its naturally translucent white color or a variety of other shades.

GHN

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo 1958. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 173-175, illus.

Proofs of the new Norwegian coins and an award medal with portrait of King Olaf V (all illustrated) are noted among the acquisitions made in 1958 by the University Coin Cabinet, Oslo; also a number of new medals.

LL

VAN der MEER, G. Numismatiek en taalkunde. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1960), pp. 13-16, illus.

Although the value of the relationship of numismatics to archaeology, economic history and art has long been known, its usefulness to the study of philology has only recently been fully realized. Coin inscriptions provide valuable evidence for contemporary spelling, particularly important in this respect being the Anglo-Saxon issues with their wealth of personal and place names. HJE

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Myntkabinettet, Nationalmuseum, Helsingfors 1958. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 171-172, illus.

Twelve Anglo-Saxon coins from the Piikiö find were among the acquisitions made by the Finnish Coin Cabinet in 1958, also a number of medals by the famous artist Gerda Qvist (d. 1957). A new medal by Eila Hiltunen is illustrated. LL

WHITEHEAD, R. H. Medical Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 131-133. Illus. on p. 122.

As far as careful investigation can determine, universal coinage and currency has considered only seven physicians worthy of commemoration — three for their medical exploits and four for achievements of a political nature. The former include Theodor Billroth (1829-1894), commemorated on an Austrian two schilling silver coin of 1929, Julius Wagner-Jauregg (1857-1940) whose portrait appears on the 1953 Austrian 500 schilling note, and Oswald Cruz (1872-1917) whose likeness is seen on the 400 reis cupro-nickel coins issued by the Brazilian government in 1936, 1937 and 1938. Those who have achieved political eminence include John McLoughlin (b. 1784), founder of the city of Vancouver, Washington, whose features are portrayed on the obverse of the Fort Vancouver Centennial half dollar of 1925, Sun Yat-sen, founder and first president of the new Republic of China, who is seen on numerous issues of coins and currency produced between 1912 and 1947, José Rizal (1861-96), honored as a patriot on the Philippine one peso nickel-bronze coin issued in 1925, and Jonas Basanavicius (1851-1927) whose portrait appears on the Lithuanian five litai silver coin struck in 1936 and 1937. A short bibliography is appended. GHN

ZINGALE, MICHAEL. Philadelphia Mint Theft of 1893: or, A Tale of Strong Suspenders. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 1075-78, illus.

The story of Henry S. Cochran, chief weighing clerk at the Philadelphia Mint from 1856 to 1893, tells how he appropriated some \$15,000 in gold. JRF

ANCIENT

ALLEN, D. F. Some Ancient British Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 1-4, pl. 15.

Full descriptions of the following coins are given: (1) An unpublished bronze of Dubnovellaunus; (2) a previously known bronze (Evans N 9, Mack 296); both are from the collection in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*; (3) A new type bronze coin of Verulamium, discovered in 1931 during excavation of the Romano-British site of Stocking Close, Hawtry, Huntingdonshire (not identified at the time of the discovery); (4) a rare coin from Hampshire, purchased at Portsmouth and probably found in the area, similar, except for its reverse die, to specimens found at Cheriton (near Winchester) and Portchester (Hampshire); (5) an exemplar of the uninscribed gold stater (Evans C 2, Mack 49) found at Peterborough in 1958, on which the usual reverse horse is replaced by a wolf.

KADMAN, LEO. *The Coins of the Jewish War of 66-73 C.E.* (Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium. Second Series - Vol. III). Tel-Aviv/Jerusalem, Schocken, 1960. 203 pp., 5 pls., maps, tabs.

Following a brief history of the above conflict is a survey of previous numismatic research undertaken, as well as of the historical, numismatic, epigraphic and hoard evidence for the attribution of the shekels to the war. These comprise the silver shekel coinage, also the bronze issues inscribed YEAR TWO — FREEDOM OF ZION, YEAR THREE — FREEDOM OF ZION, OR YEAR FOUR OF THE REDEMPTION OF ZION. Eight symbols are found on the coins, all of a religious significance and related for the most part to the Feast of Tabernacles. The work includes a quantitative survey of the coinage and treatment of the hoards, also sections devoted to legends, dating, denomination, weight, size, composition, minting technique, countermarks, the so-called *barbarous* imitations, counterfeits, and shekel medals. The corpus itself lists and describes fifty-nine varieties of twenty-five obverse and nine reverse types, and 277 items are included in a bibliography. Approximately 500 specimens of shekel coinage are known to be still in existence. ILM

KÜTHMANN, HARALD. Staatliche Münzsammlung. Antike. In: *Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*, 3rd Ser., Vols. 9-10 (1958/59), p. 425, illus.

Forty-five Greek, 580 Roman and seven Byzantine coins were acquired by the *Staatliche Münzsammlung* (Munich) during the years 1954-57. Three outstanding specimens are illustrated: tetradrachms of Leontini (466-422 B.C.) and Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204 B.C.) and a silver medallion of Constantine I (A.D. 306-337) issued ca. 315.

LISTER, C. W. Four Ancient British Coins. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 5-7, pl. 15.

The four coins are all from approximately the same period and from unknown find-spots. Two are new and uninscribed, the first apparently issued by the Catuvellauni following the Whaddon Chase series and the second reminiscent of the gold quarter staters from the Sussex coast. The remaining two — silver coins of Verica (inscribed) and the Coritani (uninscribed) — were previously known and published, but are now seen in so much greater detail that further publication was felt warranted. References in the descriptions are to Evans and Mack.

SEYRIG, HENRI. Caractères de l'histoire d'Émèse. (Antiquités Syriennes 76). In: *Syria*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 3-4 (1959), pp. 184-192, illus.

The history of Emesa is a long obscurity, interrupted by periods of extraordinary wealth coincident with those of Palmyra. When the Palmyrenes conquered the nomads of the Syrian desert in the first century B.C. they made the territory safe for travellers, and caravans were able to cross from Palmyra to the coast by way of Emesa; but when Palmyra was ruined by Aurelian, travellers again turned north to avoid the depredations of the nomads and the prosperity of Emesa declined. The area was not settled by the Macedonians, and the Emesans (an Arab tribe) were without an urban culture as late as Posidonius. One of the coins of Uranius Antoninus depicts a camel on the reverse — a symbol of the source of Emesa's wealth.

ILM

SJÖQVIST, ERIK. Excavations at Morgantina (Serra Orlando) 1959. Preliminary Report IV. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (April, 1960), pp. 125-135, pls. 21-30.

During Princeton University's fifth season of excavations conducted at Morgantina, Sicily (March-June, 1959), a number of coins were found in important stratigraphical contexts. Bronze issues of Hieron II of Syracuse (275-216 B.C.) were recovered from the fill between the faces of a repaired section of the Timoleontic city wall and from a burial of the late third century B.C., and a small deposit of Roman Republican denarii (the latest issued by M. Porcius Cato in 45 B.C.), together with a denarius of Juba II of Mauretania, were found during the excavation of a Hellenistic public granary. The dating proposed for the newly discovered House of Ganymede rests largely on numismatic evidence: a bronze of Hieron II found sealed under a threshold and a didrachm of Hieronymus (216-215 B.C.) discovered on the floor of an inner room. Both coins indicate that the villa and its important mosaic decoration belong to the third century B.C. Additional evidence bearing on the early Roman Republican series came to light in the

Demeter and Core sanctuary (Area IV). Among other third century coins, a Roman triens, a quinarius and a denarius were found in the destruction level attributed to the sack of Morgantina in 211 B.C. RRH

WIRGIN, WOLF. Numismatics and Dead Sea Scrolls. In: *Revue de Qumran*, Vol. 2, Fasc. 1 (Nov., 1959), pp. 69-74.

In his book *The Riddle of the Scrolls*, H. E. Del Medico discusses certain problems which invite numismatic comment. One of these concerns the meaning of a sign in the form of the letter N, which Del Medico states had to be displayed everywhere at the beginning of each month, and on Roman civic festival occasions at which it was obligatory to bless the emperor. In explanation of this symbol Wirgin cites a coin type of Herod I (No. 33 in A. Reifenberg's *Ancient Jewish Coins*, 2nd ed., 1947), describing the reverse as follows: "Double cornucopiae with caduceus between the horns. Above the caduceus, five dots arranged like an arrow head: sometimes, instead of the dots, the letter N."

"In order to discover the meaning of the pictorial arrangement on this Herodian coin, we must focus our attention on the cornucopiae. [They] always symbolize plentifulness and, in antiquity, involved the idea of a blessing, the blessing of abundance and wealth. All the other symbols displayed together with it — the caduceus, the dots, and finally the N — should be seen in connection with the cornucopia, hence with well-being and plenty." The N, states the writer, may actually have been intended to invoke this condition, or may have been a sign used to ward off any evil that could interfere with, or counteract, the propitiousness of the other symbols.

GREEK

AKARCA, ASKIDIL. *Les monnaies grecques de Mylasa*. Paris, Librairie Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1959. 106 pp., 20 pls., tabs.

The coinage of Mylasa begins in the last quarter of the third century B.C. with imitations of the gold staters of Philip II of Macedonia and posthumous tetradrachms of Alexander the Great. In the second half of the second century B.C. a new silver coinage uses the figure of Zeus Osogon on the obverse and Zeus Labraundos, copied from the fourth century issues of the Carian satraps, on the reverse. A contemporary series of bronze employs various types associated with Zeus Osogon, Zeus Labraundos, and Zeus Carion, who appears on the Roman Imperial coins of Mylasa. Drachms of Rhodian type bearing the inscription MYAA were struck at Mylasa after 167 B.C., when Rhodes began to suffer from Roman economic discrimination. Related imitations of Rhodian drachms may belong to other members of the Chrysaorian League.

Coins were struck at Mylasa during the reign of Augustus, Titus, Domitian, and from Hadrian to Valerian. The issues are principally bronze, but silver drachms were minted under Augustus and cistophori under Hadrian. The imperial coins have various historical associations, those of Hadrian being connected with the emperor's travels in the East in 123/24 A.D. A medallion of Septimius Severus commemorates his Parthian victory, and the increased output of bronze coinage between his reign and that of Caracalla is related to the third century crisis in the Roman monetary system seen reflected in a contemporary Mylasian decree against hoarding (Dittenberger, *OGIS*, No. 515).

In the Hellenistic Period, Mylasa used a crab and trident counter-stamp to mark its own coins. Imperial countermarks of Augustus, Geta, Philip I and Philip II are known. The moneyers of Mylasa include the well-known Hybreas (Strabo 14, 660).

A complete catalogue of the coins of Mylasa and of Carian imitations of Rhodian drachms includes illustration of one or more specimens of each variety. RRH

GUADAN, A. M. de. La monetazione universale di Alessandro Magno. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 1-2, illus.

A discussion of the problems encountered in attempting to classify the coins of Alexander the Great and to identify the Near Eastern mints at which they were struck. Tetradrachms and drachms were relatively common and are frequently found in hoards (sometimes extensively, as in the case of the Demanhur hoard); rarities include the double gold stater, the didrachm and silver decadrachm. Eight outstanding coins are illustrated (obverse and reverse), and a selective bibliography lists thirty-one titles.

LACROIX, LÉON. L'Apollon de Caulonia. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique* . . . Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 5-24, pl. 1.

Caulonia is connected with *Aulon*, a term used to designate the valley of Tempe (Thessaly) where grew the laurel tree from which a youth called the *amphithales* cut branches for the victors at the Pythian games — part of the symbolism of Apollo's ritual purification after having killed the Delphic Python. Caulonia, founded from Croton, borrowed from it the cult of Pythian Apollo. The Caulonian coinage, therefore, represents Apollo striding with a laurel branch in his hand; the small figure is his messenger — the *amphithales* — and the stag is one of Apollo's accompanying animals; perhaps the badge of Caulonia. ILM

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Monnaies de Characène. In: *Syria*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 3-4 (1959), pp. 229-253, pls. 19-22.

On the basis of coins found during the French excavations at Susa and others from a recently discovered hoard the writer is able to give some description of the coinage of the kings of Characène. The excavations produced a number of bronze issues of the kings Hypsaosines, Apodacos, Tiraios I and II and Attambelos I, as well as lead coins of Attambelos and Thienesos and tetradrachms of Abinerglos and Attambelos III and V.

A hoard of 507 coins found in the neighborhood of Basra contained 57 Characène pieces: 54 of Tiraios II, one of Artabazos and two of Attambelos I, the latest an issue of the last named ruler from the Seleucid year 267 (45/4 B.C.). Since the tetradrachms were dated, it was possible for the author to establish a list of the kings. ILM

NASTER, PAUL. *La collection Lucien de Hirsch. Catalogue des monnaies grecques.* Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, 1959. 2 vols.

Baron Lucien-Jacques-Maurice de Hirsch de Geuth (1856-1887) amassed a notable collection of Greek coins, vases, statuettes and other *objets d'art*, as well as a rich numismatic and archaeological library which was willed by his mother to the *Bibliothèque Royale* (Brussels) in 1899 and deposited in its own room in the *Cabinet des Médailles*. The coins, somewhat less than 2000, were collected between 1876 and the year of his death. The Baron kept a notebook in which he recorded his purchases, hence the catalogue is frequently able to give both the price and provenance of the coins listed. Photographs made from casts illustrate the entire collection. ILM

OIKONOMIDIS, A. N. Mithradateia A'. In: *Archeion Pontou*, Vol. 22 (1958), pp. 220-243, illus., 3 pls. In Greek.

In order to obtain the support of Greek elements in the east in his struggle with the Romans, Mithradates VI attempted to establish a reputation as NEOS ALEXANDROS (i.e. a reincarnation of Alexander the Great). To encourage and foster the idea he issued Lysimachos-type coins with reverse head of Alexander-Ammon and had himself represented in sculpture as Alexander-Herakles. Similarly, Mithradates-Alexander type coins were struck on Delos by Archelaos, Mithradates' general. ILM

PANVINI-ROSATI, FRANCO. Moneta unica di Norba. In: *Archaeologia Classica*, Vol. 11 (1959), pp. 102-107, pl. 40.

A silver obol discovered during the excavations at Norba (1901-1903) bears, on the obverse, a female head crowned with grain(?); the reverse shows a grain of wheat — a type copied from Metapontum — and the legend NOVR. This was thought by Miss Cesano to name a

magistrate, but the author shows it to be the name of Norba itself. No coins are previously known from the city, but this issue parallels the rare obols of Alba Fucens and Signia. It is to be dated to the early third century B.C., just anterior to the (canonical) date of the introduction of the Roman denarius. TVB

RICHTER, GISELA M. A. *Greek Portraits II. To What Extent were they Faithful Likenesses?* (Collection Latomus, Vol. 36). Brussels, 1959. 47 pp., 16 pls.

Life-sized Roman copies of Greek sculpture — statues, herms and busts — were mechanically reproduced by the pointing process and can be relied upon to depict the originals more or less faithfully. Coins, engraved gems and emblemata of bowls are likewise to be considered trustworthy reproductions. Marble and bronze reliefs and statuettes are not always reliable, while paintings and mosaics are most suspect. These likenesses are only to be trusted when they conform to the evidence of the life-sized copies in the round, or to portraits on coins, gems and bowls. The Greek originals representing people of the sixth century and earlier are largely imaginary, but those of the fifth and succeeding centuries offer much more faithful visualization. ILM

ROLLAND, HENRI. Trésor d'Entremont. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 372-374.

A hoard of 1430 obols of Marseille, all of the type showing a youthful head and the letters MA within a wheel, was found during the 1950 excavations at Entremont (at one time the principal *oppidum* of the *Salluvi*). The year 123 B.C., at which time the city was destroyed by Sextus Calvinus, may be given as the approximate date of burial. After a partial study of the contents, the writer groups the coins into three chronological categories: (1) Those with non-*pointillé* letters, A dropping to right, and effigy with or without side-whiskers: third or early second century B.C.; (2) those with *pointillé* letters, bar of the A broken, and effigy with side-whiskers: second century; (3) those with *pointillé* letters, bar of the A extending right, effigy with side-whiskers (always), and sometimes the signature PAR (in Greek): second century (before 123 B.C.).

Strymé. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 83, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 717-720, illus.

A small hoard containing twenty-eight tetradrachms struck at Maroneia before 359 B.C. was discovered during excavatory work conducted on a peninsula northeast of Cape Molivoti in 1957 and 1958; the site is identified as ancient Strymé (Thrace). On the basis of obverse style the coins are grouped in two series, the first showing the head of a

youthful Dionysos crowned with ivy, the second a rearing horse; both are illustrated.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum. *Syria: Cities*. Copenhagen, 1959. 12 pls., with text.

Continuing the publication of the Royal Collection in the Danish National Museum in the *Sylloge* format, this volume supplements the fascicule entitled *Syria: Seleucid Kings*, also published in 1959. It includes illustration and description of 454 coins, Kings of Commagene to Decapolis: Philadelphia, the majority of which date from the first century B.C. and the Roman Imperial period. RRH

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREW. Diana Nemorensis. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (April, 1960), pp. 137-144, pls. 31-34.

The denarius with the archaic head of a goddess and the inscription P. ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS on the obverse, and a group of three female divinities in a sacred grove on the reverse, is to be dated 43 B.C. The gens Accoleia seems to have enjoyed some prominence in the archaic Roman state, and from the inscriptions we can deduce that the Acoleii were from Aricia; the three divinities on the coin's reverse are the three-fold Diana-Hekate or Trivia who was worshipped there. The sacred grove of Diana at Aricia was probably dedicated at the end of the sixth century, and in it stood an archaic cult image of Diana Nemorensis. Later, in the fourth century, a temple was built in the grove. The image was made by an Etruscan artist ca. 500 B.C., and the inscription copied by the elder Cato can be dated to the latter part of the sixth century. The cult of Diana on the Aventine was an attempt by Rome to replace the Arician cult after the battle of Lake Regillus. ILM

BRENDEL, O. J. Two Fortunaes, Antium and Praeneste. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 41-47, pls. 7-8.

A marble statuette group in the *Museo Archeologico Prenestino* (Palestrina) depicts the headed torsos of two women, appearing to grow as mere half-figures out of a supporting couch. In endeavoring to establish the identity of these two figures the writer makes good use of numismatic evidence: "The probable answer to the . . . question can be derived from another, and much better known, ancient monument: the obverse type of the silver denarius of the gens Rustia issued in or about the year 19 B.C. The analogy between this coin type and the group at Palestrina is indeed striking, if only one reads the small render-

ings on the coins correctly. Two oversized heads in profile, looking to the right, rise from their bodies. However, the bent right arm of the foremost figure is fully shown, and in spite of the small scale it becomes clear that the bodies are rendered nearly to the waist. Therefore, like the two images in the Museo Prenestino these, also, represent half-length figures . . . Last, but not least, the coins identify their images by a legend as the *Fortunae Antiatinae*. They illustrate the two Fortunes of Antium. Thus the representation of the two images on their carrying boards becomes fully understandable. It corresponds closely to the report which Macrobius gave of the same images, carried around the sanctuary at Antium whenever the two goddesses were supposed to dispense their oracles. I do not hesitate to apply the identical explanation to the statuette-group in the Museum of Palestrina. Its curious twin deities, likewise, portray the *Antiatinae*."

FABRE, GABRIELLE and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor de la forêt de La Bertrange, commune de Raveau (Nièvre). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 193-196.

A hoard of Roman coins was discovered in May, 1957 in the midst of iron slag in La Bertrange forest, commune of Raveau (Nièvre). It contained ten denarii and 171 antoniniani issued by Roman emperors and empresses (Hadrian to Gallienus) from official imperial mints. References to Cohen are given in an appended inventory of the hoard.

FABRE, GABRIELLE and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor de Rouvroy-les-Merles (Oise). (2^e lot). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 187-189.

Forty-one Roman coins, the second portion of a hoard discovered at Rouvroy-les-Merles (canton de Breteuil, arr. de Clermont, Oise) were recently entrusted to the *Cabinet des Médailles*. They include eleven denarii (Septimius to Balbinus) and thirty antoniniani: eleven of the Gallic emperor Postumus and nineteen from the period Gordian III to Gallienus. References to *RIC* and Elmer are given in an inventory of the coins. The first part of the hoard was published in *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique* (Nov., 1953, pp. 227-228) and *Revue Numismatique* (1954, pp. 183-187).

FABRE, GABRIELLE and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor de Treffieux (Loire-Atlantique) (2^e lot). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 185-186.

Forty-four antoniniani — twenty-seven struck at imperial mints (Valerian to Claudius) and seventeen issued by the Gallic emperors Postumus and Victorinus — were duly reported to the *Cabinet des*

Médailles; they constituted part two of a hoard buried in A.D. 270 and discovered at the beginning of the present century in a garden at Treffieux (canton de Nozay, arr. de Châteaubriant, Loire-Atlantique). References to *RIC* and Elmer are given. Part one of the hoard was published by the authors in *Revue Numismatique* (1953, pp. 135-139).

FABRE, GABRIELLE and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor des Roches, commune de Chézy-sur-Marne (Aisne). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 190-192.

A hoard of 640 badly preserved Roman coins has been discovered at Les Roches, commune of Chézy-sur-Marne (canton of Charly, arr. of Château-Thierry, Aisne) and reported to the *Cabinet des Médailles*. Distribution falls into two groups: 99 antoniniani of Roman emperors and empresses (Philippus Senior to Claudius II) and 345 of Gallic emperors (Postumus to Tetricus, father and son); the remaining 160 pieces were unidentifiable. A table shows the composition of the hoard, and an inventory gives references to *RIC* and Elmer.

GRICOURT, J. [and others]. *Trésors monétaires et plaques-boucles de la Gaule romaine: Bavai, Montbouy, Chécy*. Paris, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1958. 348 pp., illus., pls., maps.

A hoard of twenty-two denarii and 6,637 antoniniani unearthed during road excavations at Bavai in 1952 contained coins from Gordian III to Diocletian and Maximian Herculus, with emphasis on the period covering Gallienus to Claudius Gothicus. The antoniniani are discussed in considerable detail, and weight comparisons with coins of the Gallic Empire are tabulated in an appendix.

In a second article, Gabrielle Fabre and Monique Mainjonet deal with four of five hoards discovered at Montbouy (Dept. of Loiret), the contents of which are given as two denarii and 1,106 antoniniani from the period 260-294 A.D., 2,202 folles and half folles issued between 295 and 310 A.D. The mints represented and the monetary history of the period are fully covered.

Jean Lafaurie, in a third article, discusses a hoard of twenty-four gold coins and misc. silver objects (including a silver buckle which he compares with miniatures in the manuscript of the *Notitia Dignitatum*) found at Chécy (Loiret) in 1952; the coins were issued by Arcadius and Honorius at the mints of Rome, Milan and Ravenna, and are believed to have been buried ca. 400-405 A.D. On the basis of this find, Lafaurie enters into an exhaustive treatment of the history of gold coinage in the fifth century, concluding with a short but highly important historical essay which makes extensive use of numismatic evidence to illustrate the enormous effect of the barbarian intrusions into Gaul in the first decade of the fifth century.

HLA

HOENER, HELMUTH. *Das Münzwesen der römischen Kaiserzeit*. Dortmund, Rundschau der Geldzeichensammler, 1960. 22 pp.

A brief, introductory explanation of Roman Imperial coinage, which presents elementary information in convenient form. ILM

KELLNER, H.-J. *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland. Part 1. Bavaria*. Berlin, Verlag Gebr. Mann, 1960. 345 pp., maps.

This first volume of a proposed listing of all Roman hoards found on German soil includes some 1300 discovered in Upper Bavaria, in the territory south of the Danube. In an introduction to the series, Hans Gebhart and Konrad Kraft discuss the value of critical re-examination, organization and recording of hoard contents, and a preface by Kellner, in addition to outlining certain difficulties encountered in the compilation of this initial volume, explains the policy of taking new inventories of hoard coins in museums and other public institutions which was followed. Coin descriptions include references to Cohen, Bernhart, Mattingly & Sydenham, and a listing of hoard locations, as well as a map of the region covered, appear in an appendix. HG

KLAWANS, Z. H. *Reading and Dating Roman Imperial Coins*. 2nd ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1959. 128 pp., illus.

In spite of several additions and deletions, the second edition of this work still includes many errors. ILM

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Las penas y castigo de los falsarios en el derecho romano. In: *Numisma*, No. 32 (May-June, 1958), pp. 35-58, illus.

Under the Roman (Republican) *Lex Cornelia* monetary delicts were punished by exile from Italy. Slaves, doubtless, were executed. At some later date, exile was compounded by confiscation of the offender's property. When the distinction was made in Roman law between *honestiores* and *humiliores*, only the upper class was visited with the relatively lenient penalty of exile, the lower classes being relegated to the mines. TVB

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. La sistematización de los delitos monetarios en el derecho romano. In: *Numisma*, No. 31 (March-April, 1958), pp. 61-85, illus.

The late compilations of Roman law are incomplete and unsatisfying in their treatment of monetary offences. It seems however that they forbade counterfeiting, clipping, circulation of bad coin and rejection of the good. The last involved a political offense, since the coin was an instrument of the emperor. (The author refutes Grierson's contention that the nature of the crime of counterfeiting varied according to the metal of the original coin counterfeited, gold being the most dangerous

to corrupt). All these offenses were considered about equally prejudicial to the state. TVB

REECE, RICHARD. A Note on Roman Coins found at the Dyer Court Excavations, Cirencester, 1957. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), p. 188.

Preliminary report on the 140 Roman Imperial coins discovered during the "first large-scale scientific excavation" of Corinium in the summer of 1957. Seven of the coins, all in poor condition, were struck before A.D. 240. Radiate period issues of either Gallienus or Postumus do not occur, and coins of Tetricus II are more numerous than those of his father. The most interesting specimen found was an antoninianus of Tacitus in perfect condition. "Only one coin was found of each of the usurpers, Carausius and Allectus . . . The coins of the House of Constantine (A.D. 320-360) easily outnumbered those of any other period, and in fact formed fifty per cent of [the entire hoard]."

TAYLOR, H. C. Why Not Collect Romans? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 1602-1607, illus.

After listing several supposed reasons for the lack of interest shown in collecting Roman coins — expense, strangeness of design and denomination, etc. — the writer suggests that these are only partly true. He advises potential collectors to become acquainted with the fascinating field of Roman history and gives a brief account of the coins issued under both the Empire and the Republic. Interesting highlights in the lives of various emperors are noted, and thirteen different coin denominations are described. FDC

THOMSEN, RUDI. The Monetary History of Rome. In: *The Scandinavian Economic History Review*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1960), pp. 79-94.

A review of Sture Bolin's *State and Currency in the Roman Empire to 300 A.D.* (Stockholm, 1958). Bolin maintains that the value of ancient coins depends partly on their metallic content, partly on a state minting charge. In examining the effects of this overvaluation of coins in relation to bullion on the operation of Gresham's Law, he finds that the size of the mint charge determines the range within which the metallic content of coins can vary without the heavier coins passing out of circulation. The mint charge can in turn be calculated from the metallic content of coins which circulated together. Bolin has applied these findings to problems of Roman coinage through the third century.

Thomsen finds that Bolin's reliance on unsatisfactory material has led to certain inadequacies in his study of the early Roman monetary system. The Romano-Campanian silver coins of different weights cannot have

been issued simultaneously. The lighter series were in fact a later issue, secondary to the older, heavier ones and designed to exploit a maximum variation in metallic value without allowing Gresham's Law to operate — a phenomenon which both illustrates Bolin's theories admirably and supports Thomsen's own dating of these coins. Similarly, *aes grave* series of different weights were issued successively, not simultaneously.

ZMC

Z[ADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA], A.N. Een romeinse slavenpenning. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1960), p. 24, illus.

The City Antiquarium in Rome recently acquired a heart-shaped bronze slave token with ribbed loop, positively identified as such from its inscription; similar previously known pieces date from the fourth century A.D. The identifying tokens were worn suspended from bronze necklaces, their use superseding the earlier branding of slaves. The letter forms date the above piece to the late fourth century, and the unusual shape of the loop may be used to date other specimens. HJE

BYZANTINE

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The *Tablettes Albertini* and the Value of the Solidus in the Fifth and Sixth Centuries A.D. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 49, Pts. 1 & 2 (1959), pp. 73-80, tab.

First endeavoring to establish the value of the solidus in terms of folles in the *Tablettes Albertini* as 1:350, the writer then utilizes the result in conjunction with other numismatic data from the fifth century in an attempt to show a steady rise in the value of the solidus — expressed in terms of nummi — in the second half of the century. The cause of this inflationary movement, he suggests, was no doubt the unchecked issue of the small copper coins which proliferated at this period. HLA

MEGAW, A. H. S. Archaeology in Cyprus, 1958. In: *Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. Archaeological Reports for 1958* (1959), pp. 25-34, illus.

Near the end of the report appears an item of numismatic interest: "The Cyprus Museum secured 38 skyphate numismata from a 12th-century Byzantine hoard accidentally discovered in *Morphou*, all of electrum and limited to issues of John II (4 coins only) and Manuel I. Since 6 of the 8 types struck by the latter emperor in precious metals are represented (Wroth's *BMC* types 3 and 6 alone are missing), burial as early in his reign as the incursion of Renaud de Châtillon seems doubtful. If it was as late as Richard Lionheart's campaign of 1191,

the lack of coins of Manuel's successors could partly be explained by the usurpation of Isaac Ducas Comnenus in 1185."

ROSS, M. C. A Byzantine Treasure in Detroit. In: *The Art Quarterly* (Autumn, 1959), pp. 229-239, illus.

The author makes use of Byzantine coins in dating jewelry in which coins were set. He also cites literary references to the use of coins in necklaces, earrings, etc. GCM

SOKOLOVA, I. V. Klady vizantiiskikh monet kak istochnik dlia istorii vizantii VIII-XI vv. (Byzantine Coin Hoards as Sources for Byzantine History in the 8th to 11th Centuries). In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 15 (1959), pp. 50-63.

The composition and provenience of Byzantine hoards are surveyed for their contribution to history. Whatever the reason for burial, the hoards reflect in some degree the economic, social and political conditions obtaining at the time of concealment. A series which can be shown to be roughly contemporaneous may cast real light on historical problems, those from regions which were part of the Empire revealing something of internal conditions, and those of external provenance giving hints of foreign trade and communication.

Hoards from the first group seem to have been buried chiefly in two periods: from the end of the fifth to the end of the seventh century, and from the end of the eighth to the tenth century. In the first of these, for the Empire as a whole, hoards are numerous at the beginning but decline progressively as the period runs its course. In certain regions, particularly in fringe areas, the pattern is less distinct and reflects the changing frontiers of the Empire. In Syria and Egypt, for instance, hoards are almost non-existent before Heraclius, at which time those regions were threatened by the Arabs. The Balkan peninsula and Bulgaria, on the other hand, furnish almost continuous hoards, reflecting border uneasiness in the face of barbarian threats. In the second period, under iconoclast and subsequent emperors, internal hoards are few and widely scattered. The author feels that such a condition must be attributed to the deliberate destruction (or withdrawal from circulation) of opponent coins in the struggle between iconoclasts and image-worshippers.

Two periods are likewise discernible for external hoards: the sixth and seventh centuries, and from the middle of the tenth to the middle of the eleventh century. Whereas internal hoards (usually of gold or copper) contain only Byzantine coins, their external counterparts contain occasionally foreign coins along with Byzantine silver. In the first period, when Byzantine coins were almost an international currency, hoards contain few foreign pieces and are almost exclusively of silver, which the author feels was coined for foreign trade. In the second period — chiefly the result of changes brought about by the development

of European currency — only small numbers of Byzantine coins appear in foreign hoards. DR

SOKOLOVA, I. O tekhnike izgotovleniia shtempei dlia chekanki vizantiiskikh monet (On the Technique used in the Preparation of Byzantine Coin Dies). In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, No. 15 (1959), pp. 46-49, illus. In Russian.

From a hoard in the Hermitage, found in Vella in 1903, a number of miliaresia of Basil II and Constantine VIII furnish some evidence of the manner of striking Byzantine coins at the end of the tenth and the beginning of the eleventh centuries. The obverse types are standard: cross on pedestal, flanked by imperial busts, the whole surrounded by an inscription. These obverses show some peculiar small hollows unrelated to the types, which are explained by the writer as the remains of a pattern on a hub originally used for the preparation of reverse dies. When such hubs became too worn to produce legible punch dies they were somewhat carelessly re-worked to serve as hubs or matrices for obverse dies. The further suggestion is made that such procedure was part of an effort to increase production and reduce the cost of minting. The phenomenon occurs on the silver coinage of Basil II — not only in the hoard mentioned but also on other miliaresia in the the beginning of such a technique; it has not been remarked on either Hermitage collection — but the evidence is not yet sufficient for dating gold or bronze coins. In conclusion, the writer suggests that *officinae* operated individually under separate management, and that contemporary techniques may thus have differed greatly. DR

ZACOS, G. and A. VEGLERY. Marriage Solidi of the Fifth Century. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 73-74, illus.

Comparisons are drawn between three known marriage solidi of the fifth century. The first, from the reign of Theodosius II, commemorates the wedding of his daughter Eudoxia and Valentinian III in 437 A.D.; the emperor is shown standing between the newlyweds; all three are nimbate, and the coin is unmistakably pagan. The second was issued in honor of the marriage of Marcian and Pulcheria in 451. A beardless, Hellenistic type Christ, wearing nimbus cruciger, chiton and himation, is depicted standing between the nimbate figures of the emperor and his wife. The third, commemorating the marriage of Anastasius I and Ariadne (ca. 491) shows the sovereigns *sans aureoles*, in sign of humility, and Christ as the bearded, majestic figure of developed Byzantine art.

From a numismatic point of view, the image of Christ on the Marcian solidus is similar to representations on coins from the second reign of Justinian II (705-711), Manuel I (1143-1180) and later emperors. On the Anastasius coin it appears closely related to the bust on coins of

Justinian's first reign (685-695) and to coin portraits of the post-Iconoclastic period (843-1453). These two pieces are among the most important coins of the Byzantine series for several reasons: They are the first to bear the image of Christ; the images remained numismatic prototypes for the next thousand years and are unique monuments to fifth century iconography, and the reverse compositions stand at the beginning of a long series of similar representations on rings, bracelets and girdles.

GHN

ARMENIA

MOUSHEGHIAN, K. Haykakan tramneri mi nor kants (A New Hoard of Armenian Coins). In: *Istoriko-Filologicheskii Zhurnal. Akademiia Nauk Armianskoi SSR*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (1959), pp. 293-294. In Armenian.

A hoard of mediaeval silver coins was recently discovered in the vicinity of Daphne, near Harbiyet (some 30 km. from Antioch). It was first acquired by the antiquarian Armenak Arakel Poladian, then studied and classified by the numismatist Garabetian before being presented to the numismatic section of the Armenian State Historical Museum (Erivan), which collection it greatly enriched. The contents may be arranged chronologically as follows: (a) Coins of Levon II, Cilician king of Armenia (1198-1219); 73 pieces; (b) coins of two Seljuk sultans of Asia Minor, Kaykhusraw I (1192-1200) and Kaykhusraw III (1267-1283); 4 pieces; (c) coins of King Hetoum (1226-1270) and his wife Zabel; 42 pieces. In addition to the number of new types included, the hoard provides an indication of the monetary system of the Cilician Armenian kingdom. It shows that there were in circulation double trams (5.33 gr. in weight and of high silver content) as well as half and quarter double trams weighing 2.70 and 1.4 gr. respectively; the commonest coin was the tram of 3 gr. which equalled the dirhem of the Mohammedan countries of the Near East. The Seljuk dirhems contained in the hoard were struck in Sivas and Caesarea and bear the dates 505 H, 672 H. and 674 H. (1208/09, 1273/74 and 1275/76 by the Christian calendar). Armenian coins formed the majority of the pieces found. They were struck for the most part in Sis, and were used as circulating currency as well as in trading transactions between Cilician Armenia and neighboring territories. Considering the fact that the latest issue is dated 674 H, it may be assumed that the hoard was buried in the last quarter of the thirteenth century. No finds of Cilician Armenian coins are known from within the present boundaries of Soviet Armenia, and relatively few appear in the entire Trans-Caucasus area, but such discoveries are often made in Cilician Armenian territory itself. PZB

EUROPEAN

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. Elissabona Felicitas Ivlia. Nova oficina monetária dos Visigodos. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Dec., 1959), pp. 131-141, pl.

A triens of Leovigild struck at Lisbon (previously unknown as a Visigothic mint) reads: ELISSABONA FELICITAS IVLIA; it was found a few years ago at Algarve (South Portugal) and later became the property of the Portuguese firm of Casa Almeida, Basto and Piombino. The writer considers the coin unique. Full description, together with obverse and reverse illustration, is given.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Ein karolingischer Münzring von Herbrum (Kreis Aschendorf-Hümmling). In: *Die Kunde*, NS., Vol. 10, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 90-97, illus., 5 pls.

A Carolingian gold medallion mounted on a man's ring which was found near Herbrum (East Frisia) in 1950 bears a striking resemblance to the imitations of gold solidi of Louis the Pious which emanated from Frisia. On stylistic grounds — particularly the design of the emperor's face and the ductus of the legend — Berghaus dates it to the middle of the ninth century, and by illustrating similar pieces shows how these ornate medallions deteriorated into bracteate-like pieces of jewelry. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Ein neuzeitlicher Münzschatzfund von Werl. In: *Westfalen*, Vol. 36, No. 3 (1958), pp. 227-242, illus.

Concerns a hoard of 278 gold and 296 silver coins, found, according to witnesses recently interrogated by the author, in an earthen vase at Werl (Westphalia) in 1898. The latest issue included was a gold florin of Hanover dated 1628, and the time of burial is given as shortly after that year, during the unsettled period of the Thirty Years' War. At the time of discovery, the hoard was fully described by J. Kayser, a leading numismatist of Münster, and one year later much of it was sold at auction by the firm of E. Merzbacher (Munich). The present article contains a short listing of the individual items. HG

BERNAREGGI, ERNESTO. *Il sistema economico e la monetazione dei Longobardi nell'Italia Superiore*. Milan, Ratto, 1960. 270 pp., illus., 15 pls.

In his survey of the economy and coinage of Lombard Italy, Bernareggi sets forth the thesis that the Lombard domination did not alter the general outlines of the economic system which prevailed in Northern Italy prior to the invasion. In agricultural organization there were fundamental differences between the Frankish *villa* and the Lombard *curtis*: the latter was characterized by a prevalence of small autonomous holdings, and a real manorial system was unknown in Italy before the famous agricultural

legislation of Charlemagne — the capitulary *de villis*. In Lombard Italy, industry was carried on as an independent economic activity by a class of free artisans. This activity was centered in the cities which, according to Bernareggi, not only survived but even flourished during the period of the domination. Commercial enterprises which served to supplement the productive forces were also a distinct element in economic life, as attested by the prevalence of coined money.

The adoption by the first Lombard rulers of the Romano-Byzantine system of coinage is interpreted as a confirmation of the theory that they did not initiate a new economy on Italian soil, but rather accepted the previously existing system. In dealing with early Lombard coinage, Bernareggi rejects as arbitrary and unscientific the criteria established by Cordero and other scholars. The wide differences which exist among all extant examples make the classification of this coinage impossible. The author discusses in detail coin attributions from the reign of Rothari to that of Desiderius, with concise summaries of previous scholarship. Evidence of a flourishing urban life is deduced from the existence of mints in several Lombard cities and the issuance of an autonomous city coinage in the reign of Luitprand. In addition to a lengthy appendix of coin descriptions and plates, the book contains tabular lists of Byzantine emperors, Popes and Lombard kings and a chronology of the Lombard domination in Italy. Comprehensive bibliographies of the economic history and coinage of the period are included. MAF

BEUTH, L. S. De halve, kwart en achtste Zeeuwse zilveren dukaat. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 144-150, pl. 17. With English Summary, p. 145.

Specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ silver ducats issued in Zeeland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are listed and described by denomination, type and date. Inasmuch as details concerning the activities of the Holtzhey family are lacking, no consistent arrangement of the coinage appears possible.

B[JÖRKMAN], S[TAFFAN]. Om republiken Islands myntverk och om pundets decimalisering m.m. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 36-38.

Using the 1958 British Mint report, the writer discusses the coins struck by the Royal Mint for Iceland in that year as well as other items of interest. He concludes with a summary of the time-worn debate on the decimalization of the pound. LL

BROWDER, T. J. Eritrea Female Bust Tallero. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 1845-1847, illus.

During the last year of World War I, when Italy experienced a shortage of Maria Theresa talers in her trade with East Africa, the Italian Colonial Administration authorized the striking of the Eritrea Tallero, a coin whose obverse appeared similar to the Maria Theresa taler but whose reverse was patterned on the scudo used by Venetian merchants in the eighteenth century. The tallero is known in several patterns, proofs and die varieties, a total of 510,000 pieces having been struck during the years 1918 and 1919; most of the coins failed to return to Italy, but were taken by native traders into adjacent countries where they circulated on a par with the Maria Theresa and Ethiopian talers. Illustrations of the tallero, the Venetian scudo and the Austrian taler are provided for purposes of comparison. FDC

CASTELIN, KAREL. Eine böhmische Falschmünzwerkstätte der Schinderlingszeit. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 7 (1960), pp. 80-81.

When the issue of debased Austrian coinage reached its apex in 1459 and 1460, pieces which were almost of pure copper had penetrated into Bohemia as well as South Germany. The recently discovered evidence that counterfeiters had a workshop in one of the many caves in the *Zlatý kůň* mountain (Near Beroun, southwest of Prague) helps to explain the origin of the many false coins found in Bohemian hoards of the 1460's. HJE

CHIAPPISI, STEFANO. La zecca di Sciacca e i denari parvuli (picchiuli) di Federico il Semplice 1355-1377. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), p. 3, illus.

A discussion of the small denari coined in the fourteenth century, which includes illustration of the obverse and reverse of a specimen presumably struck at the controversial mint of Sciacca (western Italy) during the troubled reign of Federico III il Semplice (1355-1377). The contention that these coins were struck at Sciacca is supported by quotations from a letter written by Federico III; additionally by noting two specimens from the Cavallaro collection which were found there.

CONGAS, CONSTANTIN. Silver Siege Ingot of Malta. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), p. 1590, illus.

After landing at Valetta (Malta) in June, 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte issued an order directing that gold and silver coins, as well as the properties of St. John's Church and the Knights of Malta, be seized and converted into 30 tari coins; except for a dot under the nose of the obverse portrait, these pieces were to be identical to the coins struck by the Knights' Grand Master, Ferdinand von Hompesch. Further

necessity coins were struck by Vaubois, Napoleon's Commander-in-Chief, in 1799 and 1800. A 30 tari issue of 1800, showing reverse Liberty Cap and the inscription R.F. (Republique Française) is illustrated. FDC

DOMARADZKI, A. Grosz tykociński z 1566 r. (Tykocin Grosz of 1566). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 78, illus.

The second known specimen of a grosz struck at Tykocin (northeast Poland) in 1566 is described and illustrated. It bears the inscriptions + SIGIS AVG REX POLO MAG DUX LIT (obverse) and MONETA MAGNI — DVCAT LITVA (reverse).

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Das Umlaufgebiet der lauenburgischen Münzen. In: *Lauenburgische Heimat*, Nos. 22, 23 & 25 (1959). 26 pp.

Basing his investigation on the study of hoards found both inside and outside its geographical boundaries, together with an examination of mint edicts and other documents pertaining to the contemplated as well as the actual region of circulation, Dorfmann proves conclusively that the coinage of the small German duchy of Lauenburg traveled far beyond its borders. HG

ENNO van GELDER, H. Domburg 1958. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 167-168. With English Summary.

Two hundred and twenty-three late seventeenth and early eighteenth century Netherlands silver ducats, together with twenty-one extremely worn English half crowns of Charles II and William III, were discovered at Domburg (Zeeland) in 1958.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Heenvliet 1958. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 161-163. With English Summary.

Sixty-four late fifteenth and sixteenth century European gold coins discovered in an old barn at Heenvliet (South Holland) are briefly described. They represent various German cities and principalities as well as mints of the Netherlands, England, Scotland, France, Spain and Portugal.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Kessel 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 161. With English Summary.

Reports the finding of a leather purse containing six sixteenth century European coins (Gelre, Deventer, Lübeck, Poland, Milan and Montferrat) in a well at Kessel (Limburg). Four of the pieces, the writer points out, were foreign coins seldom found in the Netherlands. Brief descriptions are given.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Koevorden. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 165-167. With English Summary.

A hoard discovered at Koevorden (Drenthe) some years ago contained sixty-nine seventeenth century silver coins and various pieces of silverware (an engraved brandy bowl, chain fragments, and five spoons inscribed with the owners' initials). With but two exceptions, the coins were issues of the Spanish Netherlands and the Republic of the United Netherlands.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Noord-Nederlands kleingeld omstreeks 1400. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 83-109, illus. With English Summary, p. 109.

Two finds, Elst (1948) and Barneveld (1958) have contributed much to our knowledge of North Netherlands fractional currency during the late Middle Ages; the first named consisted exclusively of small and very small silver; the second contained gold as well as small silver. Together they produced at least thirty-two new types, including many additions to the seignorial coinage of Bergh and Batenburg and several new dates for the municipal coinage of Utrecht; a series of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ groats of John of Bavaria can now be identified, and new importance attaches to the coinage of Megen (Meuse). As the writer points out, a study of these finds clearly shows the difference in circulation of the large and small denominations; the spread of the latter is seen to have been geographically restricted, and the striking of imitations by secondary mints assumes greater importance.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Venray 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 155-161. With English Summary.

Five hundred and sixty-six pieces were recovered from an original hoard of ca. 800 fifteenth century Netherlands and European gold and silver coins discovered at Venray (Limburg) in 1957. They are listed and described by place of issue, ruler, denomination and number of specimens.

ENNO van GELDER, H. De vondst Zutphen 1958. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 110-143, pls. 13-16. With English Summary, p. 122.

Describes in detail the contents of a hoard discovered in August, 1958 during work on the foundations for a new bank building at Zutphen. The most important mediaeval find yet made in the Netherlands, it comprised a cluster of 188 gold and 2358 silver coins, together with some fragments of a jar; almost one quarter of the gold pieces were of foreign origin, the silver deriving chiefly from Flanders and

Guelders. The hoard is of double importance: it brings to light many rare and previously unknown specimens, and its unusual size permits a careful examination of weights and alloys; even a statistical analysis. The latest dates suggest a time of burial ca. 1410-1412.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Weert 1958. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 163-165. With English Summary.

Describes in brief a hoard of 335 seventeenth century copper coins (291 issued by the bishopric of Liège) and fourteen small silver pieces; the find was made in a garden at Weert (Limburg) in the spring of 1958. Although copper hoards are rarely found in this district, it is known from other sources that small coins of Liège circulated freely in the area during the seventeenth century.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Zierikzee 1958. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 155. With English Summary.

A small jar discovered near Zierikzee in December of 1958 contained 299 silver pennies of Floris IV of Holland (1222-1235) and a Flemish *maille* or half penny struck at Rijssel. A listing of the coins includes references to Van der Chijs, Puister and Gaillard.

FERRARI, C[ÉSAR]. O maravilhoso dobrão de ouro de D. João V - 1724/1727 - 4 M - In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*. No. 3 (Jan., 1960), pp. 26-27, illus.

The famous gold doubloon of D. João V which circulated widely in Portugal, Europe and (especially) Brazil is described and illustrated. Obverse shows the Portuguese coat of arms, reverse and grand cross of the Order of Christ with the letter M in each angle of the cross: reverse edge inscription reads: IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

FERREIRA GAMBETTA, AGOSTINHO. Peso das moedas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Dec., 1959), pp. 163-174, illus.

Included in a discussion of the weights of coins is a statistical table showing the actual weights of Portuguese dinheiros in the author's collection as well an illustration of a box of coin weights, dated 1772, which once belonged to Joh. Pet. Aeckersberg. Before the modern era, coins of Portugal were reckoned in accordance with the Portuguese *marco*, which equaled that of Cologne.

Fries Museum, Leeuwarden. *Van Friezen, Franken en Saksen 350-750*. Leeuwarden, The Museum, 1959. [88] pp., [32] pls.

Catalogue of an exhibition held in the Frisian Museum (Leeuwarden) in 1959, the object of which was to present a picture of life in the

Netherlands during the period of the Migration (350-750). Following an historical introduction, some 170 exhibits are explained and illustrated, among them twenty-seven coin and treasure hoards. A bibliography is included. HJE

FRONTEIRA, JOAQUIM. "Portugueses" e "Portugaleses." In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Dec., 1959), pp. 147-156, pl.

The attractive gold *portugueses* (or *portugalöser*) issued in the reign of Manuel I (1495-1521) were subsequently imitated in several countries of northern Europe, especially Germany; they were in the nature of medallic pieces and were not intended for circulation. Five outstanding specimens from the collection in the National Museum (Copenhagen) are fully described, three illustrated (obverse and reverse).

F[UNCH]-R[ASMUSSEN], C. Marie Theresia Thaleren. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1959), pp. 130-131, illus.

A Maria Theresia taler of 1780, countermarked with a crowned PM (a mark used in Portuguese Mozambique between the 5th and 18th of January, 1889) is illustrated; an uncrowned PM was used from January, 1889 to 1892. Under the name *Teresinha*, the Maria Theresia taler circulated in this colony from 1864 to 1897, and thus is seen to have penetrated further south into Africa than had formerly been supposed. LL

GALSTER, GEORG. Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling 1958. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 164-170, illus.

Fifty finds, totaling some 750 coins, were acquired by the Royal Collections of Coins and Medals, Copenhagen, in 1958; one, from Ribe, which contained 177 pieces (mostly short cross pennies, 1180-1247) is thought to be part of the large find made at the same place in 1911. A number of loose finds came to light during church restorations, also a hoard containing eighteen coins of Danish, Dutch and German origin; it was discovered in Heils Church (Vejle) and was probably hidden during the Danish-Swedish war of 1658. A new type for Valdemar II (illustrated) was found in Dollerup Church, Viborg. LL

G[ALSTER, GEORG]. To rare mønter. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1959), pp. 181-186, illus.

Two rare Danish gold coins were recently acquired by the Royal Collections of Coins and Medals, Copenhagen: A ducat, dated 1646, struck in Glykstad (Glückstadt, Holstein) for Christian IV (Schou, No. 6) and a muled double ducat struck in Kongsberg (Norway) for Christian V. The second coin, not known to Schou, bears two dates: 1678 beneath the obverse portrait, and 1673 on the reverse, below the elephant (symbol

of Denmark's highest order, the Order of the Elephant); it was probably struck by U. F. Gyldenløve, governor in Norway and natural brother of Christian V (cf. article by H. Hede in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1957-58, pp. 149-159). In discussing these two rare pieces the writer compares the first, from the point of view of style, etc., with other European coins. LL

GRAÇA, J. T. da. Achados numismáticos. O "tesouro" encontrado em Moncarapacho—Algarve. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Dec., 1959), pp. 159-162.

A hoard discovered at Moncarapacho-Algarve on August 5, 1959 contained 251 *dobras de 4 escudos* from the reigns of D. João V, D. José I, D. Maria I and D. Pedro III, D. Maria I, D. João (Príncipe Regente) and D. João VI (1745-1822). Circumstances of the discovery are related and a catalogue of the coins is arranged by sovereign, date, and number of specimens.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Ercole d'Este and Leonardo da Vinci's Equestrian Statue of Francesco Sforza. In: *Italian Studies*, Vol. 14 (1959), pp. 40-48, pl. 3.

"Few lost works of the Renaissance have excited more learned discussion than the great equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza which Leonardo da Vinci was commissioned to make by Lodovico il Moro . . . Leonardo's first projects were too grandiose to be capable of realization . . . but in 1490 [he] was back at work on the statue, and by the autumn of 1493 a full-scale model in clay was complete . . . No advance was made with the casting however, and in November, 1494 the duke sent the bronze collected for the statue to his cannon-founding brother-in-law, Ercole d'Este. The clay model stood in the Cortile Vecchio of the Castello at Milan until the coming of the French, and Vasari has preserved the tradition that they destroyed it . . . In fact there is good reason to suppose that Ercole obtained the model as well as the metal, but that the casting was never undertaken, and that it was at Ferrara that it finally disintegrated."

Contemporaries admired this clay model of the statue, but unfortunately no precise description is available. Nevertheless, the writer points out, there is one piece of evidence which is certainly relevant and which has so far been almost completely neglected. It is to be found in the coinage of Milan's south-eastern neighbor, the duchy of Ferrara. He discusses in detail a magnificent silver coin which has the portrait of Ercole d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, on one face and an equestrian figure on the other. "It is loosely called a testone, and its weight (9.5 gr.) does in fact correspond very well to that of the typical testone of Milan, but contemporary documents term it a *quarto* since its value was a quarter of that of the ducat when it was first struck."

"It has been suggested that the horseman on the reverse of the *quarto* is copied from the statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome, though differing from this in its movement and in its details, or that it is based on some unidentified Renaissance bronze, a view not easily susceptible to either proof or disproof. Such hypotheses leave the reason for employing such a design quite unexplained . . . It seems natural to conclude that it was the arrival in Ferrara of Leonardo's statue of Francesco Sforza, or rather that of his horse, and that these anomalous *quarti* do in fact provide the answer to the question of what the statue looked like."

GUPIENIEC, ROMANA. Bibliografia numizmatyki polskiej za rok 1958. (Bibliography of Polish Numismatics - 1958). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 114-118.

Fifty books and articles relating to Polish numismatics, all published in 1958, are listed alphabetically under the following headings: General, ancient, mediaeval, modern, recent, medals, biography. The publications are for the most part in Polish, but show a sprinkling of German, French and English titles.

GURBA, JAN. Czemierniki, pow. Radzyn. Skarb monet z XVII w. (Czemierniki, Radzyn District. 17th Century Coin Find). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 99-100.

Brief descriptions are given of 465 seventeenth century European silver and copper coins found at Czemierniki (district of Radzyn, north Poland) in 1950; 213 pieces were Polish, while the remainder included coins of Swedish, Prussian, Imperial and English origin, among the latter an undated penny of Charles II, 1660-1685.

GURBA, JAN and M. WIELICZKO. Gulow, pow. Lukow. Skarb monet z XVII w. (Gulow, District of Lukow. 17th Century Coin Find). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 100.

From a hoard of more than 100 seventeenth century European silver coins discovered at Gulow (Lukow district, East Poland) in 1958, forty-eight specimens were recovered and deposited in a local museum for examination and study. They included coins issued by Poland, Sweden and Prussia.

Heavy Franc Design. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 323, illus.

The first two "heavy" coins to be struck under the new French standard were the five franc piece in silver and the one franc in copper-nickel. Both are described and illustrated. The obverse figure of *La Semeuse*

(the sower) was designed by Roty in the late nineteenth century and used on small silver coins up to the end of World War I; it was re-selected by the French government for psychological reasons, alluding to the stable gold standard under which the 100-franc piece was a large gold coin. The face of the figure is that of Rosalina Pesce, a beautiful young girl when first modeled by Roty. She now lives quietly in Montparnasse at the age of seventy-four.

HILL, ROY. A Monetary Review of Finland. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Spring, 1960), pp. 45-48, illus.

After an introduction to Finland's origins and background the writer reviews several aspects of its monetary history. They include the period during which the country formed part of Sweden, its appropriation by Russia in 1809, the granting of a charter to the Bank of Finland (1811), the establishment of the Russian silver ruble as standard legal tender in 1844, the completion of the Finnish Mint (1864), the inception of a Finnish coinage late in the same year (denominations were the silver markkaa and copper pennia), and lastly the changes which took place after the Russian Revolution of 1917-18. Illustrations show the Mint building at Helsinki and the obverse and reverse of the Olympic coin — a 500 silver markkaa piece struck in 1951-52 in honor of the Olympic Games of 1952.

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Teksty pisane na polskich monetach wczesnosredniowiecznych (Inscriptions on Early Mediaeval Coins of Poland). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 4-21. With English Summary, p. 22.

Legends on early mediaeval Polish coins usually name a ruler (prince) but occasionally a place, county or patron saint. In many cases the legend provides the first record of a name, thereby establishing the coin's origin, and, frequently, its place of mintage, since most coins of the period were struck at ducal courts. Discussed in detail are the legends on the coins of Mieszko (982-984), Boleslav the Mighty (992-1025) and Boleslav the Bold (1058-1079).

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of the Free State of Danzig 1920-1939. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), p. 1591.

Forty-eight issues of the above period are listed by date, denomination and issuing authority. FDC

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Maria Theresia-talern än en gång. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 35-36.

In connection with a note on the Maria Theresia taler which appeared

in an earlier *Medlemsblad* (Sept., 1959, pp. 130-131, illus.), Lagerqvist offers comments of a corrective and supplementary nature. ks

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Ett myntfynd från slaget vid Vittsjö 1612. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1959), pp. 147-152, illus.

In February, 1612, during the war between Sweden and Denmark (1611-1613) a battle was fought at Vittsjö in the then Danish province of Scania. Two common graves found in 1958 contained skeletons of soldiers slain in the fight, and further examination brought to light twelve Swedish silver coins from the years 1605-1609, traces of cloth, fur and a purse. ks

LAGERQVIST, L. O. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. Myntfynden i Hornborga Kyrkoruin i Västergötland. In: *Fornvännen*, Vol. 54 (1959), pp. 113-135. With English Summary, pp. 135-136.

Twenty-six coins were discovered in 1955 during excavation of the ruined church at Hornborga, Västergötland. Ten (or possibly only nine) obviously belong to a single hoard, eight being English pennies (sterlings) of Edwards I and II and the ninth an imitation of a Florennes sterling. The tenth specimen, only presumptively included in the hoard, is a uniface issue of a normally two-sided silver coin — probably Swedish — dating from the early fourteenth century; although indistinct, it appears to show an o or a crown. All ten pieces, together with sixteen not included in the hoard, are described in full (pp. 114-117).

The writers also discuss a find of twenty-nine coins made among the same ruins in 1834, twenty-six of which were probably part of the above hoard. They include ten gros tournois of Louis IX and Philip IV of France, fifteen English pennies (sterlings) of Edwards I, II and III, and a Scottish penny (sterling) of Alexander III. The remaining three are early fifteenth century Danish coins. All twenty-nine pieces are listed (pp. 118-119). "The reason why this list takes the form of an extract from a manuscript note of Bror Emil Hildebrand dated 1851 is the fact that the actual coins have long since been dispersed, and can no longer be identified as such in the Systematic Collection of the Royal Coin Cabinet."

LAGERQVIST, L. O. En ny skandinavisk mynttyp? In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1958), pp. 202-206, illus.

Through the courtesy of two Swedish collectors, two specimens of a previously unknown Scandinavian mediaeval coin type have been examined by Danish and Swedish numismatists. Both are silver pennies (diameter 20 mm., fineness 750-800/1000, weights 1.0431 and 0.950 gr. respectively). Legends on these somewhat crude coins are difficult to

read, but the prototypes would seem to be English coins of Henry I (1101-1135) and Stephen (1135-1154). The type is probably Danish, from the coinage of Valdemar I (1131-1182). KS

LINDAHL, FRITZE. Møntfund i Fortunstraede 3. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 72-73.

Publishes briefly a hoard of 568 silver coins recently found enclosed in a leaden box in the cellar of a house at Fortunstraede 3, Copenhagen. Except for nine coins of Holstein-Gottorp and one each of Sweden and Hamburg, most of the pieces were of Danish origin (142 eight-skilling of Christian V and Frederick IV, and 396 twelve-skilling of Frederick IV). They are believed to have been hidden shortly after 1719. LL

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Notas documentales sobre la Ceca de Valencia y la circulación monetaria durante Felipe II (1556-1598). In: *Numisma*, No. 31 (March-April, 1958), pp. 9-31.

A rich potpourri of documentary information on the Valencia mint in the sixteenth century, drawn from the Archives of the Kingdom of Valencia, is published here for the first time. The various sources touch on: Identification of the mint officials, mint accounts, fineness of metal, counterfeits, exchange rates, coinage statistics and so on. Five documents reprinted in full concern a royal grant permitting silver to be coined (1559), accounts of the mint (1577-1579), and the silver coinage of 1593-1598. TVB

MEERT, C. European Sterlings of Edwardian Type. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 503 (April, 1960), pp. 134-138, illus., map.

Since the publication of Chautard's *Imitations des monnaies au type esterlin frappées en Europe pendant le XIII^e et le XIV^e siècle* (Nancy, 1871) a number of additional pieces have come to light in this interesting series. The present summary, which the writer limits to imitations with English type reverse (i.e. long cross cutting the legend, with pellets in the angles), contains a number of such pieces. List I, arranged alphabetically under principalities, includes ruler (with dates), the principal forms in which his name and titles appear, and mint towns. A second list, illustrated by a map, gives mint towns and the various forms in which they are found on the coins. GHN

MURARI, OTTORINO. Rilievi sopra un gruppo di quattrini del XVI secolo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10 (1959), Nos. 5 (May), pp. 65-66; 7-8 (July-August), pp. 97-98; 9 (Sept.), pp. 120-122, illus; 10 (Oct.), pp. 136-138, illus; 11-12 (Nov.-Dec.), pp. 155-157, illus.

Studies a group of more than 450 sixteenth century quattrini. The

majority were struck at the papal mints of Fano, Ancona, Macerata, Rome and Bologna, the remainder by Della Rovere for the Duchy of Urbino and by Pier Luigi Farnese for Castro. The first of two listings gives the quattrini issued by Popes Julius II (1), Paul III (16), Pius V (42), Gregory XIII (204) and Sixtus V (84), the second the non-papal issues, and a descriptive catalogue includes mint, number of pieces struck, diameter, weight, and *CNI* reference with annotations.

NEU, HEINRICH. *Die Münzen und Medaillen des Herzogtums und des herzoglichen Hauses Arenberg*. Bonn, Wissenschaftliches Archiv, 1959. 60 pp., 4 pls., map.

A corpus of the coins, medals and jetons issued by the Dukes of Arenberg, whose territories in the Rhineland played an important part in the history of the southern Netherlands. Members of the Arenberg family who exercised their minting privileges or who were commemorated on medals are listed in a genealogical table, while the book itself comprises two main sections: a history of the Dukes of Arenberg as reflected in their respective coinages, and a catalogue of the coins themselves, fully described with references to earlier publications and with indication of provenance whenever possible. A number of important pieces are illustrated. HG

PAGANI, ANTONIO. *Monete italiane a sistema decimale da Napoleone console alla Repubblica Italiana (1800-1958)*. 3rd. ed. rev. & enl. Milan, Mario Ratto, 1959. 109 pp., illus.

The first edition of this useful work was published in 1947, the second in 1953 (cf. *NL*, No. 4, July, 1948, p. 103; No. 29, Oct., 1954, p. 153). This newest edition contains additional material, brings the listing of coins up to date (i.e. 1958), and includes the obsidional coinage struck at Cattaro, Zara and Palmanova, thus completing the series struck during the period of Napoleonic domination in Italy.

PERES, DAMIÃO. Reflexões a respeito da classificação de duas das mais antigas moedas indo-portuguesas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Dec., 1959), pp. 157-158, illus.

Line drawings illustrate two Indo-Portuguese coins. The first, weighing 5.13 gr., was classified by the author thirty-five years ago as a meio-bazaruco; the second, weighing 2.85 gr., was listed by Teixeira de Aragão as a dinheiro or cepaica. Peres now considers both classifications to be erroneous, and the coins to belong to respective series with average weights of 5.64 and 2.90 gr.

PINI, G. Del Duca di Mantova Vincenzo I (1587-1612) e dell'ottavo di ducato d'oro 1596. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), pp. 153-154.

After tracing the career of Vincenzo I, Duke of Mantua (1587-1612) Pini discusses the 1596 *ottavo* of the gold ducat issued by him at the time of his second expedition against the Turks. Description of the type follows closely that in the *CNI*. Also noted and discussed at some length is a variant which recently came into the author's possession.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. Ionian Islands. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 75-76, illus. Vol. 68, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 103-104, illus.

A recent study of the coins of the Ionian Islands reveals certain omissions and misstatements in the writings of Atkins, Howorth and Hocking which the writer now attempts to rectify. At the beginning of the British Occupation (1809-1815) the currency in use was based upon that of Turkey, with expenses quoted in dollars, piastres and paras. Later, Spanish and Sicilian coins were imported and countermarked with numerals expressing their values in Turkish paras.

Under a Parliamentary Law (No. 30, May 12, 1821) the First Parliament of the United States of the Ionian Islands introduced a copper coinage with established values of pezza (obolo), double pezza (ditto-bolo), half-pezza (miobolo) and quarter-pezza (lepton). The first three of these were struck at the Royal Mint. The fourth (first recorded by Howorth in 1886) was minted by the Ionian government at Corfu and is the only one of the series to bear a mark of value. This coinage continued in circulation until replaced by a new minor silver (30 lepta) and copper (lepton) coinage issued in 1835; it remained in use until the transfer of the islands to Greece in 1863. GHN

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Ein Stempelfehler auf einer Salzburger Turmtalerklippe. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 7 (1960), p. 82.

A klippe of the Salzburg taler with tower which recently came to the author's notice shows the date MDCIII instead of MDXCIII. Since there is no reason for believing that these pieces were re-struck ten years after the original issue, he believes that those dated MDCIII (an engraver's error) were immediately withdrawn from circulation. This would account for the fact that no such specimens have been previously noted. HJE

PUISTER, A. T. Een tot nu toe onbekende Nederlandse sterling. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 151, illus. With French Summary, p. 152.

A previously unpublished Flemish coin of the sterling type, struck at the small city of Aardenburg (Zeeuws-Vlaanderen) during the reign of

Robert de Béthune, Count of Flanders (1305-1322) is described and illustrated. Obverse inscription reads: + R COMES FLANDRIE; reverse, MON-ETA-ARD-ENB.

R[ISK], J. C. German Coinage Problems. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (March-April, 1960), pp. 38-40.

The writer succeeds in outlining the complexity of the currency systems which existed in Germany before the founding of the Hohenzollern Empire, and in explaining some of the varieties of individual talers and their fractions which circulated during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

With the elected Holy Roman Emperor in Vienna unable to control the currencies of the varied states under his jurisdiction, the seventeenth century was a confused period — politically and coinage-wise — in Germany. By the Treaty of Chaumont (March 1, 1814) it was decided that the country should become a Confederation of Sovereign States, and by the final Act of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the 300 small territories of the Holy Roman Empire were reduced to thirty-nine, with Prussia the dominant power in the north, Austria in the south. When a necessary reform of the tariff system led to the establishment of the *Zollverein* (a customs union, from which Austria was excluded) between 1819 and 1857, it soon became evident that a uniform coinage would be generally advantageous, and an attempt in this direction was made at Dresden in 1839. Although the results fell somewhat short of uniformity, the currency chaos, between 1839 and 1857, was nevertheless reduced to three systems: Prussian, South German, and a third coinage struck to aid commercial intercourse between these two. Austria, feeling the undermining of her power in Europe, in 1857 formed a union with the *Zollverein* known as the Austrian Convention. A uniform coinage still remained unachieved, but by the late 1860's a powerful agitation among the remaining states for such a currency was evident. Plans were somewhat delayed by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but eventually, on December 4, 1871, the Imperial Coinage Act provided for the striking of a new gold piece at the rate of 139½ to the pound of fine gold, one tenth of this to be known as the mark (formerly a weight designation). With the creation of the Hohenzollern Empire, Prussia's triumph over Austria in the long battle for domination of German Central Europe was secured, and no attempt was made to incorporate the older gold and silver German coins into the new system. Austria herself adopted the gold standard, with the crown as the currency unit, on August 2, 1892.

GHN

[SCHULMAN, H. M. F.] Counterfeit Silver Crowns. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 559-560.

Lately, through the pressure casting process, many silver crowns have been so successfully counterfeited that only by study of the color, the texture of the metal, and the appearance of similar "rare" coins can falsifications be detected. The present listing includes 100 such pieces, and the number of each, which have passed through the hands of Mr. Schulman during the past few months. GHN

SCHULMAN, J. Monnikendam 1958. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 169-170. With English Summary.

A jar containing 300 late seventeenth and eighteenth century Netherlands silver coins was found in a load of earth being brought to Monnikendam (North Holland) early in the summer of 1958. The majority were found to be three-gulden coins and silver ducats of Overijssel, Gelderland, Holland, West Friesland, Utrecht and Zeeland.

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. Heraldry and the Coinage. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Fixed Price List No. 1* (Jan.-Feb., 1960), pp. 2-5.

"It has long been an accepted fact that the image of a reigning prince on a coin, and the accompanying superscription, is one of the unchallenged rights of sovereignty." Since numismatic portraits were not always recognizable and only very few people in pre-nineteenth century Europe could read, another element — heraldry — became necessary in the symbolic decoration of coins. It played a conspicuous role in all Europe, but was regarded as particularly important in the states of the Empire. The writer discusses heraldic characteristics on European coins, giving particular attention to those struck in the dominions of the Holy Roman Empire.

Siedemdziesiąta rocznica urodzin profesora Dr. Romana Grodeckiego (Dr. Roman Grodecki's Seventieth Anniversary). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 1-3, port.

In honor of his seventieth birthday, the writer traces the career and discusses the contributions made to Polish numismatics by Dr. Roman Grodecki, distinguished scholar in the field of Polish mediaeval history. An appended list includes twenty-two numismatic articles, most of which appeared in the pages of the *Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne* which Dr. Grodecki edited from 1922 to 1924.

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Noen små endringer i preget på den norske 10- og 2- øre. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 33-34, illus.

Slight changes were made in the designs of the bee and the woodcock, as well as in the inscriptions, on the Norwegian ten and two øre de-

nominations issued in 1959, thus adding minor variations to the series.

LL

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Sterlingfunnet fra Havnøy, Rødøy i Nordland og andre norske funn av engelske mynter fra samme tid. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 7-29, illus. With English Summary.

A listing and discussion — including illustration of ten of the coins — of the largest find of thirteenth and fourteenth century English and Continental pennies ever made in Norway (Havnøy, 1912-1916). Of the 188 coins known, 175 are English (Henry III — Edward III), three are from Ireland, three from Scotland, two from Florennes and two from Luxemburg. The hoard was summarily published by O. Nicolaissen (*Tromsø Museum*, 1912, 1915-16 and 1918) and by Hans Holst (*Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1939*). Skaare puts the time of burial at ca. 1355 — a period of flourishing trade (especially in fish) between England and Norway — and gives brief listings of all other Norwegian finds of English coins from the same period.

LL

SMIT, J. P. W. A. *De Brabantsche beelden en teekens van recht*. The Hague, M. Nijhoff, 1957. 286 pp., 19 pls.

The book examines in great detail the legal significance of the pictures, signs and symbols that appear on seals and coins of Brabant from the time of Emperor Charles the Bald (823-877) to the death of Duke Henry III in 1267. An index and bibliography are included.

HJE

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Staatliche Münzsammlung. Mittelalter und Neuzeit. In: *Münchener Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*, 3rd Ser., Vols. 9-10 (1958/59), p. 426, illus.

Fifty-five specimens of paper money, 127 mediaeval and 1203 modern coins were added to the collections in the *Staatliche Münzsammlung* (Munich) from 1954 to 1957. Described and illustrated are a thirteenth century Bodensee bracteate (Reichenau Abbey?) and a 1541 gold gulden of Graf Martin (Öttingen).

S[UCHODOLSKI], S[TANISŁAW]. Kalisz, m.p. Znaleziska groszy praskich (Kalisz, m.p. Find of Prague Gros). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 99.

Descriptions of four Prague gros discovered at Kalisz (central Poland) include exact find-spot and (if known) the circumstances of discovery. Three were issued by John I (1310-1346), the fourth by Charles I (1346-1378).

S[UCHODOLSKI], S[TANISŁAW]. Santok, pow. Gorzów Wlkp. Denar Brandenburski z końca XIII w. (Santok, District of Gorzow Wlkp. A Brandenburg Denar from the End of the 13th Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 98-99.

Describes fully a silver denar struck in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century by John II, Otto IV and Conrad, sons of John I of Brandenburg. The coin was recently found at Santok (district of Gorzow Wlkp.).

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Z badan nad technika bicia monet w Polsce we wczesnym sredniowieczu (Some Problems of Coining Technique in Early Mediaeval Poland). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 23-29, pls. 1-5. With English Summary, pp. 39-40.

Proves close connections between coin manufacture and the making of gold artifacts in mediaeval Poland, based upon study of the technique of each as well as upon contemporary written sources which show that goldsmiths were also moneyers. The tools and dies used by the moneyers are fully described, as are the actual methods used in coin production, from the cleaning and melting of the metal to the forming of the ingots and hammering of the sheets from which blanks were finally cut. The writer is of the opinion that the dies used were probably steel, although recent studies indicate that they may have been cast in bronze.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Gyldenfunnet fra Mariakirken i Tønsberg. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 55-57, illus.

Svarstad offers a preliminary report on a find of Dutch *Goldgulden* made in Tønsberg, Norway by workmen engaged on electrical installations in December, 1959; the coins were found among the ruins of the Church of St. Maria, demolished ca. 100 years ago. All thirty-four are from the fifteenth century: thirty from Geldern (Arnold of Egmont, 1423-73), one from Holland (Jan van Beijeren, 1421-25) and three from Utrecht (Bishop Rudolf van Diepholt, 1431-55). Most of the pieces show signs of considerable wear.

LL

SZUDA, K. Czarnków, m.p. Skarb z XVIII w. (Czarnkow, m.p. An 18th Century Find). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 102.

A find now in the numismatic section of the National Museum (Poznan) contains 320 Polish coins of August III (1733-63) and Stanisław August (1764-95) discovered at Czarnkow (Poznan, West Poland) in 1946.

SZUDA, K. Nowostawy Górne, pow. Łódzki. Skarb z końca XVII w. (Nowostawy Gorne, District of Lodz. Find from the End of the 17th Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 101.

Seventy-nine coins, struck in the late seventeenth century by Poland, Prussia, the Spanish Netherlands and Spain. They were found at Nowostawy Gorne, District of Lodz, in 1942.

SZUDA, K. Podgajew, pow. Kutno. Skarb z poczatku XVIII w. (Podgajew, District of Kutno. Find from the Beginning of the 18th Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 101.

Reports and lists the contents of a hoard of 1132 seventeenth and early eighteenth century European coins issued by Poland, Sweden, Prussia, the Empire and Spain. The find was made in a field near Podgajew (Kutno district. central Poland) in 1942.

SZUDA, K. Poznań - Osiedle Warszawskie skarb z XVI w. (Poznan - Osiedle Warszawskie. 16th Century Coin Find). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 101.

Lists the contents of a hoard of 325 coins discovered at Poznan-Osiedle, Warszawskie in 1937. Included in the find were Polish issues of Władysław Jagiello (1386-1434), Kazimierz Jagiellonczyk (1445-1492), Jan Olbracht (1492-1501), Aleksander (1501-1506) and Zygmunt I (1506-1548), and Prussian gros struck by Albrecht (1525-1568).

TABACZYŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Zagadnienie klasyfikacji wczesnosredniowiecznych znalezisk pieniądza kruszcowego w polsce (The Problem of Classifying Polish Early Mediaeval Coin Finds). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 41-47. With English Summary.

Differing from former approaches to the above subject — especially the find classification recently proposed by R. Kiersnowski — the writer offers a system based upon the *substance* characteristics of the various types of Polish mediaeval coin finds. The meaning of *substance* is clearly defined.

TERLECKI, WLADYSLAW. Nowe monety polskie (New Polish Coins). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 85.

Six recent Polish issues are listed and described: A fifty grosz coin of 1949, also two 2 zlot, one 5 zlot and two 5 grosz pieces issued in 1958.

THORMANN, HEINZ. "Bieten Sie schnell - bieten Sie gut!" Sammler, Handler, Raritäten - auf einer Münzauktion beobachtet. In: *Meppener Tagespost* (May 14, 1960), p. 16, illus.

The writer attended the March, 1960 sale conducted by the firm of J. Schulman, Amsterdam, which included the remarkable hoard of mediaeval coins found at Zuphten (Netherlands). He comments here on some of the highlights of the sale — conducted in four languages for

the benefit of the large number of foreign bidders — and reports on a number of interviews held with visiting celebrities. HG

Two New Polish Commemoratives. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 324, illus.

Two 10-zloty commemorative coins were issued by Poland in 1959, the first in commemoration of Nikolai Kopernik (Copernicus) the famous Polish astronomer (1473-1543), the second in honor of Thaddeus Kosciuszko (1746-1817), Polish patriot and military engineer who served as a colonel in the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

VAN der WIEL, H. J. Zwammerdam 1958. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 168-169. With English Summary.

Fire which ravaged an old building in Zwammerdam (South Holland) in 1958 occasioned the fall of a hoard of silver coins from a damaged rafter. Twenty-six specimens which were recovered were afterwards identified as eighteenth century silver coins, for the most part guldens of Holland, West Friesland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijssel and Deventer.

WDOWISZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Jeszcze o skarbach z Dobiesławic i Karczmisk. Nowy bracteate z części krzywoustego (More about the Dobiesławic and Karczmiska Hoards. New Bracteate from the Time of the Wrymouth). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 49-57, illus. With English Summary.

In part one of the article the writer discusses some little known facts concerning the Dobiesławice (district of Pinczow) hoard discovered in 1834 or 1836; it contained Polish mediaeval coins struck before 1138 and a third or fourth century bowl from the Far East. The hoard was found on the estate of Princess Anna Sapieżyńska and is now in the Czartoryski Museum (Krakow).

Part two deals with the hoard discovered at Karczmiska (Opole Lubelskie district) in 1932. It contained Polish coins from the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries, including an extremely interesting bracteate depicting the standing figure of St. Adalbert with crozier, and the legend SCS ADELBIAS EPS GNVH (St. Adalbert, bishop of Gniezno); shortly before his martyrdom, the saint spent four months at Gniezno (Dec., 996 - April, 997). Inasmuch as the coin legend makes no mention of Prince Boleslav the Wrymouth (1102-1138), the writer concludes that the piece was struck at the Gniezno ducal mint by order of Archbishop Jakub of Znim in 1127, on the occasion of the festivities connected with the *Invencio Capitis St. Adalberti*.

WIDEEN, HARALD. Utställning av svenska besittningsmynt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 1-4, illus.

Coins of the former Swedish possessions now form a permanent exhibit at the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm. The writer lauds the modern display technique, now used by Dr. N. L. Rasmusson, which was introduced when the Swedish Coin Room first opened in 1945. LL

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. *Schaffhauser Münz- und Geldgeschichte*. Schaffhausen, Die Schaffhauser Kantonalbank, 1959. 223 pp., front., [28] pls.

Presents a detailed monetary history of the city of Schaffhausen, together with a descriptive, illustrated catalogue of its coins.

The city's right of coinage was derived from that of the counts of Nellenburg (originally granted in 1045 and given to the Abbey of Allerheiligen in 1080). Coinage rights were never exercised by the Abbey itself, but were granted in fief to the city; later, during the Reformation, the Abbey relinquished all rights and coinage was struck by the city independently.

The first known coins of Schaffhausen date from ca. 1160. They continue into the early eighteenth century, but appear only sporadically thereafter. Paper currency was issued in the mid-nineteenth century. Because of the city's geographic location, its standards were influenced at various times by Swabian, Swiss and Upper-Rhenish weights and coin types. Schaffhausen joined a number of monetary conventions, and at times struck large amounts of debased coinage; its coins penetrated into Swabia and Franconia, and have been found in hoards unearthed as far distant as Syria. Politically, Schaffhausen was a Free Imperial City in the early Middle Ages. It was pledged to the Dukes of Austria in 1330, regained its freedom in 1415, and eventually became a member of the Swiss Confederation, in which status it still continues. HJE

WOLCZYK, STEFAN. Zerkowice, pow. Zawiercie. Skarb groszy praskich. (Zerkowice, District of Zawiercie. Find of Prague Gros). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 99.

A hoard discovered at Zerkowice (district of Zawiercie, south Poland) contained more than 100 Prague gros, most of which were acquired by local residents. Of the twenty recovered for examination and study, two were issued by Vaclav II (1278-1305), eighteen by John of Luxemburg (1310-1346).

GREAT BRITAIN

BLUNT, C. E. Some New Mercian Coins. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 8-11, pl. 15.

Several new Mercian coin types are published: (1) An important

variety of the coinage of Offa which establishes for the first time an Offa-Iaenbeht die-link; (2) coins of Offa and Coenwulf by the moneyer Eama; (3) a possible new type for Beornwulf (or Berhtwulf); (4) a new reverse variety of Burgred by the moneyer Cenred. All are illustrated.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and D. M. METCALF. Cnut's Quatrefoil Type in English Cabinets of the Eighteenth Century. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 69-81.

The tentative reconstruction of a suspected but otherwise unknown eighteenth century hoard is offered as an example of the methods which can be employed in recovering early find-records from forgotten or overlooked sources.

A report of the hoard in question, noted in *Archaeologia* (1785), recorded the discovery at Kingsholm (near Gloucester) of "more than half a peck of Saxon coins in a heap between some stones." From their detailed weighing of all available evidence the writers strongly suspect this as being the source of the 110 *Quatrefoil* type coins of Cnut acquired by the British Museum in 1838. This type is known to have been rare in England in 1777, so the museum's acquisition suggests a major find (perhaps more than one) in the West Midlands between 1775 and 1794. Among the recently made advances which facilitate hoard reconstruction are cited the increasing volume of available evidence concerning the state of numismatic cabinets and studies in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the increasingly complete listing of finds, and the recognition of the sexennial type-sequence and the one-type hoard. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Hoard of Tenth-Century Anglo-Saxon Coins from Glendalough. In: *Journal of The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Vol. 90, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 41-47.

The description of a find of Anglo-Saxon pennies made at Glendalough (County Wicklow) in 1835/36 which appears in Thompson's *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* . . . (pp. 63-64) should, the writer believes, be accepted only with considerable reservation with regard to content, date of deposit, and disposition. Basing his views upon a meticulous study of Richard Sainthill's original report (cf. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1836, p. 140), the Sainthill sale catalogue (Sotheby, April 27-29, 1870, esp. lots 177, 180-183), references in Lindsay's *Heptarchy* (p. 123) and *Coinage of Ireland* (p. 136), and on the British Museum's Anglo-Saxon Catalogue and holdings, Dolley would indicate the size of the hoard as "a small parcel," date of deposit as ca. 980, would re-assign several coins with regard to type, moneyer and mint, and would limit the number of pieces supposedly acquired by Sainthill. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and F. E. JONES. A Parcel of Cross-and-Crosslets Pence from the Tealby Find. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 82-86, pl. 5.

Fifty-nine so-called *Tealby* pennies of Henry II, believed to have been selected by Taylor Combe from the original Tealby hoard of 5,700 coins found in 1807. Listing is by weight, obverse and reverse legend, and moneyer, under the mints of Bristol (3), Bury St. Edmunds (4), Lincoln (11), Newcastle (3), Northampton (5), Norwich (21), Oxford (1), Thetford (3) and York (8), with London and Canterbury conspicuously absent.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Three More Late Saxon Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 51-60, illus.

An unpublished *First Hand* type penny of Aethelraed II from a Swedish hoard, clearly inscribed with the mint signature HORN, is seen to be stylistically characteristic of the area between Stamford and the Humber. Attribution to Horncastle would bring the number of Anglo-Saxon mints in Lincolnshire to six.

An enigmatic late Saxon penny of Aethelraed II's so-called *Helmet* type (moneyer: Leofstan), inscribed VRTR, very probably belongs to Hertford.

A pointed helmet penny of Cnut (Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, 1881 ed., no. 3566) inscribed TOTEL was assigned to Totleigh (Derbyshire). Enlarged photographs of a second specimen show the true reading of the mint signature as TOTEL (recut over EXETER); attribution to the Devonshire mint of Totnes is proposed.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Three West Country Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 61-68, pl. 4, illus.

Descriptions of thirteen coins of the rare Wessex mint of Milborne Port, Somerset — all that are known to the writer — show the moneyer of Hildebrand 2898 (Swetinc) to be *Swetric* and should be followed by corrections to the lists of moneyers in *B.M.C.* (II) and Brooke's *English Coins*.

Carlyon-Britton's attribution of a number of eleventh-century coins with mint signature LAG or LAN to Langport (Somerset) is considered sound, against recent attempts to evoke the shades of an Anglo-Saxon mint at Lancaster. Corroborative proof in the form of a hitherto unnoticed die-link between coins of Ilchester and La(n)gp (in the Stockholm and Copenhagen collections respectively) is given.

Two coins of Cnut by the moneyer Hundewine, given by Hildebrand (1881 ed., nos. 2509 and 2510) to London, are re-assigned to the Devonshire mint of Lydford.

GHN

KING, H. H. Coins of the Sussex Mints: Addenda and Corrigenda. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 190-191.

Supplements the writer's article entitled *The Coins of the Sussex Mints* which was published in issues of the above journal for 1955, 1956 and 1957 (cf. *NL*, No. 44, July, 1958, pp. 189-190; No. 47, April, 1959, p. 441; No. 48, July, 1959, p. 524).

KINSEY, R. S. Anglo-Saxon Law and Practice Relating to Mints and Moneyers. With Particular Reference to the Mints of Chichester, London, Dover and Northampton and the Moneyer(s) Cynsige or Kinsey. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 12-40, pls. 1-3, tabs.

An exceptionally well documented article, which approaches Anglo-Saxon numismatics through a detailed survey of the legal, philological and genealogical sources. Part one summarizes the enactments of Anglo-Saxon kings with regard to mints, moneyers, coinage and counterfeiting, and includes a chapter devoted to coin weights. Part two deals with the status and duties of the moneyer in Anglo-Saxon times, part three with the principles of Anglo-Saxon name giving. In the fourth and final section coins struck by the moneyer(s) Kinsey at the above four mints are dealt with at considerable length. The first of two tables comprises a complete record of all such coins found along the major trade routes of the tenth and eleventh centuries; the second lists issues individually by mint, obverse and reverse legend, weight (in grammes and grains), provenance and present location. Fifty-five pieces are illustrated.

GHN

LINTON, E. C. A Frosted Gothic Crown in an Unusual Setting. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), p. 193.

The obverse and reverse of an 1847 Gothic crown acquired by the writer in 1953 are completely frosted, both in the field and on the design. The coin is sealed between two concave-convex watch glasses joined at the edges with a metal band upon which the normal edge inscription is copied. In a letter written to the author, H. G. Stride of the Royal Mint gives his opinion that the lunette piece was not prepared for an exhibition but was supplied by the Mint engravers for a customer who desired it in that form. "Naturally," he writes, "a coin which had been specially prepared and treated was protected from damage or discolouration by being made into a lunette."

LINTON, E. C. The Half-Crowns of 1848. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 191-192.

"Until recently it was thought that the rare half-crowns of 1848 all had the second 8 of the date struck over 6, of which the vertical stroke

showed clearly in the angle between the loops on the left hand side of the 8. An additional feature on the obverse of all these overstruck coins examined was a fault in the alignment of the ϵ of DEX , this letter being displaced upwards, i.e. towards the edge of the coin. But during 1957 two coins turned up on which the date showed no trace of an overstrike. The first of these was nearly in mint condition, and the second was somewhat worn. Both coins were clearly from the same obverse die . . ."

The writer now reports the finding of two additional specimens of clear-dated half-crowns of 1848. Six known facts concerning these coins are listed, together with a number of reasonable inferences drawn from them. Much of the information relating to the matrices, punches and dies was supplied by H. G. Stride of the Royal Mint.

NELSON, PHILIP. *The Coinage of William Wood 1722-1733*. Reprint ed. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1959. 46 pp., illus., 3 pls.

In reprinting this work, which was originally published in 1903, the publishers have inserted a loose leaf listing valuations (under F., V. F., E. F. and patterns) as of November, 1959. They are arranged in accordance with the pages, items, plates and numbers.

PARSONS, O. F. A Note on Some 18th Century Dies in the Gloucester City Museum. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 172-173, illus.

Nine dies from the above museum, all designed for official regal coins of George II, are described and illustrated: (1) Reverse for a crown dated 1746, (2) reverse for a half crown of 1745, (3) obverse for a maundy penny, (4) obverse for a young head halfpenny, (5) similar to No. 4, but shouldered as if to take a collar, (6) reverse for a halfpenny of 1733 with a marked flaw adjacent to the τ , (7) reverse for an Irish halfpenny of 1741, (8) obverse for a young head farthing and (9) reverse for a farthing of 1739. The dies all show usage, and appear to have been defaced (probably before leaving the mint) by a punch which marked them with a number of pyramidal depressions.

PECK, C. W. *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*. London, The British Museum, 1960. 646 pp., 50 pls.

Since it includes coins from nine public and thirty private collections as well as those in the British Museum — a project representing several years of assiduous research — this comprehensive work may be considered virtually a corpus of the British tin, copper and bronze series (including patterns and proofs) struck in the above period. Methods and terminology are discussed in the introduction, followed by a bibliography, an explanatory chapter relating to the locations of the coins

catalogued, and a general history of the period prior to the reign of Elizabeth I which saw the development of a need for a minor coinage in base metal. The catalogue proper treats separately every reign from Elizabeth I to Elizabeth II, each preceded by a summary of the events relating to contemporary coinage problems. Individual descriptions — including helpful indication of degrees of commonness and rarity — are so complete that the book would be of immense value even without its fifty excellent plates. Included in the appendices are a summary of the British Museum's acquisition sources for the coins catalogued, a listing of provenances and pedigrees, texts of various proclamations concerning coinage issues, and miscellaneous data relating to the specific gravities of metals used and to coin weights. Indices to the text and to the plates complete a work which must be listed as indispensable to all collectors of the English minor series. It will undoubtedly revive interest in this somewhat neglected field, on which little work has been done since the publication of Montagu's *Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage of England* in 1893.

PECK, C. W. The Pattern Halfpennies and Farthings of Anne. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 152-171, pls. 11-12.

The first English regal copper coinage was issued under Charles II in 1672, but the early attempts at coining copper from raw ingots were unsuccessful and for many years little progress was made in that direction. No copper coinage was issued under Anne (1695-1714), but the pattern halfpennies and farthings of the reign have always been highly esteemed by collectors, the former because of their unusual reverse designs and the farthings for their simple but pleasing obverse portrait. Except for the BELLO ET PACE farthing, all were struck from dies made by John Croker (appointed chief engraver at the Mint in 1705). The present thorough classification includes detailed descriptions, as well as illustration of every known die-pairing in both denominations. Frequent reference is made to Snelling — *On Coins of Great Britain*, etc. (Part 3, 1766) and Craig — *Newton at the Mint* (Cambridge, 1946) and *The Mint* (Cambridge, 1953).

GHN

PRICE, L. E. A Note on Gresham's (?) Law. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 569-57C.

The oft-quoted economic principle that bad money drives out the good was probably first called Gresham's Law by H. D. Macleod in his *The Elements of Political Economy* (London, 1858). Sir Thomas Gresham, a graduate of Cambridge University, was appointed royal agent of King Edward VI in 1551. Later, in what was apparently a statement of what we now know as Gresham's Law, he urged Queen

Elizabeth I to restore the English coinage, explaining to her that the debasement under Henry VIII had driven gold out of the country. But was Gresham's statement to the Queen the first formal recognition of this principle? Interestingly, a passage quoted from Aristophanes' *The Frogs* is seen to state the essence of the "law," together with some adroit comments on the contemporary political scene (ca. 405 B.C.). GHN

RIGOLD, S. E. Finds of St. Edmund Memorial and other Anglo-Saxon Coins from Excavations at Thetford. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 189-190.

The excavation of an area in the Old English borough of Thetford between 1948 and 1952 brought to light seven Anglo-Saxon coins: Three St. Edmund Memorial pence, two rare halfpence of the same series, a cut farthing of Aethelred (*Crux*) and a Thetford penny of Cnut (Quatrefoil). "Although *a priori* St. Edmund Memorial pieces were surely struck and circulated in East Anglia, these are the first recorded finds from this area except those from Bardwell. Single finds and currency hoards indicate that they also passed in the settled parts of the northern Danelaw on a par with the comparable St. Peter coins of York. Whether or not they equally penetrated the West Saxon area cannot be determined owing to lack of hoards of the relevant period there."

SCHNEIDER, H. The Tower Gold of Charles I. Part 2. The Double Crowns. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 101-117, pls. 7-8, illus., tabs.

Continues the general description of the Tower Gold begun in an earlier issue of the *Journal* (1956, pp. 330-385, illus., pls. 16-17). Part two discusses and tabulates the double crowns and the Briot's mill issues of 1631-33. The former follow the general pattern of the unites only to a limited extent and only during the earlier stages of the coinage. As is the rule in post-mediaeval portrait series, they link up with the sixpences rather than with the unites, just as the unites and the shillings are related in the matter of portraiture. GHN

SEABY, H. A. and P. J. SEABY, comps. *Standard Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*. 10th ed. London, 1960. 97 pp., illus.

The only noticeable change in this latest edition of the popular Seaby *Catalogue* appears to be an increase in prices, brought about by a growing number of collectors and a resulting dearth of available coins. HC

SEABY, W. A. A St. Patrick Halfpenny of John de Courci. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 87-90, illus.

The coin described, of thin, brittle silver (impure), appears to be an unrecorded type of John de Courci; it weighs slightly less than 8 grains, has a maximum diameter of 19 mm., and was found during excavations at Lismahon, Co. Down (also known as Ballykinlar Motte), two and one half miles southeast of Clough Castle. "Although of a size or module only slightly less than a normal penny of the twelfth century, it weighs less than the halfpennies issued in Dublin and Waterford by Prince John, as Lord of Ireland, between c. 1185 and 1199 (11½ grains). In view of the fact that John de Courci issued three or more types of farthings, weighing from 4¾ to 6 grains, it may be best to consider the new coin as a halfpenny. Since the edge is not clipped, it can be assumed that the issuer purposely used a large module to 'offset' the lightness of the coin." The lettering of the legends is characteristic of the closing years of the twelfth century, but does show some peculiarities which the writer treats in detail. Line drawings illustrate the coin (obverse and reverse) in twice its natural size.

SELLARS, R. Historical Association of Coins. English Series. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (Jan.-April, 1955), pp. 38-41; Vol. 8, No. 3 (May-August, 1955), pp. 75-79.

In a chronological survey of the English series, the writer notes how valuable are the historical associations of certain coins in helping students to piece together the history of England and her rulers, many of whom played important roles in the shaping of the country's destiny. The coins of these rulers, as well as their contributions to English history, are discussed in some detail.

SNOW, F. S. An Anglo-Gallic Hoard. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 98-100, pls. 5-6.

Descriptive catalogue of a gold hoard containing fifteen pavilions of Edward the Black Prince and one leopard of Edward III, discovered at Branne (some thirty-five km. east of Bordeaux) in 1876. Although the circumstances of the find are not known, the writer notes the rarity of Anglo-Gallic gold hoards and hence the usefulness of a listing of the types. The fifteen pavilions were struck at two mints, Bordeaux and Rochelle; two are from the first (heavy) issue, the remainder from the second (light) issue. All the coins are illustrated.

STEVENSON, R. B. K. The 'Stirling' Turners of Charles I, 1632-39. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 128-144, pls. 9-10, tabs.

Some forty million 'Stirling' turners are believed to have been minted in the above period, but their insignificant appearance, low relief and corrodibility explain why so few good specimens are found in modern

collections. Moreover, their low intrinsic (and even nominal) value cannot have encouraged hoarding. The turners marked Scotland's first issue of milled coinage and the re-introduction of this process into a British official mint after an interval of seventy years. After examining the historical background of the coins the writer essays an arrangement of varieties (in which the crowns provide major groupings), based on a study of the hoard of 128 well preserved specimens found in the wall of an old farm at Pow (Stromness, Orkney) in 1955. Some attention is given to the problems of minting technique and counterfeiting. GHN

STEWART, I. H. The Brussels Hoard: Mr. Baldwin's Arrangement of the Scottish Coins. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 91-97.

"In July, 1908 an enormous hoard of sterling or penny-sized silver coins was found in Brussels. Workmen demolishing an old tavern in the Rue d'Assaut, near St. Gudule, found under a cistern in the kitchen at the back of the house a huge cauldron containing about 150,000 coins." Under Belgian law, treasure trove becomes the property of the owner of the soil upon which it is found. In this case the entire hoard was put up for auction by the owner, and the British portion — well over 80,000 coins, mostly Long Cross pennies of Henry III but including small proportions of English Short Cross coins and Scottish and Irish pennies — sold to Mr. A. H. Baldwin. Because of the size of the portion and the fact that no report for inquest was required (as would have been the case with English treasure trove), it was never completely catalogued, but Mr. Baldwin has since provided the author with a manuscript catalogue of the 1,750 Scottish coins. It brings to light many previously unrecorded varieties; e.g., as against Burns' 120 coins, the catalogue shows some 320 separate varieties of the Long Double-Cross issue of Alexander III. Included in the article is a descriptive catalogue showing Mr. Baldwin's differentiation of the eight separate types of Alexander III (according to obverse portrait), together with his definitions and a corrected list of mints and moneys for the types.

UNITED STATES

A-W to Judd Conversion Table. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 1573-1581.

Dr. J. H. Judd's *United States Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces*, published in 1959, includes many corrections and additions to the Adams-Woodin publication of 1913 which it will eventually supersede. In order to facilitate cataloguing, and reference to the older sales catalogues, the present table lists Adams-Woodin and Judd numbers in parallel columns

for the purpose of easy conversion. Because of either mint errors, die trials, false pieces or incorrect information, certain A-W numbers have been eliminated from the original listing. FDC

YEOMAN, R. S. *1961 Guide Book of United States Coins . . . 1616 to Date*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1960. 255 pp., illus.

Among the notable changes incorporated in Yeoman's latest edition of the popular *Guide Book* are listings of the coins and tokens of Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines, a re-arrangement of the colonial coinages (especially the Connecticut, New Jersey and Washington pieces), improved illustrations, and the inclusion of new discoveries in the series of territorial gold issues. Price quotations again show an increase of approximately 10% over the previous edition. HG

HAWAII

KOSOFF, A. Money of Hawaii. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 547-556, illus.

Beads, nails, pieces of iron and sandalwood — possibly feathers and shells — were used for purposes of barter and trade when Captain Cook discovered the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands in 1778. The first coins accepted and used were those brought by trading ships from Europe and South America. A copper coin struck by King Kamekameha in 1847 represents the first issue of Hawaiian national coinage as such, although the earliest currency actually used was the cardboard scrip made by William Hooper, manager of the Koloa Plantation, in 1835; it was issued in denominations of 50, 25 and 12½ cents, redeemable at the plantation store for merchandise. From this date, until 1935, the writer lists (and illustrates when possible) some twenty issues of coins, tokens and paper currency issued and used in the islands. References are made to Dr. Jacob Adler's article *Coinage of the Hawaiian Kingdom: King Kalakaua's Coins* which appeared in recent issues of *The Numismatist*, and to the Gould-Bresset *1960 Catalog of Hawaiian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money*. GHN

CANADA

ALLEN, H. D. Fresh Treasure in the Northland. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 187-190.

Whether a collector is interested in dated sets, obscure tokens, artistic medals or fine old monetary paper, Canada (says the writer, in the

text of an address delivered before the New Jersey Numismatic Society in July, 1959) offers much that is different and challenging. He notes in passing the fine portrait likenesses of reigning monarchs on the Canadian decimal series, the beautiful Newfoundland coinage, trade tokens (old and new) and the numerous finely engraved Canadian medals which can add interest to any collection. With regard to paper money: "Where else can you trace such a story — from playing card emergency money (starting in 1685) through military, government and merchants' issues . . . and on by way of chartered bank and Federal Government currencies to the respected notes of our present model central institution, the Bank of Canada." GHN

GILMORE, STARR. Canadian Dollars Counterstamped "JOP." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 964-968, illus.

The mystery which for some twenty years surrounded the Canadian silver dollars counterstamped JOP was finally brought to a successful conclusion by Larry Gingras in his article entitled *The J.O.P. Silver Dollar* which appeared in the October, 1959 issue of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* (cf. *NL*, No. 51, 1960, pp. 142-143). In acknowledging his indebtedness to Gingras the writer repeats the basic story of the coins' origin in the mining center of Nelson, British Columbia, where they were counterstamped (in innocent violation of the coinage statutes!) by a local jeweler and optometrist, Joseph Olive Patenaude. He adds interesting anecdotes concerning known specimens, speculation with regard to the number stamped and their present whereabouts, and notes on the past history of the town of Nelson. GHN

GILMORE, STARR. Totem Pole Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (April, 1960), p. 1224, illus.

A postscript to the author's articles on Canadian dollars which appeared in earlier issues of the *Scrapbook* (July, 1958, February and September, 1959). A propos the Totem Pole dollar he stresses that such poles are strictly related to the Indians of the coastal regions of British Columbia and to no other Canadian province. From the Indian point of view, the designer of the coin in question unhappily depicted a mortuary type of pole, with the result that the term "death money" was immediately attached to it. This pole, most commonly seen in Alaska, is usually (but not always) plain, and is topped by a box containing the ashes of the dead. GHN

AUSTRALIA

The Numismatic Society of South Australia - History. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (Oct., 1959), pp. 25-27.

Traces the origin and growth of the above society under the following headings: Early dates — the unofficial society (in 1917, a group of enthusiasts met weekly in the Coin Room of the South Australian Museum, Adelaide) — foundation (1926) — progress — recess ("During the financial depression of the thirties, a decrease in membership, and the difficulty of raising sufficient funds with which to carry on, were experienced. After a struggle it was decided that the Society should go into recess") — re-opening (1938) — outside work — war duration — first re-organization — second re-organization — jubilee year — Adelaide: a focal point — recognition of the Society. The article closes with an account of the history and coverage of the *Australian Numismatic Journal*, published quarterly by the Society since 1950.

LATIN AMERICA

ARAUJO VILLAGRÁN, E. O. Los décimos de Buenos Aires en Montevideo. Reseña histórica. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 110-114.

Because of the lack of sufficient national metallic currency, Argentine décimos circulated widely in Uruguay during the early years of that country's independence. In his discussion of the matter, the writer includes the texts of Uruguayan governmental decrees promulgated in recognition of the need for this Argentine denomination.

Banco de San José. *La patria a través de las monedas. Cincuentenario del Banco de San José*. San José, 1959. [40] pp., illus.

In commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary the *Banco de San José* sponsored an exhibition of coins illustrating the growth and development of the country's coinage from the early years of its independence (the first national Uruguayan coinage was issued in 1840) to the present time. Contents of the exhibition are described and illustrated.

BURZIO, H. F. *La Ceca de Lima 1565-1824*. Madrid, Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, 1958. 186 pp., [27] pls.

A study of the coins struck at the Lima Mint while under Spanish domination. A careful introduction gives a brief survey of mint history — many mint documents appended, numismatic terms, descriptions of types, etc. The bulk of the book is concerned rather with the coins

themselves than with the history of the mint: the catalogue proper is a chronological listing of every variety known, together with a notice of the collection or sale in which each is to be found. Final chapters concern counterstamps on Lima coins, and counterfeits. Many illustrations. Beautifully done, indispensable for the student of Latin-American coinage. TVB

F[ERRARI], C[ÉSAR]. Modo prático de formar uma coleção de moedas brasileiras (para principiantes). In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 3 (Jan., 1960), pp. 31-33.

Continuing his article on Brazilian coinage (cf. *Boletim*, No. 2, Oct., 1959, p. 14) Ferrari lists and briefly describes coins struck in silver, silver alloy, copper-aluminum and gold during the period 1889-1931. Descriptions include denomination, metal, year and weight.

HUBBARD, CLYDE. Monedas raras de México. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 25 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), p. 69, illus. With English Translation.

A rare 4 real (s-m) piece is the first to be described in a series of articles on rare and unpublished coins of Mexico; obverse and reverse descriptions are taken from R. I. Nesmith's *The Coinage of the First Mint of the Americas at Mexico City 1536-1572* (New York, 1955). This Charles and Johanna specimen with the initial arrangement s-m was unknown when the above monograph was published by the American Numismatic Society.

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Los escudos de los reyes de España en las monedas coloniales de México. Felipe V - Fernando VI - Carlos III - Carlos IV - Fernando VII. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 25 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), pp. 70-73, illus. With English Translation.

An engraving (N) shows the coat of arms first used in the reign of Philip V. It is almost a replica of that used by Mexico City during the reign of Charles and Johanna, and of Philip II until 1572, but in addition to the arms of Castille, Leon and Granada shows the arms of the House of Bourbon in the heart. The castles and lions are less crudely depicted than on the older coins. This shield was used on all issues of the Two World type and of the effigy type struck in silver, and was also the design used for the gold 4 scudi, 2 scudi and one scudo coins of Philip V from 1732. With certain exceptions it appeared on the same denominations struck by Ferdinand VI, Charles III, Charles IV and Ferdinand VII.

A second engraving (O) shows the new coat of arms (1762) which was used on gold and silver coins in Spain, but on gold issues only in Latin America. Drastic changes were made in the prevailing design

for the introduction of the arms of Parma and Tuscany. They appear to the left and right, respectively, of the new central shield showing the arms of Castille, Leon and Granada with the Bourbon shield superimposed. The arms of Aragon and of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily were placed in the positions formerly assigned to Castille, Leon and Granada, while those of Austria and Burgundy were raised to the middle chief and sinister chief, respectively.

PRADEAU, A. F. Pitic - primer tlaco sonorese. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), pp. 71-72, illus.

A hitherto unknown *tlaco* (token) of the city of Pitic (now part of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico) was discovered in 1959. Dated 1821, it appears to be the first municipal coin from Sonora, the crowned date indicating that the city had not yet abjured fealty to the Spanish kings. The author believes that the crude dies, and perhaps also the coins, were made at the Durango mint, there being no such facilities in Sonora.

TVB

PRADEAU, A. F. *Sonora y sus Casas de Moneda. Alamos y Hermosillo*. Mexico, Privately Printed, 1959. 2 vols.

A complete reworking of the much briefer *The Mexican Mints of Alamos and Hermosillo* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 63, New York, 1934). The coins of these two mints are described and illustrated, the fiscal-year coinage figures given whenever available, and the tokens of Sonora included. Numerous unpublished documents are quoted, some appended in full, in the elaboration of the complicated and interesting history of the two mints. Many of the author's comments, for example on the problems of the nineteenth century state and local bronze, are relevant to the whole of Mexican numismatics. He has given, as usual, a most useful book.

TVB

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL and JACQUES YVON. Monnaies à légendes arabes de l'Orient Latin. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 1 (1958), pp. 133-168, pls. 11-16.

The authors have performed a valuable service to students of the numismatics of the Crusades in presenting an orderly, well illustrated classification of the relevant material. They have wisely concluded that at this stage of our knowledge it would serve no useful purpose to attempt positive chronological and geographical attributions (except where these are indisputable), and have been content to categorize the

coins of definitely recognizable types: (1) Imitations of Fāṭimid coins (subdivided into imitations of the gold of al-Mustanṣir and of al-Āmir); (2) imitations of Ayyūbid coins (subdivided into gold and silver dated in the Hijrah and Christian eras); and coins with Christian legends (gold, silver, billon and copper). The imitations are further categorized by degree of epigraphical degeneration. A total of fifty-one different types results from the classification, all of which — as well as their prototypes — are well illustrated. The material in the corpus was drawn from both published and unpublished sources, the latter including (among others) the collections of the British Museum, the *Cabinet des Médailles*, the Damascus and Palestine Museums and the American Numismatic Society.

With the various types now clearly defined and a respectable body of material assembled, students should be in a position to attack the problems of specific attribution on a less hypothetical basis than heretofore and to correlate the wealth of written data with the numismatic evidence. GCM

BIVAR, A. D. H. and S. M. STERN. The Coinage of Oman under Abū Kālījār the Buwayhid. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 147-156, pl. 12.

The latest known coins issued in Oman by the Buwayhids — who conquered that region in the mid-tenth century — were previously dated from 380-388 H./990-998 A.D. The authors now describe six pieces (five from the Ashmolean and one from the British Museum) issued by Abū Kālījār, 415-440 H./1024-1048 A.D. Descriptions of the coins are supplemented by a well-documented historical sketch, and by a genealogical table of the Mikramids, who figured in the rule of Oman. GCM

BROWDER, T. J. Modern Ryals of Yemen Kingdom. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 959-963, illus.

The first modern *Ryals* of Yemen (situated in the southwestern corner of the Arabian peninsula, along the shore of the Red Sea), were struck in 1913 in the capital city of Sana'a by Imam Yahya ibn Mohammed Hamid Aldin, father of the present ruler; they are all of the same design, but show many die varieties and re-engraved dies. Three months after King Yahya's assassination in January, 1948 his son was crowned King Ahmed Hamid Aldin. He issued the *Ahmedi Ryals* of that year, some struck on plain planchets and others overstruck on Austrian Maria Theresia talers (a popular coin in Yemen since first introduced by Portuguese traders some 150 years ago). The coins of the two rulers are of the same weight and fineness as the Austrian coin, although

slightly smaller in diameter and hence somewhat thicker. The writer translates the Arabic inscriptions on both series, explains the system of dating by the Moslem calendar, and by way of an introduction to his subject offers a brief but interesting history of Yemen during the past one and a half centuries. GHN

[A Coin Hoard found in Armenia]. In: *Baïkar* (August 14, 1959).

A note which appeared in the Armenian daily newspaper *Baïkar* (Boston, August 14, 1959) reported the recent finding of a hoard of 500 dirhems in the district of Godaik (Soviet Armenia). The coins, all dated, were struck by Anoushirvan Khan (1344-1355) of the Houlazian dynasty of Persia, in the cities of Ani, Nakhichevan and Erivan. The hoard is believed to have been buried in the mid-fourteenth century and is now in the State Museum, Erivan. PZB

DAVIDOVICH, E. A. Ob otnoshenii zolota i serebra v Bukhare v XII v. (On the Relationship of Gold and Silver in Bokhara during the 12th Century). In: *Problemy Vostokovedeniia*, No. 4 (1959), pp. 82-85. In Russian. With English Summary.

"On the basis of an analysis of an extract from Narshakhi's 'Tarikh-i Bokhara' . . . the author shows that the ratio between gold and silver in Bokhara, in 522/1128, was 1:7.5; i.e. that one mithqal of silver was equal to $\frac{1}{7.5}$ mithqals of gold." GCM

JAECKEL, PETER. Staatliche Münzsammlung. Orient und Übersee. In: *Münchener Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*, 3rd Ser., Vols. 9-10 (1958/59), p. 426.

From among the 896 specimens of oriental and non-European currency acquired by the *Staatliche Münzsammlung* (Munich) in the years 1954-57, the following are given special mention: A double dinar of the Ilkhan Abu Said (722 H./A.D. 1322/3), a Sāmānid gold coin of Naṣr II struck at Naisabur (Nishapur) in 331 H. (A.D. 942-3) and an attractive gold pagoda from Central India (A.D. 1090).

KISCH, BRUNO. Weights and Scales in Mediaeval Scandinavia. A New Proof of Arabic Influence on Northern Europe in Viking Times. In: *Journal of the History of Medicine* (April, 1959), pp. 161-169, 5 pls.

Preserved in the museums of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Uppsala are weights and scales found in Viking graves of the eighth to tenth centuries. Some of the weights are of the Islamic cubo-octaëdric type; they are datable to the period early ninth to mid-tenth century. One, of segmented sphere type, bears pseudo-Arabic ornamentation, and along

with a number of brass surfaced iron weights appears to be of local Scandinavian manufacture. Viking bracelets found in Gotland are ornamented with polyhedrons of Islamic type. GCM

KMIETOWICZ, A. Dénériaux et poids musulmans en verre conservés dans les musées de Pologne. In: *Folia Orientalia*, Vol. 1 (1959), pp. 135-141, pl.

- In a descriptive catalogue of Arabic glass weights and coin weights contained in Polish museums, only five show well preserved legends. Four specimens are illustrated, and bibliographical references are given to Miles, Viré and Grohmann. The following museums are represented: Czartoryski Museum (Cracow), National Museum (Warsaw), Archaeological Museum (Lodz); also the private collection of M. A. Gupieniec.

MILES, G. C. Some New Light on the History of Kirmān in the First Century of the Hijrah. In: *The World of Islam. Studies in Honor of Philip K. Hitti* (London/New York, 1959), pp. 85-98, pl.

Through eight coins from various collections, Dr. Miles traces the whole history of the city of Kirmān from the time of its conquest by the Arabs to the year 84 H.; the coins are all Arab-Sasanian and supplement the types known through Walker's catalogue. The article's greatest merit lies in the excellency of its historical commentary. OG

VIRÉ, F. Dénériaux, estampiles et poids musulmans en verre en Tunisie (Collection H. H. Abdul-Wahab). In: *Cahiers de Tunisie*, No. 13 (1956), pp. 17-90, 5 pls.

An important contribution to the corpus of Arabic glass metrological objects, which describes in full detail forty-one Umayyad-ʿAbbāsid weights and measure stamps and 134 weights from the Fāṭimid period. The catalogue includes a number of previously inedited pieces, and is accompanied by valuable notes and by a general introduction in which several original suggestions are made with reference to the interpretation of disputed points. The plates, unfortunately, are not worthy of the text. GCM

SASANIAN

GÖBL, ROBERT. Investitur im sasanidischen Iran und ihre numismatische Bezeugung. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Ikonographie der Göttin Anāhit. In: *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Vol. 56 (1960), pp. 36-51, 2 pls.

In examining investiture in Sasanian Iran and its numismatic documentation, Göbl studies the reverse type of the coinage of Bahram II which depicts a female figure in the act of presenting a crown to the king. The figure represents the goddess Anāhit, who was venerated by

Sasanian kings from Ardaser I to Sapur II (excepting perhaps Bahram I and Ardaser II). HG

ISRAEL

KADMAN, LEO. Israel's New Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 281-282, illus.

In 1959 the Israeli government decided to replace the division of the pound into 1000 *prutot* by a division into 100 *agurot*. The new denomination, *agura*, is mentioned in the First Book of Samuel: *agurat kessef* (a piece of silver). The obverse types are as follows: 1 *agura* — three ears of barley; 2 *agurot* — bunch of grapes; 5 *agurot* — three ripe pomegranates; 10 *agurot* — palm tree; 25 *agurot* — three-stringed lyre. Reverses show denomination and year of issue.

Also described and illustrated (p. 275) is the new one pound piece issued in commemoration of the founding of Deganya. Obverse shows the cedars, palm trees, orchards and houses of this settlement on the shore of the Sea of Galilee. The inscription, translated, reads: *For the Jubilee of the Collective Agricultural Settlement — Deganya*, and reverse bears the name Israel in Hebrew and Arabic with dates 1910-1960.

GEORGIA

KAPANADZE, D. G. *Gruzinskaia numizmatika*. Moscow, 1955. 184 pp., illus.

This is a Russian translation, with revisions, of Dr. Kapanadze's survey of Georgian numismatics, first published in Georgian at Tiflis in 1950. The author covers the entire history of distinctive metallic currencies in Georgia, from the Classical epoch down to the reign of Tsar Nicholas I of Russia. The principal periods and types of coinage treated include the silver of Colchis; barbarous imitations in gold of the staters of Alexander the Great and Lysimachus; Georgian imitations of the Sasanian drachm; the dirhems of the emirs of Tiflis; Georgian silver coinage copied from Byzantine models; the copper coinage, much of it struck in fantastic shapes, issued in Georgia's Golden Age (12th-13th centuries); the monetary history of the Mongol occupation period; Georgian imitations of the Trebizond asper; the little-known numismatic relics of the period of political disintegration (14th-16th centuries); the silver and gold struck in Georgia by Şafavī and Ottoman overlords, and the contemporary autonomous coppers of Tiflis; the coinage of the national revival under King Erekle II (1762-98); and the Russo-Georgian silver and copper series of the early nineteenth century. The

work constitutes a wealth of original research — much of it carried out by Dr. Kapanadze himself and here compressed into handy compass — and includes a bibliography, a chronological table, an index and sixteen excellent plates. In all, a well produced guide which deserves a place in all numismatic reference libraries. DML

FAR EAST

The Bank of Korea. *The Money of Korea.* [Seoul], 1960. 231 pp., illus. Korean and English Text.

Issued in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Bank of Korea, this forms a valuable summary of Korean coins and paper currency, marred only by a few inconsequential errors of attribution and description. It includes brief notice of the Chinese and Japanese monies which circulated in Korea prior to the founding of the Republic and gives excellent coverage of Korean paper currency, including illustration of eleven notes issued before 1909, twenty-one produced under the Japanese occupation (to 1944) and thirty-four issued by the present Republic, as well as Chinese, Manchukuan and other foreign notes which circulated in Korean territory. Coins and paper money are listed by both western and Korean datings. No mention is made of the essays for struck coins produced in 1885, but a specimen of a one chon silver essay dated 1896 (the thirty-third year of Ko-jon of the Yi dynasty) is illustrated. Data concerning the offices of issue of many of the yop-chon will be found very helpful by collectors of this series. HFB

IPPOLITO, A. L. *Moedas exóticas. 2 Moedas en forma de faca (Knife Money).* In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 3 (Jan., 1960), p. 25, illus.

The second in a series of articles on odd and curious currencies, intended primarily for the Brazilian collector. Chinese knife money, says the writer, would be better classified as razor money. He traces briefly its origin and spread throughout China (seventh to second century B.C.) and gives the current prices of specimens from the Ming dynasty.

INDIA

KAUS, HURMUZ. Coins of the Qutub Shahi Dynasty of Golconda. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 82-83, illus. No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 111-112.

Since publication of the author's article of this same title in an earlier *Numismatic Circular* (May, 1955, cols. 209-216, illus.) new material and

information has come to light and is now published in the form of a supplement. Ten additional coins are illustrated and described, and the historical background of the series is enlarged upon. Frequent reference is made to Dr. P. M. Joshi's article *Coins Current in the Kingdom of Golconda* (*JNSI*, Vol. 5, Pt. 1, 1943, pp. 85-95) and a useful reference list of the Sultans of Golconda gives the dates of each by both Moslem and Christian calendar datings. After the fall of Golconda and the termination of the dynasty of the Qutub Shahs the territory was ruled first by the Imperial Mughals (1687-1724), later by the Nizams of Hyderabad (under the Mughals from 1724 to 1858, and under British rule from 1858 to 1948).
GHN

TOKENS

Australian Tokens in National Gallery Collection. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (July, 1959), p. 22.

Reports the completion of the card index for the above collection and the numbering of the items in accordance with Deacon's Survey, Andrews and Chitty. The collection comprises 713 specimens: Gold (1), silver (15), copper or bronze (695) and lead (2).

ENNO van GELDER, H. Aardenburgse gildepenningen. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1960), pp. 16-17, illus.

Two series of guild tokens, one belonging to tobacconists' and the other to the weavers' guild, were recently found in the archives of the city of Aardenburg (Flemish Zealand). The former were previously attributed by Dirks to Middelburg, but since the tobacconists there belonged to the druggists' and apothecaries' guild there could have been no tokens issued for tobacconists alone; those of the weavers' guild were hitherto unknown. These pieces no doubt became the property of the city in 1794, which year saw the dissolution of all the guilds as a result of the French occupation of Flemish Zealand. A decree dated October 18, 1794 (still in existence) orders the handing over of all guild property. It also names the members of a wine and liquor guild, but no tokens of this body have yet come to light.
HJE

Hawaii Statehood Commemorative Token. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Spring, 1960), p. 55, illus.

The token issued in commemoration of Hawaiian statehood — gilt bronze, the size of a U. S. silver dollar — constitutes a current medium of exchange and will circulate in the islands at its face value of one

dollar until July 1, 1960; by that time it is expected that 150,000 will have been issued. It was conceived by the officials of the Maui Chamber of Commerce and struck by the firm of Wendell-Northwestern (Minneapolis, Minn.). A misspelling for the island of Oahu (Ohau) appeared on the first 40,000 issues, but this has since been corrected.

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. Nieznane polskie bony papierowe z roku 1855 i metalowe znaki pańszczyńniane (Unknown Polish Paper Notes and Metallic Work Tokens of 1855). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 81-83, illus.

Two previously unpublished paper notes are fully described, one illustrated. They were issued in 1855 by Kornel Krzeczunowicz, a resident of Maliczowic, as promises to pay for work rendered. Six metallic tokens of a similar nature (four of them illustrated) are also listed and described.

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. Nieznany polski zeton do gry (An Unknown Polish Playing Jeton). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 83, illus.

A hitherto unpublished octagonal Polish jeton of Count Stanislas Potocki, here described and illustrated, was designed by the artist B. Leveque and presumably struck in France during the second half of the nineteenth century. It shows an elaborate coat of arms on the obverse, and a highly ornamental reverse.

PRIDMORE, F. The Token Money of Prisoner of War Camps in the United Kingdom 1939-1945. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 51, illus.

"No description appears to have been published of the token money authorized and introduced by the Army Council for use in the Prisoner of War Camps in the United Kingdom during the Second World War — 1939-1945." A special token currency was used in the camps, in denominations of ½d, 1d, 3d, 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-. The ½d and 1d took the form of sturdy white discs, 25.5 and 30 mm. in diameter respectively, on which values were inscribed in black. The remaining denominations were issued as notes; they were all of one size (5½ x 3¼ inches) but different in color. The two discs are illustrated, also the reverse and face of a 10/- note.

SEABY, P. J. and M. E. BUSSELL. A New Catalogue of 17th Century Tokens. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 503 (April, 1960), p. 144.

A new catalogue of seventeenth century tokens, edited by Messrs. Seaby and Bussell, is now in the course of preparation and will be

issued in parts over a period of several years. In view of the large number of specimens to be recorded (ca. 15,000), descriptions, as far as is possible, will be limited to one line and will include locality, name of issuer, denomination, number of known dies, date (if any), initials of issuer and wife (if any), misc. information relating to trade, type, shape, etc., reference to Williamson (i.e. his edition of William Boyne's *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* . . . London, 1889-91) and code letters indicating present location. Listings by county will appear in monthly issues of the *Coin and Medal Bulletin*, and each of the seven regional parts, when completed, will be reprinted together with additions and corrections. Part one will include the Home Counties of Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex.

GHN

THOMPSON, LEONARD. Communion Tokens. In: *The Pittsburgh Press* (Feb. 7, 1960), p. 10, illus.

In discussing the use of communion tokens, first in Scotland and later in Presbyterian churches of Western Pennsylvania and the city of Pittsburgh, the writer describes them as ranging "from plain bits of lead, stamped with only a letter or two, to handsome, die-struck pewter specimens. A few occur in brass or tin, and examples are known in silver or ivory. In early times they were produced by the local blacksmith or other artisan under supervision of a committee of elders, and were the property of the ministers. Later on they were often made commercially." The tokens vary greatly in size and are known in several forms — round, square, oval, octagonal, heart-shaped, etc. Some 500 specimens (including one from a Pittsburgh church) are contained in the collection at the Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh). Five pieces are illustrated.

MEDALS

ALLENDORFER, FREDERIC von. A Medal, a Hero, and a Story. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), pp. 6-8, illus.

A Carnegie Hero plaque bestowed upon one, Stanko Vassilyevitch for rescuing a man from drowning along the Corniche (near Marseilles, France) in June, 1919 is described and illustrated. The recipient was an erstwhile Serbian soldier then in the service of the exiled king of Montenegro, whose entourage was staying at a hotel in the district.

ALLENDORFER, FREDERIC von and GARY KRUG. The Ten Years War in Cuba and the Medals (1868-78). Supplemental Information - Part One. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), pp. 9-12, illus., pl.

An interesting letter from Sr. Roberto Pesant of the *Sociedad Numismática Cubana* (Havana), here reprinted, concerns the article pertaining to medals of the above war which appeared in the January-February 1959 issue of the *Medal Collector* (Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 1-4, illus.). In providing additional information on the medals, Sr. Pesant mentions the outstanding F. B. Macia collection, now in the *Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes* (Havana), which contains a number of medals issued in connection with the Ten Years War (1868-78) both by the Spaniards and by the Cuban forces.

BACKMAN, E. L. S. Georgsamulettten. In: *Kungl. Vetenskaps societeten Årsbok 1955* (Uppsala, 1956), pp. 46-78, illus.

A comprehensive and richly illustrated history of the St. George medals, presented with bibliography. CS

BERGHAUS, PETER. Neue Medaillen. In: *Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (June-August, 1960), p. 111.

Medals commemorating the German poet Johann Peter Hebel (1760-1826), Willy Brandt, Mayor of Berlin, the Olympic Games and the 175th anniversary of the founding of the Calico numismatic establishment in Barcelona are among the new issues noted. HG

BERGSTRAND, HILDING. *Svenska Läkarsällskapet 150 år*. Lund, 1958.

A history of the Swedish Medical Society, which includes some description of its medal collection (pp. 94-98) and of the various medals issued since its inception (pp. 109-112). CS

BROWDER, T. J. Pfaudler Medals Struck from Tantalum, Titanium and Zirconium. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 1221-1222, illus.

To commemorate its seventy-fifth year of business, medals in these unusual metals were designed and issued by the Pfaudler Co. (a division of Pfaudler-Permutit Inc. of Rochester, N. Y.) in 1959. The color and specific gravity of each is noted. GHN

BURZIO, H. F. Noticias numismáticas. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 7 (1959), pp. 41-46, illus.

Three pieces are illustrated and described: (1) A silver shield issued in commemoration of the Battle of San Antonio (Feb. 8, 1846); (2) a silver military award (from the collection in the *Museo Histórico Nacional*, Buenos Aires) which commemorates the Battle of Morote (April 10, 1831), and (3) an elaborate medal struck in honor of the

visit made by the President of the Republic, Teniente General Julio A. Roca, to Cordoba in 1902 in connection with the settlement of a boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile. It was designed by the sculptor Victor de Pol and struck by the firm of J. Gotuzzo. Research undertaken by the writer has established three distinct types for this medal, struck in silver, silver-plated copper, and copper respectively.

CRAIG, H. A. The Medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada: An Interesting Souvenir of the War of 1812. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 130-131.

A medal authorized by the above society after the War of 1812 is described as follows: Obverse — the words FOR MERIT, inscribed within a laurel wreath, with legend reading PRESENTED BY A GRATEFUL COUNTRY. Reverse — a strait between two lakes; on its north side a beaver (the ancient cognizance of Canada), with British lion seen slumbering in the background; on the south side, an American eagle planing in the air, as if checked from seizing the beaver by the presence of the lion; legend reads UPPER CANADA PRESERVED. Records of the Society show that the medal, struck in London, was rejected because the artist deviated from the original design; but in his *Historic Medals of Canada* (Quebec, 1873) Sandham relates that the sum of one thousand pounds was voted "to procure medals of the same device as previously ordered." Dies were prepared by Wyon, and the order was eventually completed to everyone's satisfaction. GHN

Det danske Frimurermuseum. In: *Meddelelser fra Den danske Frimurerorden* (1955), pp. 323-350, illus.

A well illustrated catalogue of the contents of the Danish Freemason Museum (Copenhagen), including detailed descriptions of its collection of Masonic medals. CS

EGLIT, N. N. Indian Peace Medals and the Presidential Series. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 929-950, illus., 8 pls.

In contrast to the early Spanish settlers in North America, the English and French established a policy of treating the native Indians as separate and distinct nations rather than slaves. Part of the ceremony of signing treaties with Indian chiefs was the presentation of a silver medal whose obverse depicted the effigy of the reigning sovereign and whose reverse usually showed an allegorical scene of peace and friendship. The custom was later continued by the United States Government, and Peace Medals were issued for a period of one hundred years (1789-1889). The first of the so-called Presidential Series of these medals was struck under

Thomas Jefferson in 1801, the last under William Henry Harrison in 1889. The president's bust and name appear on the obverse, together with date of issuance and the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; there are seven main reverses, all of which are described by the writer. The story of the medals is told in considerable detail, and is well illustrated. There is, in addition, some discussion of rarity, listings of artists and engravers, notes on varieties and privately issued medals, a bibliography, and a priced listing of Presidential and miscellaneous medals obtainable from the U. S. Mint. GHN

ENNO van GELDER, H. Het penningportret van Paus Ardrianus VI. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 1-3, illus.

The numismatic portraits of Pope Hadrian VI fall into three categories. The first type is found on coins struck at the mint of Parma and on a large, unsigned (probably Italian) medal. This portrait is contemporary. The second appears on a number of medals commemorating events of his reign. These medals are not known to be contemporary, and the portrait may be derived from the painting by Jan van Scorel. The third type is found on a large, unsigned cast medal with Dutch legend. Hensen believed that it was made in the seventeenth century, but both Tournour and the author note that the style of the medal alone assigns it to the early sixteenth. The artist was probably a seal engraver, and since there is known no print or painting on which the portrait might be based it is quite possible that he may have known the pope while he was still in the Netherlands. If so, this would give the portrait a special value, making it the only one known from that period of the pope's life. HJE

ERNST, AXEL. Det danske Frimurermuseums medaillesamling. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (Aug., 1958), pp. 125-129, illus.

An interesting report on various medals contained in the collection of the Danish Freemason Museum (Copenhagen). CS

FERRARI, C[ÉSAR]. Colombo na numismática. In: *Sociedade Numismática Brasileira. Boletim*, No. 3 (Jan., 1960), pp. 29-30.

Describes and discusses a number of medals struck in honor of Columbus in France, England and Sweden prior to the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of his discovery of America. Bibliographical references to Medina are included in the descriptions.

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. Novas medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Dec., 1959), pp. 175-178, 8 pls.

Illustration and full description of eight Portuguese medals which were recently issued by the following authorities: *Federação Nacional de Produtores de Trigo*, *Arsenal do Aljeite* (2), *Companhia Colonial de Navegação* (2) and *Ministério das Obras Públicas* (3).

FRANCO, J. L. Medalla conmemorativa del primer ferrocarril de México. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 25 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), pp. 74-77, illus. With English Translation.

Before fleeing Mexico in August, 1855, Santa Anna gave a concession to the Mosso brothers for the building of a railroad from San Juan (Veracruz) to Acapulco by way of Mexico City; the circumstance appears to have been made the occasion for the striking of a medal described and illustrated by the writer which mentions the event in its obverse inscription and bears the exergual date, 1855. The first section of the railroad, a stretch of six kilometers between the center of Mexico City and Villa de Guadalupe, was completed in 1857 and officially opened on July 4th of that year. The construction engineers, and the rolling stock of two locomotives and six coaches, were American.

GALSTER, GEORG. Johan Casimirs contrafej. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (January, 1959), pp. 1-3, illus.

Short discussion of a rare gold portrait medal of John Casimir, duke of Saxony (1564-1633) which was found near Elsinore in 1873. It is now in the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals (Copenhagen). cs

GOULD, M. M. New Find of Washington Funeral Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 566, illus.

A second specimen of a very rare Washington Funeral Medal (Baker No. 168) was recently discovered and is now in the collection of Drs. Melvin and George Fuld. Unfortunately it shows several defects, including two small pin holes. The only other known specimen, owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, is in perfect condition.

GOULD, M. M. New Indian Peace Medal Discovery. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), p. 1586, pl.

A brass, gold-plated and hand engraved Indian Peace Medal has recently been discovered; the piece is oval in shape, weighs approximately one and a half ounces, and is fully described and illustrated. Its appearance indicates that it was probably issued during the period 1790-1820 by either missionaries or one of the early fur trading companies. FDC

GROTEMEYER, PAUL. Staatliche Münzsammlung. Medaillen und Plaketten. In: *Münchener Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*, 3rd Ser., Vols. 9-10 (1958/59), pp. 426-428, illus.

Among the acquisitions made by the *Staatliche Münzsammlung* (Munich) in the years 1954-57 were 521 medals and plaques — thirty-two from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, 108 from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, thirty-four of a miscellaneous nature and 347 copies, imitations and falsifications. Eight outstanding specimens are fully described, three illustrated: A bronze medal of Maximilian I, the Driving out of Paradise medal by Nickel Milicz, and obverse and reverse of a bronze medal of Galeazzo Marescotti by Antonio Marescotti (Ferrara, ca. 1450).

GUILLOU, A. The Medals of Peter I of Russia. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1960), p. 10.

In connection with his forthcoming book *Les Médailles de Pierre I de Russie* Guillou discusses his work on Russian medals, particularly those of Peter the Great. The Tsar's medallic portraits number 144 — eighty-seven of them signed, the rest anonymous. Among the artists represented are F. W. Gass, Couin, Samuel Judin, T. Ivanov, Anton Schultz and Christian Wermuth.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Carl Gustav Heräus als Initiator fiktiver Medaillen. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 77 (1957), pp. 69-76, pl. 8.

From his own journal, it is known that Heräus collected numerous lead casts of renaissance medals which were to be used for the purpose of producing silver or copper castings for the Imperial Cabinet. The long felt suspicion that his plan to fill the cabinet with supposedly unique specimens resulted in the creation of purely fictitious pieces has recently been confirmed by the discovery of three wax models in the Herzogenburg convent collection; they represent Catherine of Saxony (second wife of Archduke Sigismund of Tirol), Joachim II, Elector of Brandenburg and his wife Magdalena of Saxony. A brass medal taken from the first of these is in the Vienna Cabinet, and a statement found in Heräus' projected *Thesaurus numismatum recentiorum* shows that cast specimens of the remaining two also existed. The models cannot have been contemporary, since their subjects died before wax models were used. Furthermore, those of the Elector and his wife are mounted on copper discs, one of which shows the engraving of a medal depicting the pregnancy of Empress Elizabeth Christina in 1717. Both the models and the medals are thus proved to be products of Heräus' own inventiveness.

HJE

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Internationale Ausstellung zeitgenössischer Medaillen in Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (1959), pp. 65-68; Vol. 11, No. 7 (1960), pp. 78-80.

Close to 10,000 persons visited the international exhibition of contemporary medals held in Vienna from May 29 to July 19, 1959, at which 1151 medals, representing 23 countries and some 300 artists, were displayed. The writer discusses some of the problems encountered in organizing such an exhibition. HJE

KRAUS, ERNST. A New Medal and Some Old Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 565, illus.

A medal recently struck in Iraq commemorates the rebellion of July 14, 1958. It is described as follows: Obverse: Portrait of Premier Kassim in uniform. Arabic legend reads *Commemorating July 14th, 1958* (above) and *Staff Brigadier General 'Abd ul-Karim Qasim* (below). Reverse: New Arms of the Republic — an eight pointed star with rays; ear of corn and two swords encircled in center; legends read *Republic of Iraq* (above) and *July 14th, 1958* (below); at bottom, the Christian date 1959 and Muhammedan date 1379; palm leaves at sides; *July 14, 1958* appears twice as edge inscription.

Also described and illustrated are Chamber of Commerce tokens issued by the Comoro Islands (1, undated) and Senegal (2, dated 1921). GHN

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Medaljen över K.-A. Wallroth. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, Nos. 4-5 (April-May, 1959), pp. 73-75, illus.

Describes a new medal by Erik Lindberg portraying the late director of the Royal Mint in Stockholm, K.-A. Wallroth (1860-1936). Biographical notes on Wallroth are included. CS

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Medaljutställningen i Wien. F.I.D.E.M.'s 8:e kongress. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1959), pp. 104-108, illus.

A comprehensive review of the international exhibition of medals held in Vienna, 1959. CS

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Rytтарыolympiaden i Stockholm 1956. Medaljer samt funktionärs- och förtjänsttecken. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (May, 1958), pp. 107-111, illus.

Medals and badges issued in connection with the Olympic equestrian games held in Stockholm (1956) are described and illustrated. CS

LINDAHL, FRITZE. En medaille af medailløren I. L. (Johann Linck). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1959), pp. 165-168, illus.

Lindahl describes several Danish medals modeled by the German medallist Johann Linck at the end of the seventeenth century. CS

LINDBERG, ERIK. En politisk medalj i två varianter. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm 1958), pp. 198-208, illus.

Armed with a petition signed by 525,000 citizens in protest against Russian encroachment of Finland, a Finnish delegation journeyed to St. Petersburg in 1899 but was refused audience by the Tsar. Lindberg, the Swedish medallist, tells here the story of the medal which he was commissioned to design in commemoration of the occasion. CS

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Kring den Bernadotteska ättemedaljen. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (October, 1958), pp. 165-167, illus.

Describes a medal portraying the Swedish Royal Family which was struck in 1842. The designer, L. P. Lundgren, took for his model a French medal by J. J. Barre which depicts the person and family of Louis Philippe. CS

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Oskar I:s medalj "Memoriae pignus." Et tillägg. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1958), pp. 185-187, illus.

Contains supplementary information on the Swedish official medal "Memoriae pignus," published earlier by the author in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1953* (pp. 179-199, illus). CS

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Växjömedaljen 1838. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 53-55, illus.

A medal which the writer describes was awarded by the town of Växjö (Sweden) for exemplary services performed at the time of the great fire of 1838. CS

LUTTERVELT, R. van. De penning op het ontzet van Leiden. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 152-154, pl. 18. With English Summary, p. 154.

A specimen of the medal issued in commemoration of the Relief of Leiden and once owned by the collector Balthasar Scott has been discovered by the writer in the Twickel Castle collection. He attributes it to the Leiden artist Isaac Nicolay. Van Loon's illustration of the identical piece shows it attached to a ring by three short chains.

Medalla conmemorativa Mexicana. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 25 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), p. 78, illus. With English Translation.

In commemoration of the re-opening of their library, the Benjamin Franklin Society of Hidalgo del Parral (Chihuahua) ordered a silver medal (diameter 32 mm., .900 fine, smooth edge) struck by the Mexico City Mint. Obverse shows Franklin's effigy and the inscription BIBLIOTECA

"FRANKLIN". H. DEL PARRAL. CHIH. 1959, reverse the municipal coat of arms on a smooth field. One thousand specimens were struck.

The Medals of de Francisci. In: *National Sculpture Review*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Winter, 1959/60), pp. 14-15, illus.

Seven medals of Anthony de Francisci, an outstanding medallist living and working in the United States, are discussed and illustrated. De Francisci designed a number of coins and medals for the U. S. Government, among them the General Pershing medal, the silver Peace dollar, various army insignia and the World War II discharge button.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. C. Enhörnings Bellmansmedalj. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1958), pp. 187-188, illus.

Presents a number of interesting facts concerning a medal designed by the sculptor C. Enhörning in 1793 which depicts the Swedish poet Carl Bellman (1740-1795). CS

ODOJ, R. Medal pamiatkowy 650-lecia Lidzbarka Warmińskiego (Medal in Commemoration of the 650th Anniversary of Lidzbark Warminski). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 84, illus.

In commemoration of the founding of the above Polish town, situated in Olsztyn province, an attractive medal 70 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. thick was designed by the distinguished Polish medallist Jozef Goslawski and struck at the National Mint. The effigies of four famous personages (Copernicus, Kromer, Dantyszk and Krasicki) appear on the obverse. Edge inscription reads LIDZBARK WARMINSKI — MIASTO MEZOW ZNAKOMITYCH — 1308-1958 and the reverse depicts striking mediaeval buildings of the town.

PAJULA, PAAVO. Lagen om upphovsmannarätt och medaljkonsten. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 190-206.

Concerning the manufacture of medals in Finland, there have been occasional differences of opinion and misunderstanding between designers and manufacturers which were largely attributable to the somewhat obscure copyright regulations in effect. The writer attempts here to clarify the rights of the designer according to the copyright law of June 3, 1927, article 4 of which gives all intellectual workers the exclusive rights of reproducing, duplicating, transforming, distributing and exhibiting their works, so that a third person (e.g. a medal manufacturer) has no rights other than those surrendered to him by the holder himself. Pajula then explains how the concepts *reproduce*, *duplicate*, *transform*, *distribute* and *exhibit* are to be interpreted in terms of law, mentioning

certain cases in which misunderstandings and differences of opinion have actually arisen. Such situations, he feels, are due largely to the failure of the respective parties to prepare a clearly written contract similar to those long used by authors and their publishers. In connection with contracts relating to the manufacture of medals, a number of sample specimens prepared by the author in collaboration with legal experts are cited in illustration of the value of such procedure. CS

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Raymond Faltz. - Daniel Fehrman. - Carl Gustaf Fehrman. In: *Biografiskt Lexikon*, Vol. XV (Stockholm, 1955), pp. 319-327, 491-497, 497-507, illus.

The outstanding Swedish numismatist Nils Ludvig Rasmusson offers interesting biographical material concerning the above three Swedish medallists. CS

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Norske kvinnesaksmedaljer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1959), pp. 187-188, illus.

Reiulf Renberg has modeled three medals of famous pioneers among Norwegian woman suffragists: Camilla Collett (1813-1895), Gina Krog (1847-1916) and Margarete Bonnevie (b. 1884). The medals, all of which are illustrated, have a common reverse, are cast, and measure 100 mm. in diameter. LL

TERLECKI, WLADYSŁAW. Nowe medale polskie (New Polish Medals). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 85-86, pl. 9.

Listing and full description of seven medals recently issued in Poland, Russia and Italy, three of which are illustrated. The first was struck in honor of Copernicus (under the sponsorship of the Polish Academy of Science), the second commemorates the tenth anniversary of the deliverance of Warsaw (1945-1955), the third marks the centenary of the death of the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855).

Ugo Bassi. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), p. 4, illus.

Illustration shows the obverse of a very rare medal issued in honor of the Barnabite, Father Ugo Bassi (1801-1849), chaplain to Garibaldi. In the course of an ill-fated expedition to Venice Bassi was captured by the Austrians, brought to Bologna, and after a summary trial executed there on August 8, 1849.

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Fichtestiftung und Fichtemedaille. In: *Werke und Wege. Eine Festschrift für Dr. Eberhard Knittel zum 60. Geburtstag* (Karlsruhe, 1959), pp. 14-30, 2 pls.

On May 1, 1863 Grand Duke Frederick I of Baden established medal

prizes for students of the two upper classes of the Karlsruhe Lyceum in commemoration of the German patriot and philosopher Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814); they were awarded up to 1914 — in gold to the winners, in silver to the runners-up. The qualifying competition consisted of writing and delivering a speech on a subject (usually of a patriotic nature) dealing with the relationship of the individual to the state. The medals were designed by Ludwig Kachel, from suggestions made by the Grand Duke, and were engraved by Othemar Balbach. They bore three reverse designs. All are illustrated, together with a specimen of the finished gold medal which shows that the obverse portrait follows closely that on a bronze medallion by Ludwig Wichman, a pupil of Schadow. Lists of winners and of the various themes used are appended.

HJE

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Allegorical Vignettes on Canadian Bank Note Reverses. Issues of 1935 and 1937. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 3011-3018, illus.

The use of allegorical art on paper money, said to be second only to the portrait in defying duplication, appears to be dying out in favor of cleaner lines in bank note design. A case in point is seen in the newest Canadian currency, first issued in 1954, which abolishes all such art and retains only a borderline of lathework. Nevertheless, allegorical vignettes enjoyed wide popularity on the Canadian paper money issues of 1935 and 1937. Altogether, nine tableaux were depicted. Eight of these, introduced on the 1935 series, saw extended service on the 1937 reverses, although, in several instances, associated with different denominations. Illustrations, believed to be reproduced for the first time in a numismatic periodical, were made for the most part from notes in the author's collection.

GHN

ALLEN, H. D. The Final Decade of Canadian Bank Currency, 1935-1944. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 609-621, illus.

During the early years of Canadian banking, notes were issued by as many as ninety-eight chartered banks. By 1935 their number had been reduced to ten: The Bank of Montreal, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Toronto, Banque Canadienne Nationale, La Banque Provinciale du Canada, The Dominion Bank, The Imperial Bank of Canada and Barclays Bank (Canada). Notes issued by these banks between 1935 and 1944 are listed and described, with several specimens illustrated. By the Bank Act revision of 1944 the right of chartered banks to issue or re-issue notes after January 1, 1945 was cancelled, and five years later,

liability for outstanding notes was transferred to the central Bank of Canada. Payment of \$13,990,117 then made by the above banks represented the unredeemed balance of chartered bank currency at the time.

GHN

ALLEN, H. D. The Merchants Bank of Canada: Currency Issues, 1864-1922. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 123-129.

For historic interest and visual appeal, few notes issued by Canadian chartered banks can compare with those of the Merchants Bank of Canada, founded in Montreal in 1864 and for some six decades a vital factor in Canada's economic growth. After relating the interesting history of the bank's development and expansion the writer describes thirty issues and varieties of notes, beginning with the four denominations (one, two, five and ten dollars) issued on June 1, 1864 and ending with the five and ten dollar issues dated November 1, 1919 (i.e. three years prior to the bank's merger with the Bank of Montreal). Descriptions are based on information contained in the records of the Bank of Montreal and are thought to be complete as to major varieties, possibly less so with regard to signatures and other details.

GHN

ARAKI, TOYASABURO. *Han-satsu* (Provincial Paper Currency). Kyoto, Japan, 1958. 270 pp., 22 pls. In Japanese.

Between 1930 and 1932 the author edited an eight volume work entitled *Nippon Ko-shi Hei* (A Collection of Old Japanese Paper Money). It was published in an edition of 150 copies and is now quite rare, being seldom seen either in libraries or on the market. The above new edition, published in two parts, forms the most comprehensive listing of the old style provincial paper currency yet compiled, including over 600 separate issues — and many thousands of varieties — which were current up to the third year of the Meiji (1870).

HFB

ARAKI, TOYASABURO. *Shi-satsu* (Private Paper Currency). Kyoto, Japan. 1958. 303 pp., 13 pls. In Japanese.

A companion volume to the author's *Han-satsu* (Kyoto, 1958). It covers the same period, and lists several thousand of the old style non-governmental Japanese notes issued by firms and individuals.

HFB

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. Bank Note Origin of Another Local. Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Co. Stamps. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Winter, 1960), pp. 26-28, illus.

Several examples of direct relationship between United States stamps and paper money have already been established. Those interested in the subject began several years ago to suspect that more such connections

might be found, and the search has been rewarding; three such discoveries have already been reported in the *Essay-Proof Journal*. A fourth is now discussed and illustrated — a one dollar proof note of the Bank of Athens (Georgia) with double imprint: *Bald, Cousland & Co., Philadelphia* and *Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, New York*. It shows a counter that was adapted for stamps of the Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Co., for a marginal pair of the company's stamps with the imprint *Bald & Cousland, New York*, and for a stock certificate issued by the company which uses the shield shaped counter adapted for the stamps.

Mentioned also are two other bank notes with this stamp design counter: A \$2.00 note of the Bank of Commerce, Savannah, Georgia and a \$5.00 issue of the Bank of De Soto, Nebraska.

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. Ormsby's Single Vignette Design for Bank Notes. Later Proposed by Another for U. S. Currency. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Winter, 1960), pp. 45-50, illus.

A single vignette design for U. S. banknotes as a protective measure against counterfeiting was first advocated by W. L. Ormsby (cf. *NL* No. 49, 1959, p. 645). A second specimen of Ormsby's work — a \$1.00 note of the Morrisania Bank, Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y. — is now published and illustrated. Ormsby's idea received little encouragement, and the same suggestion, when later put forward by Spencer M. Clark (Chief of the First Division of the National Currency Bureau, who claimed that "this style of note possesses greater security against counterfeiting and alteration than any other device yet in use") met with an equally unenthusiastic response. GHN

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. A Stamp Dealer Pictured on a Bank Note. P. M. Wolseiffer, Inventor of the Approval Card. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Fall, 1959), pp. 159-163, illus.

A one dollar note of New Jersey's Egg Harbor Bank, dated by hand September 17, 1861, bears a youthful portrait of the eminent stamp dealer P. M. Wolseiffer, made when he lived in Egg Harbor as a small child. The portrait engraving, as frequently happened, became a stock die and was used on other notes, among them the one dollar issues of the Bank of Ocean County, the New York County Bank (New York City), the Bank of Germantown, Pa., and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank (Shippensburg, Pa.); also the hundred dollar note of the Union Bank of Tennessee (Nashville, Tenn.). Biographical notes outline Wolseiffer's career as a philatelist.

Cédulas nacionais. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 2 (Oct., 1959), pp. 11-12.

Brazilian paper money issued during the period 1954-59 is discussed in some detail, with references to promulgations of government officials.

CHASE, P. H. Confederate Treasury Notes: The Chemicograph Backs. New evidence on the London designs and lost plates. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 403-411, 7 pls.

A document discovered in an antique dealer's shop a few years ago was found to be the original contract for the Confederate Treasury Department, dated August 31, 1863, between S. Straker & Sons of London and Joseph Walker, agent of the Treasury Department of the Confederate States of America. In stating that electrotypes were to be taken from six finished copper plates it undoubtedly refers to the six designs in 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 dollar denominations intended for printing the backs of the Confederate Treasury Notes dated February 17, 1864. Shipments of these "chemicographed" (i.e. electroplated) plates which left England early in 1864 vanished — probably while en route from Nassau to the Confederacy — but a complete set was finally assembled about a decade ago and now reposes in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., together with the above document. Illustrations show the six plates, the impressions taken from them, the manuscript document, and a receipt for one hundred pounds paid by Joseph Walker to the Straker firm. GHN

CHASE, P. H. Highways and Byways: Confederate Treasury Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 278.

By way of an introduction to his planned series of articles on Confederate Treasury Notes which will appear in future issues of *The Numismatist*, the writer emphasizes the value of extant Confederate Treasury records and correspondence in throwing valuable light on types, varieties, rarity and authenticity. GHN

CURTO, J. J. Sutler Issues of the Civil War. A Supplemental Listing with Other Related Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 643-648, illus.; No. 7 (July, 1959), pp. 789-796, illus.; No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 1095-1098, illus.; No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 1211-1217, illus.

Forms a well illustrated supplement to the tentative lists which appeared in earlier issues of *The Numismatist* (August, September and December, 1946). "A sutler in the army was a person or agency appointed by the Secretary of War to be assigned to a specified army unit or post with the sole right to operate a concession or store for the convenience of the soldiers attached thereto." Listed and described in detail are sutler tokens and sutler cardboard issues, the last named including all those relating directly to the welfare or convenience of a

Civil War soldier or to his family. Scattered throughout the text of the catalogue are many illustrations of these interesting items.

DANIEL, F. W. Lincoln's Comments on Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), p. 1458.

Anecdotes relating to various aspects of the manufacture, value and use of paper money illustrate Lincoln's quick and humorous appraisal of certain problems encountered in connection with the new type of currency. GHN

EGLIT, N. N. Abraham Lincoln: a Tribute. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 1459-1462.

A number of numismatic references are found in this tribute to the character and accomplishments of Lincoln. They include the derivation of the name "copperheads," a description of the allegiance medals used in the administration of loyalty oaths during the war years, discussion of Civil War finances and description of paper money issues. Considerable credit is given to the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, for his alertness in countering monetary difficulties of the period with such remedial measures as postage stamp currency, fractional currency and Civil War Tokens. The National Bank Act of June 3, 1864 is cited as the most notable piece of fiscal legislation enacted during his term of office. In combination with the 10% tax levied on State bank notes, it drove insecure issues out of circulation and replaced them with safe, efficient, national bank notes, secured by government bonds and protected by a lawful monetary reserve. GHN

FIELDS, J. E. and H. L. FREEMAN. For the Love of Money. In: *Manuscripts*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Spring, 1959), pp. 14-22, 59-60, illus.

The first Colonial currency appeared in Massachusetts in 1690, when paper bills of credit to the amount of 7,000 pounds were issued for the purpose of financing Sir William Phips' planned expedition against Quebec. From then until 1789 it is estimated that between four and five thousand varieties were produced. In presenting the story of their issue against the commercial and economic background of the period the writers discuss in some detail the various types of typography used, mention the practice of counterfeiting (first discovered in 1704), and give the history of all the important collections assembled in the United States, a number of which are now contained in public buildings and museums. Illustrations of six notes and a bibliography are included, and printed in juxtaposition to the article is an extensive list of signatures (together with the names of the documents, papers, etc. on which they appear), given for the benefit of persons who may be interested in collecting those found on Colonial currency. GHN

GOLD, NATHAN. Lincoln and Civil War Finance. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 12 (Dec., 1959), pp. 1506-1508.

Because the present currency system first came into being during his administration (it was introduced as a means of financing the Civil War), Lincoln may be rightly called "The Father of United States Paper Money." A review of his financial policy through the war years includes discussion of such topics as the various amounts and denominations of paper money authorized, changes incorporated into the currency, and the establishment of national chartered banks and a national currency. The best Lincoln portrait found on paper money is that engraved by Charles Burt from a photograph taken by Mathew Brady in February, 1864, considered the finest likeness of Lincoln as President. GHN

GOLD, NATHAN. Unredeemed Large Size Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 419-426, illus.

United States Treasury Department records show that \$142,000,000 worth of large size notes are still unredeemed. Although now a forgotten or unknown medium of exchange, they were the only notes in use prior to the introduction of the current small size bills in 1929. Through the cooperation of Treasury Officials, the writer presents for the first time a complete record of all old series issues of paper currency as well as the amounts of each still outstanding. They include: Gold Certificates, Silver Certificates, Treasury Notes of 1890, United States Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, Federal Reserve Bank Notes, and National Bank Notes. Demand Notes of 1861 and Fractional Currency are no longer considered as being in circulation, although records separately maintained by the Treasury show the respective amounts of \$52,917.50 and \$1,965,808.76 still unredeemed. Illustrations include a Silver Certificate, Series of 1899; United States Note, Series of 1917; and Federal Reserve Bank Note, Series of 1918. GHN

GRIFFITHS, W. H. *The Story of American Bank Note Company*. New York, The Company, 1959. 92 pp., illus., pls., ports., map.

"One hundred sixty-three years ago the organization that is now the American Bank Note Company first took root. One hundred years ago the skills, resources and goodwill of seven distinguished firms were combined to form a unique institution which throughout the years has been accorded the confidence of business men and government officials in most of the countries of the world . . ."

Following this opening paragraph is a popular history of the company, from its early days (1795-1832) to the present era (1911-), with considerable attention given to the changes and improvements made

necessary throughout the years by the continued practice of counterfeiting. Illustrations include steel-plate printed reproductions of U. S. presidential portraits, maritime and railroad vignettes, styles of engraving, various foreign and domestic subjects, animals and birds, allegorical vignettes designed for commerce and industry and portraits of prominent U. S. and foreign citizens. A map of the world shows 115 countries for which the company has prepared and manufactured paper money.

HILL, L. C. Canadian Fractional Paper Money. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 133-136.

Twenty-five cent notes, popularly known as shinplasters, were first issued by the Dominion of Canada in 1870 to replace the vast quantities of semi-official and private tokens which the government decided to withdraw from circulation. They continued in use during the next sixty years, a second issued being printed in 1900 and still a third in 1923, the dates coinciding with increases in the price of silver and resultant decreases in the striking of small silver coins. The fact that \$1,000,000 worth of these notes were still unredeemed in 1955 is evidence that the bulk of them remain as treasures and keepsakes in the hands of the general public. For the collector who wishes to specialize, eight types and forty-six varieties are obtainable.

GHN

HOLMES, WALTER. On Old Banknotes Found in Western Ontario. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), p. 444.

A find of old bank notes, the second of its kind, was made late in 1957 at Tara, Ontario, about ten miles west of Owen Sound. During the course of repair work, the removal of some siding from a frame house exposed a roll of bills covered with the lead wrapper from an old tea package. When examined, the find disclosed thirty-two chartered bank notes dating from 1906-1909, all of which were eventually purchased by the writer.

GHN

International Currency Society. *Japanese Paper Money Catalogue*. Tokyo, The Society, [ca. 1955]. Parts 1-3, illus. Text in Japanese.

Tamotsu Rikuhara, the compiler of this combined catalogue and price list, has condensed the larger and more complete work by Araki and Kugahara. He divides the publication into three parts: (1) Japanese imperial currency, (2) paper money issued for use in Formosa, Korea and various sections of China, and (3) military and invasion currency. Descriptions of the notes include dates of authorization, issuance and termination, as well as size and price. The majority of the types are illustrated.

KIRALY, FERENC. Camp Money for Hungarian Refugees in Austria. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 9 (Sept., 1959), pp. 2156-2159, illus.

Camps were established at the Austrian centers of Haid, Steyer and Wels for Hungarian refugees who fled their country during and after the October-November uprising of 1956. Workers in the camps were paid in Tabor Ponto (paper currency issued in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 units), these in return being exchangeable for merchandise at a Pont Bolt (Central Office) at prices agreed upon by a Camp Team. The currency was abolished in 1957. GHN

KOHLBERGER, FRANZ. Papiergeld aus der Wojwodina 1848/49. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 7 (1960), pp. 81-82.

During the Hungarian revolution of 1848/49 the Serbian Central Committee, which opposed the revolutionaries, issued paper money in denominations of five and ten forint in Karlowitz (situated in the Wojwodina). The notes were published by Rohde but were erroneously ascribed by Keller to the city of Karlovac (Croatia). The writer recently acquired a specimen of the five forint issue and is now able to correct certain errors in Rohde's description. HJE

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Sedelförfalskningarna i Malmö fängelse 1845-1847. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 53-81, illus. With German summary.

In surveying the extensive counterfeiting of Swedish paper money during the first half of the nineteenth century the writer cites as two of the chief contributory factors: (1) The simple and easily reproduced format of the notes, and (2) the wide-spread poverty of the period. He then deals with a specific case — the large-scale falsification of notes by the inmates of Malmö prison, which contemporary documents indicate was practised during the years 1845-1847. The tools used in this enterprise, now housed in the Stockholm Coin Cabinet, are illustrated; also specimens of genuine and false notes. KS

LENNON, WILFRED. The Hartford Bank. In: *Hartford Numismatic Society. Auctori Connec and Other Emissions* (Hartford, 1959), pp. 24-26.

In common with other banks of the period (it was founded in 1792), the Hartford Bank issued bills to suit its own convenience; they included denominations of 3, 4, 7, and 8 dollars, as well as the customary 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dollar bills and fractional currency. The writer tells of 25 and 50 cent Hartford Bank notes in his possession. Much of the bank's currency was counterfeited or altered, as in the case of three dollar bills raised to thirty dollars.

MARCKHOFF, F. R. Currency and Banking in Illinois before 1865. In: *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Autumn, 1959), pp. 365-418, illus.

Following the interesting story of early currency and banking in Illinois is a descriptive catalogue comprising 850 specimens of paper currency (advertising and bank notes, certificates of deposit, post notes, scrip and sutler's notes) issued by banks and sundry businesses in the state prior to 1865. Many specimens are illustrated.

MOORE, R. D. Connecticut's First Bills of Credit - 1709. In: *Hartford Numismatic Society. Auctori Connec and Other Emissions* (Hartford, 1959), pp. 14-23, 2 pls.

On March 2, 1709, the English sovereign Queen Anne requested that a regiment of 350 be recruited in support of an expedition which she planned to send against the French colony of Canada. As a means of financing the operation, the General Court of Connecticut, meeting in New Haven in June, 1709, ordered the printing and issue of paper bills of credit. In general form they duplicated those issued by the colony of Massachusetts in 1690 to meet the emergency resulting from an expedition unsuccessfully launched against Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia). The plates were engraved and the bills printed by Jeremiah Dummer, a silversmith and engraver of Boston, a so-called small plate being used for the lower denominations of 2s, 2s/6d, 3s and 5s, and a large plate for the higher issues of 10s, 20s, 40s and 5 pounds. The bills were delivered to the treasury early in 1710, and the total amount issued during the next twenty-five years is estimated at 90,000 pounds. Nearly all of the genuine, unaltered specimens still in existence — relatively few — are in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society and the State Library.

NEWMAN, E. P. The Successful British Counterfeiting of American Paper Money during the American Revolution. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 174-187, pls. 13-14.

"Counterfeiting of paper money as a new form of economic warfare was undertaken and encouraged by the British during the American Revolution of 1775-83. Historically, this appears to be the first use of such tactics . . . During the [Revolution] the method devised by the British was a powerful three-pronged attack. It consisted of (1) the preparation and distribution of actual counterfeits of the American paper money; (2) the encouragement of 'tories' and cheats to counterfeit and pass counterfeits independently; and (3) the issuance of propaganda as to the excellent quality and enormous quantity of counterfeits in circulation. The degree of effectiveness of these activities cannot be measured other than by recognizing that American paper money depreciated most when British counterfeiting activity was at its height . . .

The earliest indication that there was British participation in counterfeiting Continental Currency was evidence given in connection with the indictment of George and John Folliott. It was said that these men, in January, 1776 engaged in counterfeiting Continental Currency (the \$30 bill of the May 10, 1775 emission) in New York Harbor on board the British warship H. M. S. Phoenix."

Of the thirty-two known issues of counterfeit Continental Currency, those superior in quality to the originals are British sponsored. A comparison between the genuine and false notes — both of which are reproduced — illustrates the deceptive excellence of the British counterfeiting technique and clearly shows the destructive effect their falsifications had upon American paper money during the Revolutionary War.

Notas do Banco de São Paulo. In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 2 (Oct., 1959), p. 17.

Notes of the Bank of São Paulo (founded in 1889) are among the greatest rarities in any collection of Brazilian paper money. In a discussion of these issues, references are made to the Julio Meili and Souza Lobo catalogues.

PETRŤYL, JOSEF. Ekonomická charakteristika českých nouzových poukázek z let 1848-1849 (Czech Monetary Bonds of the Years 1848-1849 from the Economic Point of View). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 5 (1958), pp. 273-307, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 308-311.

Two types of monetary bonds (i.e. provisional bank notes) were issued in Czech lands during the economic crisis of 1848-49: those issued to relieve (1) the total shortage of small change, and (2) the scarcity of certain denominations either retired from circulation or hoarded. Each note showed its nominal value, the respective terms of exchange and validity, and the name, seal and signature of one of the numerous issuing authorities, among whom were included agencies, cities, merchants, corporations, land owners, theatres, cafés, etc. The writer cites the issue of these notes as proof of the capitalists' independence in matters of finance as well as their independence of the state, which tolerated the necessity currency only because it had no means of solving the economic crisis.

PHILPOTT, W. A., Jr. Signatures on U. S. Paper Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 929-936, illus.

The writer notes certain signature combinations which appear on the old large sized notes and includes a table of relative rarity. JRF

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Ryska sedlar tryckta i Stockholm. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 82-163, illus. With German Summary.

When the northwestern White Russian army under General Judenitj was urgently in need of money in 1919 it ordered paper currency to the value of more than 1,000,000,000 rubles (in denominations ranging from 50 kopeks to 1,000 rubles) printed at the *Centraltryckeriet* (Central Printing Press) in Stockholm. The writer illustrates and describes these notes, and in addition relates the complete story of this singular incident, telling how the Russians approached the Swedish government for permission to take such an unprecedented step, the manner in which incomplete (and partly false) information was given to the Swedish Foreign Office, and how, with the permission finally granted, the currency was printed and exported. He also mentions the prices given for these notes (described as "exchangeable when St. Petersburg has been conquered") on the currency exchange market.

In an appendix Platbarzdis deals with another type of note — the so-called *Kerenki* issued by the provisory White Russian Government — and their counterfeiting by General S. Bulak-Bulakovitj in Pskov. Genuine and false *Kerenki* are illustrated. LL

REINFELD, FRED. *The Story of Civil War Money*. New York, Sterling Publ. Co., 1959. 93 pp., illus.

After a brief introductory chapter on the war itself the writer takes up the various currencies of the period. They include: Paper money issued prior to the Civil War, demand notes of 1861, compound interest treasury notes, interest bearing notes, legal tender notes and national bank notes. A separate chapter deals with the vast field of Civil War cents and encased postage stamps, of which more than 8000 varieties are known, and last to be considered are the numerous issues of Confederate paper money. The only hard currency pieces contemplated during the war years were half dollar and one cent coins, but neither went beyond the trial stage. HG

SCHORNSTEIN, HAROLD. Beautiful Money. In: *The Coin Press Magazine*, Vol. 5, No. 9 (Jan. 12, 1960), p. 4, illus.

The so-called "Educational Series" silver certificates of 1896, in denominations of one, two and five dollars, are held to be the most beautiful examples of U. S. paper currency ever issued. As seen in the accompanying illustrations, allegorical figures are used to represent three themes: History Instructing Youth, Electricity, and Science Presenting Steam and Electricity to Commerce and Industry. GHN

SLABAUGH, A. R. The Care of Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 10 (Oct., 1959), pp. 2660-2665.

Documents and judiciously comments upon the various ways of preserving paper currency. For housing purposes, the writer admits a partiality for the albums made by stamp firms for first day covers.

SLABAUGH, A. R. "Daylight Money". In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 1848-1849, illus.

In an effort to stop the counterfeiting of local, easily duplicated paper currency prior to World War II, bank notes inscribed *Not Pay To Night* were issued in China. This inscription was used because the counterfeits, although easily discernible in daylight, were readily passed at night or in poor light. Included in the article is a specimen note from the author's collection with blundered inscription reading *Not Pay To Nioht*.
FDC

SMEDLEY, G. B. Landseer Paintings used on Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 11 (Nov., 1959), pp. 2698-2708, illus.

This article appeared in *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Spring, 1959), pp. 51-61, illus. (cf. *NL* No. 50, 1960, p. 72).

Some Fantasy Notes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 8 (August, 1959), pp. 1893-1894, illus.

Unlike counterfeits of facsimile notes which imitate authentic bank notes, specimens of 'fantasy' notes are known which are direct products of the maker's imagination; they may or may not have been issued with intent to deceive. Three example are illustrated: A \$100 note of the mythical "Ohio River Bank", a \$100 note of the State Stock Bank of Indiana (this bank actually existed, but its notes did not exceed \$20 and were made by regular bank note engravers), and a \$50.00 note of the Southern Bank of Georgia (Bainbridge, Ga.) dated April 10, 1848 (i.e. eight years before the bank opened for business.)
GHN

TAUTZ, MAX. *Deutsche 50 Markscheine im Wandel der Zeiten*. Dortmund, O. E. Schulze, 1959. 18 pp.

Standing mid-way between the high and low denominations, Germany's 50 mark note was widely used and circulated, and its designs are considered to be the most interesting of all those seen on German Imperial issues. The denomination was first issued (in 1874) by the Reichsschuldenverwaltung (Administration of Imperial Debts) and later (1906) by the Reichsbank. Shortly after the outbreak of World War I in 1914 the first 50 mark Darlehnskassenschein (Mortgage Bank Notes) appeared, and are somewhat remarkable in bearing no guarantee of being redeem-

able in gold. A deluge of almost worthless specimens circulated at the end of the war. The denomination was again issued in 1945, this time by the Allies for circulation in Western Germany; it was printed in the United States and is similar in appearance to current U. S. bank notes.

HC

TOMLINSON, G. W. Australian Bank Notes 1910 to 1959. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 5-6.

A tentative list of every type of Australian bank note issued since the promulgation of the Australian Notes Act (1910-11) is arranged under the following headings: (1) 1910 superscribed issue — private bank notes — Commonwealth Treasury — minor varieties numbered 1 to 66; (2) serial letters used on various issues, and (3) signatories. No descriptions of individual specimens are given.

TOMLINSON, G. W. The Bank of Adelaide and its Bank Notes. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (July, 1959), pp. 17-20, illus.

Only three distinct types exist for all the denominations issued by the Bank of Adelaide, 1865-1910. "Until 1870 all denominations were similar except for minor variations, but in that year the design was changed for the most common denomination of £1 and was subsequently repeated in the higher denominations of the 1893 and 1907 issues. A new, improved and very attractive £1 design was introduced in 1892 and repeated in 1893 and 1907." The article includes a history of the bank, from its founding in 1865 to the present time.

TOMLINSON, G. W. The Bank of Newcastle 1828-1829. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1959), p. 13.

The above bank was founded in 1828 as a private institution under the aegis of Frederick Bouchier, a merchant of Newcastle, New South Wales. The most successful venture undertaken was its issue of bank notes, two of which, the one and five pound notes issued in 1828-29, are described in detail. The plates of both were recently sold in London, and are now believed to be in the United States.

TOMLINSON, G. W. The Commercial Bank of South Australia, (Limited) 1878-1886. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (July, 1959), pp. 20-21, illus.

Two distinct types of one pound notes issued by this ill-fated bank are illustrated and fully described; the first was printed in London, the second in Melbourne. Although no specimens are known to have survived, it is believed that denominations of five, ten and twenty pounds were

issued in both series, the two last named being mentioned in a report of the bank's suspension of payment which appeared in the *Adelaide Observer* (March, 1886). The writer includes an account of the bank's founding (1878), growth, over-expansion, and eventual liquidation (1886).

T[OMLINSON], G. W. Proposed Treasury Notes of the South Australian Government, 1893. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1959), p. 12.

The Australian banking panic of May, 1893 brought with it an attempt to introduce a series of South Australian Government Treasury Notes, to be issued in denominations of ten shillings, and one, five, ten, twenty and fifty pounds, the total not to exceed £1,000,000. Chief support for the proposal came from its instigator, a Mr. R. C. Caldwell, but the suggestion met with strong governmental opposition and was shelved in the Legislative Council on December 21, 1893.

DECORATIONS

BELIAEV, M. Znachki pervykh Peterburgskikh sportivnykh organizatsii (Insignia of the First Petersburg Sport Organizations). In: *Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha*, No. 13 (1958), pp. 39-40, illus. In Russian.

The collection of insignia in the Hermitage consists of badges, medals, insignia and tokens issued by various sport organizations in St. Petersburg during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Nine pieces are illustrated, among them the insignia of the following: The St. Petersburg River Yacht Club, the Society of Skating Amateurs, the Society of Bicycle Riders, the Society of Bicycle Travellers, The Society of the Union of Bicyclists, the Circle of Sport Amateurs and the St. Petersburg Circle of Sportsmen.

SEALS

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. La bolla del doge Domenico Morosini 1148-1156. In: *Archivio Veneto*, Vol. 65 (1959), pp. 1-10, illus.

A lead bull of Doge Domenico Morosini (1148-56), 38 mm. in diameter and previously known only from a reference in Bartolomeo Ceccchetti (*Bolle dei dogi di Venezia*, Sec. XII-XVIII, Venice, 1888) is described and discussed at length. It is reported to have been found in the territory of Iesolo, and was acquired by the *Museo Correr* (Venice) after World War II. Obverse shows the seated figure of St. Mark holding a crozier in his right hand; he faces the standing figure of the doge, seen holding a lance (again in the right hand). The reverse legend reads:

+. D. MAV/ROCENVVS DEI/GRA VENETE/DALMAT/ATQ CRO/ADUX. Both sides are illustrated.

MARICQ, ANDRÉ. Vologésias, l'emporium de Ctésiphon. In: *Syria*, Vol. 36, Fascs. 3-4 (1959), pp. 264-276, illus., diagrs.

The site of Vologesias is given as the middle Tigris area on the Royal Canal, 5 km. south or southwest of Seleucia. It was the emporium of the Parthian capital Ctesiphon and was founded by Vologesios I in an attempt to ruin the commercial prosperity of Seleucia. From the texts of the ancient authors, the Babylonian Talmud, two Sasanian seals and the inscriptions, it seems certain that Vologesias is the Sasanian city of Valashabad and also the Vologesocerta mentioned by the elder Pliny. It was an important center for caravan routes from Bactria and Hamadan and from Charax and the Persian Gulf. ILM

MINT REPORTS

Canada. Dept. of Finance. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1959*. Ottawa, 1960. 22 pp., illus.

The coinage output of the mint for 1959 showed a sharp increase over the previous year, largest of the regular issues being the minting of 1,443,502 silver dollars — an indication of the increasing popularity of this coin among collectors and tourists. For the first time, the report includes the number of mint sets and uncirculated coins sold through the mint's numismatic section. Plate illustrations show the obverse and reverse of The Royal Canadian Geographical Society's Massey medal, the reverse of the British Columbia Centennial silver dollar of 1958 and the reverse of the 1959 fifty cent piece showing the new Canadian coat of arms. More than thirty-one thousand visitors passed through the mint during the year. SSC

Mexico. Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. *Memoria de la Dirección de la Casa de Moneda de México, correspondiente al año fiscal de 1958*. Mexico, 1959. 129 pp.

The coinage in 1958 was limited to three denominations: \$1 silver (41,899,000 pieces struck), five cents brass (104,624,000) and one cent brass (12,155,000). Gold was struck in denominations of \$50, \$2.50 and \$2.00, but as in earlier years the dies were predated and nothing can be said of their description. Nineteen medals were produced in three metals, a total of 11,444 pieces. Appendices list the coinage figures since the beginning of the Mexican mint, and include each emission for a foreign government. TVB

U. S. Treasury Dept. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1959. Including Report on the Production and Consumption of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Year 1958.* Washington, D. C., 1960. 164 pp.

The report includes the usual listings of United States coins manufactured during the year, also a chapter on the coinages struck at the Philadelphia Mint for Costa Rica, Cuba, Honduras and the Philippines. Mint transactions with regard to bullion are described in detail, and there are interesting reports on the world's stock of gold, silver and coinage, as well as on the coin circulation of foreign countries. The frontispiece shows an enlarged illustration of the new Lincoln Memorial reverse now seen on the United States one cent piece. HG

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AUCTION CATALOGUES

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- BARCELONA. CIRCULO FILATÉLICO y NUMISMÁTICO. June 4, 1960, 487 lots, 8 pp., Spanish Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign.
- COIN GALLERIES (New York). June 25, 1960, 1218 lots, 48 pp., 5 pls., Ancient, U. S., General, Numismatic Books.
- COINS and CURRENCY INC. (Philadelphia). May 28, 1960, 1003 lots, 27 pp., Ancient Gold, U. S. & Foreign Coins and Currency.
- CRAIG, EDWARD (Victoria, B. C.). April 9, 1960, 40 lots, 1 p., Canadian.
- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). April 25-27, 1960, 751 lots, 27 pp., Ancient, Gold, European, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books. May 12-14, 1960, 1894 lots, 58 pp., 4 pls., Roman. June 28-July 1, 1960, 1133 lots, 35 pp., Ancient, Gold, Mediaeval, European, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations.
- FREY, HELGA P. R. (Freiburg). May 24, 1960, 547 lots, 14 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval, German.
- GAETTENS, R. (Lübeck). June 25, 1960, 382 lots, 20 pp., 20 pls., Gold and Silver Medals, European, Numismatic Books.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). May 18, 1960, 493 lots, 36 pp., English & Foreign Gold and Silver.
- HIRSCH, GERHARD (Munich). April 4-6, 1960, 2241 lots, 93 pp., 16 pls., Ancient, Gold Coins and Medals, German, European, Decorations, Numismatic Books. June 28-30, 1960, 2063 lots, 94 pp., 22 pls., Ancient, Gold Coins and Medals, Mediaeval, German, European, Oriental, Numismatic Books.
- HUGHES, GARLAND C. (Grand Rapids, Michigan). June 4, 1960, 1687 lots, 4 pp., U. S. & Canadian Coins and Currency.
- MARGOLIS, RICHARD (Teaneck, N. J.). May 27-29, 1960, 1520 lots, 53 pp., 4 pls., U. S., Canadian, Foreign Crowns and Minor Coins, Misc. Coins and Medals.
- MAYFLOWER COIN AUCTIONS (Boston, Mass.). May 14, 1960, 2033 lots, 81 pp., illus., U. S. Coins and Currency, Canadian.
- PETERS, CHARLES N. (Oakland, Calif.). May 20-22, 1960, 1676 lots, 48 pp., U. S., Canadian, Foreign Gold and Crowns.
- PEUS, BUSSO (Frankfurt/Main). June 20, 1960, 1612 lots, 41 pp., 17 pls., Ancient, German, European Coins & Medals.
- PHILA-COIN CO. (Regina, Sask.). No. 78, April 4, 1960, 441 lots, 2 pp., U. S., Canadian.
- PHILLIPS, HERBERT (Baltimore, Md.). May 3, 1960, 366 lots, 4 pp., U. S., Canadian, Misc. Foreign.
- PLATT, M. (Paris). June 10, 1960, 187 lots, 12 pp., illus., pl. French and Foreign Decorations.

- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). July 14, 1960, 651 lots, 18 pp., U. S., Canadian, Misc. Foreign.
 SOTHEBY & CO. (London). July 28, 1960, 213 lots, 32 pp., Gold, Medals.
 STACK'S (New York). June 17, 1960, 807 lots, 24 pp., U. S. Coins and Currency.
 VINCHON, J. (Paris). April 25-27, 1960, 1148 lots., [n.p.] 22 pls. Ancient, Byzantine, European, Papal, Oriental Seals.
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FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- AMERY, CHARLES (Peoria, Ill.). March 14, 1960, U. S., Crowns.
 BENSON, L. (Davenport, Iowa). List 6, June, 1960, 8 pp., General, Foreign Gold. List 7, July, 1960, 8 pp., General.
 BINDER, WALTER (Hamburg). March-April, 1960, 8 pp., Gold, Mediaeval, German & Foreign Coins and Medals.
 BOURGEY, E. (Paris). May, 1960, 748 nos., 16 pp., Ancient, Gaulish, French.
 BOUTIN, SERGE (Paris). List 131, April, 1960, 401 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, German, French. List 132, May, 1960, 349 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Numismatic Books. List 133, June, 1960, 390 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, German, French.
 CANADA COIN EXCHANGE (Toronto, Canada). Feb.-March, 1960, Canadian Coins and Paper Money, Misc. Foreign.
 COIN GALLERIES (New York). May-June, 1960, [84-116] pp., 5 pls., Ancient, Holy Roman Empire, English, Misc. European.
 COPLEY COIN CO. (Boston, Mass.). April-May, 1960, 6 pp., U. S., Canadian, Misc. Ancient & Foreign.
 DE FALCO, G. (Naples). List 49, June, 1960, 912 nos., 28 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Papal, European, Medals, Numismatic Books.
 DELLMUTH, CARL A. (Louisville, Ky.). Jan. 1960, 179 nos., 3 pp., General.
 DE NICOLA, L. (Rome). March, 1960, 1721 nos., 41 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Gold, Italian, European, Papal Medals, Numismatic Books. June, 1960, 1625 nos., 38 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Papal Coins and Medals, Numismatic Books.
 DEPPERT, KURT (Frankfurt/Main). List 3, May, 1960, 154 nos., 4 pp., pl. Ancient.
 EMPIRE COIN CO. (Johnson City, N. Y.). No. 10, May-June, 1960, [20] pp., illus. U. S.
 GORDON, W. (Orinda, Calif.). Feb., 1960, 11 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign.
 GRABOW, LUDWIG (Berlin). April, 1960, Ancient, German Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign, Numismatic Books. June, 1960, 895 nos., 24 pp., Ancient, German, Polish, European, Medals.
 HIRSCH, M. C. (Stockholm). List 22, 1960, 12 pp., Ancient, Swedish, Misc. Foreign, Numismatic Books.
 HOPE, M. (Nottingham, Eng.). List 51, April, 1960, 44 pp., Ancient, English & Foreign, Decorations.
 HOWMAN, R. (Mansfield, Ohio). March, 1960, 5 pp., Canadian & Newfoundland.
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 KNOBLOCH, FREDERICK S. (New York). List No. 18, Spring, 1960, 274 nos., 14 pp., Greek Silver.
 KRICHELDORF, H. H. (Stuttgart). List 45, April-May, 1960, 439 nos., 24 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Numismatic Books.
 LANZ, HERMANN (Graz). List 27, Jan., 1960, 36 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Numismatic Books.

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- MUSCHETTI (Udine). List 16, June, 1960, 337 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Italian, Misc. Foreign.
- RIGÖ MÜNZENHANDLUNG (Nuremberg). List 39 (1960), 374 nos., [28] pp., illus., General Coins and Medals, Numismatic Books. List 39-1 (1960), 723 nos., 12 pp., Gold, Misc. Coins and Medals.
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- SIMONETTI, L. (Florence). List 3, April, 1960, 445 nos., 26 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, Papal, Italian, Medals.
- SPINK & SON Ltd. (London). May, 1960, Ancient, British and Foreign, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books. June, 1960, Ancient, British, French, Papal Medals, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books. July-August, 1960, Ancient, British & Foreign, Decorations, Medals, Numismatic Books.
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- TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). April, 1960, 450 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, General, Medals. May, 1960, 505 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, European Silver and Copper, Medals. June, 1960, 518 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, European, Medals.
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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

Ten students representing six universities attended the ninth Summer Seminar in Numismatics held at the Society's Museum in New York from June 14 to August 20, 1960.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at sixteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, and preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. The conferences were chiefly concerned with specific problems relating to ancient and mediaeval history and art, toward the solution of which the science of numismatics makes definite contribution. During the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his selected topic.

Specialists who conducted conferences during the Seminar were: Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society; Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Yale University; Dr. Patrick M. Bruun, University of Helsinki, Finland; Mr. William L. Clark, Curator of Mediaeval and Modern Coins, American Numismatic Society; Professor Joachim E. Gaehde, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University; Mr. Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Dr. R. Ross Holloway, Fellow of the American Academy in Rome; Professor Harald Ingholt, Yale University; Professor Tom B. Jones, Dept. of History, University of Minnesota; Dr. G. L. Kustas, Professor of Classics, University of Buffalo; Professor Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; M. Jacques Yvon, Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

The fields of study represented by the students were: Classics, 6; history of art, 2; mediaeval history, 2. The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Richard Brilliant, Yale University; Zola Marie Clark, Yale University; Edward E. Cohen, Princeton University; Maureen A. Fennell, Bryn Mawr; Diantha Sibley Haviland, Bryn Mawr; Dawson Kiang, Columbia University; Lydia Halle Lenaghan, Bryn Mawr; Edward M. Michael, University of Michigan; William Armstrong Percy, Jr., Cornell University; Beryl M. Wilkinson, Bryn Mawr.

The seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1961, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who by June, 1961 will have completed at least one year's graduate study in archaeology, classics, economics, history, history of art, oriental languages, or some other humanistic field. It is expected that at least two visiting foreign scholars will be present. The offer is restricted to graduate students and junior instructors at universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the offices of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1961.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Paul Z. Bedoukian, H. F. Bowker, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Francis D. Campbell, Sheldon S. Carroll, Zola M. Clark, Herbert J. Erlanger, Maureen A. Fennell, John R. Francis, Oleg Grabar, Henry Grunthal, R. Ross Holloway, Lars Lagerqvist, David M. Lang, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Geoffrey H. North, Doris Raymond, Kolbjørn Skaare, Carsten Svarstad.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins, medals, decorations and paper money, and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

DUES: The annual dues for an Associate Membership are \$7.50. Issues of the *Notes and Monographs*, *Museum Notes*, *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, and *Numismatic Literature* are distributed to all members.

PUBLICATIONS: The *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* consist of separately issued papers, each on a single topic, of which two to four numbers appear each year. *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* is a publication, irregular in appearance, consisting of brief notes and papers, principally on items in the Society's collections. *Numismatic Literature* is a quarterly listing current numismatic publications with abstracts of their content. *Numismatic Studies* is a series which accommodates works of full book length. The *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, consists of publications devoted to the coinage of the Iberian Peninsula, and is based on the collections of the Hispanic Society.

MUSEUM: The Society maintains a museum located in uptown Manhattan, New York City, which houses its offices, collections and library. Collections embrace coins of all periods from their inception to modern times, medals and decorations. Selections from its cabinets are on display in an exhibition. The library, consisting of about 17,000 volumes, covers all branches of numismatics.

The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancy Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN
JAN 18 1961

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.
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PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

No. 54

January

1961

GENERAL

ALLEN, H. D. *Canadian Numismatic Digest*. Published by Robert Verity for *National Coin Week*, 1960. Montreal, [1960]. 73 pp., illus.

H. D. Allen, widely-known Canadian numismatist, writer, broadcaster and researcher has assembled a compilation of diverse articles which he contributed in recent years to such publications as *The Numismatist*, *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, *The Coin Press* (formerly the *Flying Eaglet*), and *Numismatic News*. Forty separate articles are arranged under seven chapter headings: The Coin Hobby — A Look at Money — Coins from Your Change — A World of Bank Notes — Paper Money of Canada — The Changing Scene — Some Words of Advice.

GHN

American Numismatic Association. *Library Catalogue* (1960). [n.p.], American Numismatic Association, 1960. 68 pp.

The latest catalogue of the above library, compiled by John J. Gabarron (librarian) is arranged under the following headings and subdivisions: General Works (Money, Coins of the World, Coin Collecting, Foreign Exchange and Bullion, Counterfeiting, Miscellaneous, Odd and Curious); General — Specialties (Medicina in Nummis, Other Specialties); United States (General, Mint and Mint Records, Counterfeiting, Colonial, Copper Coins, Nickel Coins, Silver Coins, Gold Coins, Commemorative Coins and Medals, Paper Money, Obsolete Paper Money and Scrip, Patterns Cards, Tokens, Encased Stamps); North and South America (Canada, Nova Scotia, Mexico and Central America, South America); Europe (General, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Jersey and the Isle of Man, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Middle Europe, Austria, Ger-

many. Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc., Netherlands, Scandinavia — Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, Ancient Spain, Spain and Portugal, Medieval); Africa (General, Specific); Asia (China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Tibet, Ancient India, India, Persia, etc.); The Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and Cuba; Coins of the Bible and Other Religious Categories; Ancients (Miscellaneous, Britain and Spain, Asia and Africa, Greece, Rome); Medals (General, United States, Foreign); Orders and Decorations; Bibliographies and Book Catalogues; Priced Auction Catalogues of Famous Sales.

ARLOW, E. J. Numismatic Incongruities. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (July-Dec., 1959), pp. 246-248.

The writer comments upon several numismatic inconsistencies encountered during his years of collecting and study. Among them are the coins of Henry VIII with the Latin inscription *I have chosen the Lord as My Helper*, early nineteenth century issues of Louis de Bourbon bearing the motto *Let the Poor See and Rejoice*, the farmyard animals depicted on the coinage of Eire, and the coins issued by Paul Kruger in South Africa (1892) inscribed with the initials of the designer Otto Schulz; Os being the Afrikaan word for Ox, Kruger's political opponents naturally made the most of this blunder. Most incongruous and inconsistent of all, in the writer's opinion, is the modern coinage of Israel.

DIGRE, O. A. Myntkabinettet. In: *Det Kgl. Norske Videnskabers Selskab. Museet, Årbok 1957-58* (Trondheim, 1958), pp. 193-194.

A report of the acquisitions made by the Coin Cabinet at Trondheim (Norway) in 1957 includes a hoard of fifteen Danish, German, Austrian and Spanish silver coins which was found in the soil at Dronningensgate (Trondheim). They range in date from 1563 to 1612 and were evidently lost during a fire.

LL

DIGRE, O. A. Myntkabinettet. In: *Det kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab. Museet, Årbok 1959* (Trondheim, 1959), pp. 163-164.

Several coin finds are listed among recent acquisitions of the Trondheim Coin Cabinet. Excavations at Følling church, Stod (built ca. 1720 on the foundations of a mediaeval stave church) produced a small number of thirteenth and fourteenth century coins as well as several more recent issues.

LL

FARR, ROGER. The Silver Content of Some North American Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 264.

In contrast to Great Britain, whose former silver standard of .925 fine was reduced to .500 in 1920 and finally (in 1940) gave way to a

cupro-nickel alloy, the standard of coins circulating on the North American continent still remains high. Silver is issued at .800 fine in Canada. In the United States, where the standard has not varied since the initial introduction of the half dime in 1792, it is given as .900. GHN

GUPIENIEC, ROMANA. *Bibliografia Numizmatyki Polskiej za lata 1945-1957*. Warsaw, 1959. 34 pp.

Polish numismatic bibliography for the above period, containing 464 items (books, articles and pamphlets) arranged alphabetically by author under the following headings: Numismatic Bibliographies, General Works, Museums and Collections, Ancient Numismatics, Mediaeval Numismatics, Medals, Organization of Numismatic Affairs, Biographies and Obituary Notices, and Sphragistics. The history of Polish numismatic bibliography and the present status of numismatic activity in Poland are reviewed in an introduction, and a register of authors appears in the form of an appendix.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Monnaies nouvelles de Monaco et du Ghana. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 420-421.

Obverse of the *Nouveau Franc* recently placed in circulation in the Principality of Monaco shows the effigy of Rainier III, Prince of Monaco, from an engraving by R. Cochet; reverse bears the coat of arms of the principality.

On the coinage issued by the newly formed state of Ghana (denominations of halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, one shilling and two shillings) the obverse effigy of the founder of the state appears within a circular identifying legend: CIVITAS GHANIENSIS CONDITOR / KWAME NKRUMAH; reverse design shows a five pointed star, the emblem of the new state. Limited numbers of a ten shilling piece struck in silver are to be sold abroad on a subscription basis by diplomatic representatives of Ghana.

JANUS, CZESLAW. Gabinet Numizmatyczny Museum Pomorza Zachodniego w Szczecinie (The Numismatic Cabinet of the *Museum Pomorza Zachodniego* at Stettin). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 110.

The numismatic collections of the German museums at Bialogard and Stettin were combined with gifts from collectors living in the province of Pomorze Zachodnie when the numismatic section of the above museum was established in 1952. The collection now contains more than 10,000 Polish and foreign coins, most of which were found in Pomorze. Among the foreign pieces are Greek and Roman issues (including a number of rarities), Arabic dirhems, and coins of mediaeval and modern Europe.

The collection also contains more than 300 Polish and foreign medals (both secular and religious) and some 800 specimens of paper money representing Poland, Russia, the U. S. S. R., Germany and Austro-Hungary.

JEDRZEJEWSKA, HANNA. Zagadnienia korozji metali w numizmatyce (The Problem of Metal Corrosion in Numismatics). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), pp. 199-208.

The subject of problems encountered in metal corrosion — particularly with regard to coins — is treated under the following headings: Electrochemical corrosion, chemical corrosion, products of corrosion, influence of surroundings, problems of corrosion which confront the numismatist, the cleaning of coin and metal surfaces, protection and preservation. Bibliographic references are given to four English titles: H. H. Uhlig, *Corrosion Handbook* (New York, 1953), F. N. Speller, *Corrosion Causes and Prevention* (New York, 1951), F. A. Champion, *Corrosion Testing Procedures* (London, 1952), G. A. Greathouse and C. J. Wessel, *Deterioration of Materials* (New York, 1954) and a table shows the resistance factors of the coinage metals (aluminum, copper, brass, pure gold, gold alloy, lead, pure silver and silver alloy) to chemical corrosion.

KERESZTÉNYI, JÓZSEF. Az Egyetemi Könyvtár szerepe a XVIII-XIX. század érmészetében (Numismatic Activity at the Library of the University of Budapest in the 18th and 19th Centuries). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-60), pp. 70-74, illus. With French Summary, pp. 87-88.

Marking an important stage in the development of the numismatic cabinet and archaeological collection at the University of Budapest, the year 1777 saw the appointment of Professor J. Schönwiser to the newly established chair of numismatics and classical archaeology. Directly attached to this office was the position of Keeper of the Library, an arrangement which permits the conclusion that a certain role in Hungarian numismatics had been entrusted to the library, especially with regard to the university's collection of coins and medals. According to contemporary evidence, the collection, in 1777, was housed in the Royal Palace. Seven years later it was moved to the quarters of a Franciscan monastery, being augmented by the deposit of the collection belonging to the Hermits of St. Paul after their dissolution in 1786; by 1849 it is said to have contained some 15,600 pieces. Various specimens were subsequently transferred to the Imperial Cabinet in Vienna and the collection at the present time comprises only nineteen modern medals.

Museum of Money at the National Bank of Detroit. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 263, pl.

This permanent exhibit, under the directorship of Rear Admiral Oscar H. Dodson (Ret.), President of the American Numismatic Association, was officially opened in Detroit on April 28, 1960. It features the collection of Mr. H. S. Shapero, well known Detroit businessman, numismatist and philanthropist, and comprises some 12,500 items classified by the following groups: (1) Ancient, (2) mediaeval, (3) modern foreign, (4) United States, (5) foreign currency, (6) United States currency, and (7) odd and curious media of exchange, medals, tokens, etc. Housing of the collection is unique, the case exteriors being of white formica and glass, each with individual fluorescent lighting and disposed so as to create a directional flow of traffic through the museum. The entrance features a large plaque of the famed decadrachm of Syracuse, a specimen of which is on display. GHN

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. The Chase Manhattan Bank Museum of Moneys of the World. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 507 (August, 1960), pp. 314-315.

The museum described is located in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. It ranks as one of the most outstanding collections anywhere displayed, representing all periods since the introduction of monetary systems and practically all political subdivisions of the world which have issued money. Among the exhibits singled out for special mention are a clay tablet due bill of Babylon some 5000 years old, specimens of the first silver coins of Aegina issued in the seventh century B.C., tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, biblical coins, odd and curious moneys of the world (including Feather Coil Money of Santa Cruz Island measuring twenty-seven feet in length and a specimen of the stone money of Yap weighing 175 pounds), a small gold coin of India approximately the size of a pin head, a special display illustrating the evolution of paper money, several thousand currency issues of foreign countries, and a large number of financial documents of unusual interest. The object of the exhibit is purely educational, and the museum with its associated library is open to the public without charge. FDC

OESTREICHER, B. Coin Finds in Palestine. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 505 (June, 1960), pp. 222-223.

In the November, 1959 issue of the *Coin and Medal Bulletin* (pp. 399-406, pl.), Anthony Wootton described an Arab woman's head-dress, heavily ornamented with coins, now in the collection of the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford. The present writer offers a helpful explanation of the probable origin of this interesting piece, noting in particular how the various types of coins which decorate it originally came to Palestinian territory. GHN

OGILVIE, J. W. History of the American Numismatic Association. In: *American Numismatic Association. Library Catalogue* (1960), pp. 2-4.

The above association was founded in Chicago (October 7, 1891) under the aegis of Dr. George F. Heath of Monroe, Michigan. "The road to success was by no means a smooth one, and the first ten years of [the association's] existence were rough indeed. Many obstacles were met and overcome; always with the versatile Heath, his trusty magazine as a helper, coming just in time to steer the tiny ship clear of disaster. Shortly after the turn of the century, the doctor and his followers saw the reward for their efforts take effect in a renewed interest in numismatics, and which, ever after, has been on the increase. The doctor was a fraternally-minded man. He could always find time to discuss his avocation of numismatics with his brother collectors, either in person, by letter, or through the pages of *The Numismatist*. Perhaps it was this personal factor which contributed so much to the building of this great organization."

REINFELD, FRED. *Cash for your Coins*. Rev. ed. New York, Sterling Publishing Co., 1960. 128 pp., illus.

Although intended as a guide to the layman, the author must be criticized for his suggestion that individuals sell their coins to the coin departments of the larger stores. In practice, the old, established firms which are devoted solely to coin dealing are usually in a position to offer higher prices. HG

SLABAUGH, A. R. Advertising Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 1890-1903, illus.

In trying to draw attention to their products, advertisers have frequently made use of name displays on coins and currency. Mentioned in the above article are numerous such instances, arranged by the author under the following headings: Advertisements stamped on (1) U. S. coins, (2) Foreign coins; Advertising tokens overstruck on actual coins, Reproductions of actual coins with advertisements on one or both sides. Embossed business cards, Advertisements overprinted on genuine notes. Obsolete bank notes, Obsolete Confederate and Southern State notes. Reproductions of paper money with advertising, Advertisements stamped on coins, Political tokens and medals similar to actual coins, and lastly, Political scrip. Six illustrations are included. FDC

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Heberden Coin Room. Report of the Keeper for the Year 1959. In: *Oxford University. Ashmolean Museum. Report of the Visitors (1959)*, pp. 20-31, pls. 7-10.

The year 1959 saw the appointment of Miss H. W. Mitchell (recently

elected a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society) as a whole time Assistant Keeper of Coins, with special responsibility for the Islamic and Asiatic coinages. General re-arrangement of the collection continued, and a further consignment of photographs from Dr. H. A. Cahn of Basel was added to the Coin Room photo file. The preparation and photographing of plaster casts for the newly planned first fascicule of the Ashmolean volume of the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* was completed and casting of the pre-Norman pennies for the first two Ashmolean volumes of the *Sylloge of the Coins of the British Isles* begun.

The report includes listings of lectures delivered and publications completed by staff members during the year, also notification of benefactions and loans made to the museum. Accessions for 1959 (1,047 pieces, the most important of which are discussed and illustrated), included Greek, Roman, Asiatic, Anglo-Saxon and British, European and American coins, medals and paper money. GHN

WAGENFÜHR, HORST. *Der goldene Kompass*. Stuttgart, Schuler Verlagsgesellschaft, 1959. 158 pp., illus., pls.

The nature of money, from an early ingot form to the numerous and intricate present day monetary systems, is presented in a well illustrated, sound and interesting manner, despite the inclusion of a number of minor inconsistencies. For instance, recent studies affirm that the Aeginetic coinage began in 625 B.C., rather than in 665 as stated (p. 45), and the picture by Botticelli (reproduced on p. 56) is entitled "Man with Ducat," although the subject clearly holds a portrait medal of Cosimo de' Medici. Nevertheless, the work constitutes a most useful study of the subject in question. HG

WESTON, MURRAY. What is the Date? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 1260-65.

Relative to the numerous (and frequently confusing) systems used in the dating of coins, the writer describes the principal calendar forms used by ancient and modern civilizations and explains the advantages and disadvantages of each. Mention is made of the plans recently announced by Russia to correct the known error in our present Gregorian calendar, and of the advantages seen in a Perpetual Calendar proposed by Willard E. Edwards of Hawaii as an answer to the United Nations' search for a practical, international dating system. GHN

WORONIECKI, EDWARD. Z nieznaney korespondencji numizmatycznej J. Lelewela (Two Unknown Letters of J. Lelewel). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 87-94, pl. 10.

The first of two previously unpublished letters of the distinguished

Polish numismatist J. Lelewel (dated May 27, 1823) mentions the collections and acquisitions of a number of contemporary Polish scholars; the second, written on May 30, 1824, identifies nine coins which had been referred to Lelewel for examination and study. Both letters are transcribed and discussed.

ANCIENT

Boston. Museum of Fine Arts. *Greek and Roman Portraits 470 B.C. - A.D. 500*. Boston, The Museum, 1959. 73 illus. with text.

An introduction to the subject of ancient portraiture is presented by means of illustrations, taken largely from the above museum. A number of coin portraits are included. ILM

CASTELIN, KAREL. Keltische Münzformen aus Böhmen. In: *Germania*, Vol. 38, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 32-42, illus.

A number of clay forms which were found at two Celtic sites in Bohemia are compared with clay molds discovered in the Celtic oppidum at Manching, Bavaria; similar finds have been made at Stradonice and Stare Hradiska. Because of their form and the presence of metallic residues, the writer feels reasonably certain that these molds were used in casting the planchets for Celtic staters of the Rainbow Cup type (*Regenbogenschüsselchen*) and their fractions. HG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. L'inscription OSNAII ou OSVAII doit être lue ILAVSO. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 407-408.

On the basis of place names in eastern Gaul — Osne-le-Val (Haute-Marne), Osnes (Ardennes) etc. — the legend on a group of bronze coins now attributed to the *Bituriges Cubi* (type BN 4177/78) has always been read as OSNAII or OSVAII. Colbert de Beaulieu, believing the legend to be retrograde, would amend the reading to ILAVSO, a Celtic word which he states presents no difficulty to the philologist. He further cites a Paris inscription (*CIL* XIII, 3035, 12a) which mentions the *Ilavsi*.

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. La légende lue VRDO. RI. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 383.

A small bronze coin attributed to the Petrucorii (BN 4333-4335) bears a much disputed legend. Blanchet read VRDO-RI for perhaps *Urido-Rix* (*Traité*, p. 295). De Saulcy recognized first the name of *Viridovix*, chief of the Unelli, later that of *Viridomar*, chief of the Eduen; both Barthélémy and Muret read the legend as VRDO.RE, while Changarnier con-

curred with de Saulcy in favor of *Viridomaros*. Colbert de Beaulieu, after careful study and examination of the coin, now gives cogent epigraphical reasons for a reading of VRIDO.RVF.

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. La prétendue légende SII. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 420.

The writer calls attention to the reverse inscription on a Gallic bronze coin (BN 4195) which has been read as SII, and explains why no specimen with more complete legend has ever come to light: SII is not, as was thought, the beginning of an inscription, but is merely the end of the well known legend ISVNIS (sometimes written ISVIIS, cf. BN 4184-89) in retrograde.

GUPIENIEC, ANATOL. Monety antyczne ze zbioru F. Scibally w Krakowie (Ancient Coins in the Collection of F. Scibally at Krakow). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), pp. 217-219, illus.

A number of ancient coins in the above private collection are listed and described, together with indication of find-spot; they appear to have been discovered during the years 1921-1929. Illustrations include a coin of Nero, tetradrachm of Alexander of Macedon and three denarii (Alexander Severus, Gordian III and Decius Trajanus).

KANAEL, BARUCH. Notes on Jewish Art in the Period of the Second Temple. In: *Leeds University. Annual of the Oriental University*, Vol. 1 (1958-59), pp. 61-73.

Judaic art suffered in the above period from an interpretation of the second commandment which forbade pictorial representation of living creatures. This apparent biblical injunction is further reflected on Jewish coins, which do not depict rulers or gods in the manner of contemporary issues.

ILM

KERÉNYI, ANDRÁS. Sztálinvárosi kelta éremlelet (Find of Celtic Coins at Sztálinváros, Intercisa). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-1960), pp. 3-6, pl. 1.

In June, 1958 a hoard of 300 Celtic silver tetradrachms, all in excellent state of preservation, was found by a workman at Sztálinváros (Intercisa). The coins imitate the famous stater of Philip of Macedon, and except for twenty pieces which fell into the hands of private collectors were all acquired by the Hungarian National Museum; 239 conform to Pink No. 433, thirty-two to Pink No. 457, and the remaining nine to Pink No. 408. The Sztálinváros hoard is not unique. A find of 268 similar specimens (Pink No. 434) was made near Zichyújfalu in 1874, which together with the more recent discovery provides the basis for establishing that these coins circulated (and were probably minted) in the Fehér district.

LAFABRIE, JEAN. Le trésor de Sidi Aïch (Tunisie). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 409-410.

A hoard of copper coins — 863 specimens, ranging in diameter from 6.5 to 8 mm. — which was discovered at Sidi Aïch (ancient *Vicus Gemelae*) in Tunisia has been deposited at the *Cabinet des Médailles* for purposes of study. All of the pieces are anepigraphic and show either a stylized obverse effigy f.r. (occasionally, f.l.) or else a rose or star with eight branches, with or without a border of dots. A preliminary examination indicates two large groups of reverse types showing Victory either *en face* or in profile, f.l. The hoard, unique for its kind, offers important evidence for coinage in Africa at the end of the Vandal domination.

MISCOSI, GIULIO. La pietra nera della Dea Cibebe. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 30.

The reverse of a Phrygian coin which the writer discusses depicts an eagle clutching in its claws a quadrangular black stone — the symbol of the Phrygian goddess Cybele. In connection with this piece he mentions the importance of the stone to Rome at the time of the Punic Wars, and the practices of the Cybele cultus in the capital.

Newport Balboa Savings and Loan Association. *Coinages of Ancient Times. Money Exhibit No. 3*. Newport Beach, Calif., The Association, 1959. 12 pp., illus.

The third formal exhibition of coins from the collection of the above association included outstanding specimens of ancient coinage, as well as issues of the eastern Mediterranean area up to the end of the Byzantine Empire in the middle of the fifteenth century A.D. The catalogue briefly describes and illustrates coins of Lydia and Aegina, Sicily, Crete, Alexander the Great, Athens, Biblical coins (a tetradrachm of Tyre and silver denarius of Tiberius), a gold aureus of Pertinax and coins of Julius Caesar, Nero, Titus, Theodosius I, Justinian I, Constantine IV, Leo III and Michael VII.

GREEK

ASTENGO, CORRADO. Un ispirato sonetto per una splendida moneta. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 34, illus.

A sonnet written by the magistrate, poet and ardent numismatist Giovanni Camerana in praise of the famous decadrachm of Syracuse is reprinted. It appeared in Camerana's obituary, published in the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (Vol. 18, Fasc. 3, 1905, p. 456).

[Boston. Museum of Fine Arts]. Recent Acquisitions. Hellenistic Coins. In: *Calendar of Events* (May, 1960), p. 2, illus.

Two newly acquired Hellenistic coins are described and illustrated: A silver stater of Phaselis issued in the period after 187 B.C. when the city embarked upon a system of uniform coinage in conjunction with her Lycian neighbors, and a gold octadrachm of the Seleucid Demetrius I (162-150 B.C.), issued for the purpose of financing the emperor's struggle against the usurper Alexander Balas. Until found by chance in the Near East during recent years the latter coin was unknown, and is published here for the first time.

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Un statère d'or de Cyrène trouvé sur la côte du Finistère. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1960), p. 407.

Reports the discovery of a gold stater of Cyrene, picked up on a beach near Ploudalmézeau (Finistère, arr. Brest) in February, 1958. The coin weighs 8.53 gr. and belongs to a type described by L. Naville (*Les monnaies d'or de la Cyrenaïque*, Geneva, 1951, pp. 45-46, pl. 4, nos. 90-95).

CONDURACHI, E. Les statères de Cyzique et les routes commerciales du Hellespont au Danube. In: *Eirene*, Vol. 1 (1960), pp. 61-67.

The study of Greek hoards shows that Cyzicus and the cities on the western and northern shores of the Black Sea were bound by close commercial ties. From the burial sites of sixteen Balkan hoards containing Cyzicene staters — more than are known from Greece or Asia Minor — it is possible to determine the routes by which Greek trade and cultural influence reached the territories north of the Danube: a land route by way of the Hebrus River and its tributaries, and a maritime route along the shores of the Black Sea. Most of the Cyzicene coins found in the Balkans date from the fourth and third centuries B.C. — especially the period between the defeat of Athens in 405 and the spread of the coinage of Alexander, when Cyzicene mint productivity was at its height; at Olbia, after 405, the position formerly held by Athens was taken over by Cyzicus. Attic coinage first appears in the Balkans after the fall of Macedon in 168 B.C.

ILM

DITTRICH, K. Antické mince na území SSSR (Ancient Coins from the Territory of the USSR). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 8-13, 2 pls. With German Summary, pp. 13-15.

Ancient coins discovered in the northern Black Sea regions, including coins of Olbia, are described and illustrated, and an appended biblio-

graphy lists twenty-four titles, chiefly works by Russian numismatic writers.

FRANKE, P. R. Die erste Münze von Olea in Thessalien. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 37 (May, 1960), pp. 1-3, illus.

A bronze coin with hitherto unknown types (obv., kernel of wheat, with traces of inscription OAE A: rev., ram 1., on double exergual line; curvilinear inscription; partly retrograde: ENEKA9). The name Olea, in Thessaly, is known only in the form of the ethnic applied to a Menecrates. The style of lettering on the coin indicates the second half of the fifth century. Whether Menecrates (a rather common name in Thessaly) is an official, priest or petty tyrant is indeterminable, although the last suggestion is the more likely. The inscription giving the ethnic seems to point to a location for Olea in the League of Oite, the center of which was Heracleia Tracheia. DR

KAPANADZE, D. and K. GOLENKO. K voprosu o proiskhozhdenii Kolkhidok (On the Question of the Origin of Colchidian Coins). In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 4 (1957), pp. 88-95, illus., map. In Russian.

Two possibilities have been suggested regarding the origin of the small silver coins (1.45 - 2.80 gr.) frequently found in hoards from the interior of Colchis (modern Georgia): they were either struck by the Colchidians themselves or by the colonists of a Greek city located in the northern Black Sea region. The combination of relevant numismatic facts, especially the evidence provided by hoards and coin representations (local river divinity and horned cattle peculiar to the region), convinces the writer that these pieces were struck in Colchis rather than in a neighboring Greek city. Twenty-six distinctive specimens are illustrated, and a map gives the find-spots of many pertinent hoards discovered in Georgia.

KARYSHKOVSKII, P. O. O monetakh s nadpis'iu Eminako (Coins with the Legend Eminako). In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiya*, No. 1 (1960), pp. 179-195, illus.

Archaeological evidence shows that the silver staters bearing the legend EMINAKO and the form of an archer in the act of stringing a bow were struck at Olbia. Various conjectures have been made with regard to the significance of this representation; also as to the meaning of the legend, which some numismatists have assumed to be the name of a place, others the name of a magistrate. After examination and study of the pertinent literary sources the writer concludes that the central scene is taken from a Scythian legend and represents Heracles in the act of stringing a bow, and that EMINAKO is the name of either a Scythian ruler or an Olbian citizen of non-Greek origin. The fact that these silver staters circulated in Olbia and its environs during the fifth and fourth

centuries B.C. shows that the Greeks were quite familiar with the customs and myths of the non-Greek inhabitants of the hinterland.

KARYSHKOVSKII, P. O. Stoimost' monetnykh metallov v Ol'vii i v Bosporskom gosudarstve v IV v. do n.e. (Value of Metallic Currency at Olbia and in the Kingdom of the Bosphorus during the Fourth Century B.C.). In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 3 (1958), pp. 121-136. In Russian.

Although the study of ancient coins from the northern Black Sea regions began many years ago, only recently has numismatic material reached proportions sufficient enough to furnish a picture of the general economic development of the Greek cities situated there. On the basis of this recent evidence and contemporary monetary decrees, the writer discusses at length the value of metallic currency at Olbia and in the Kingdom of the Bosphorus during the fourth century B.C. The conclusion reached is that Cyzicus staters circulated in those regions during the period 360-330 B.C. in accordance with the fluctuation in the ratio of electrum (from 7.8 to 7.4).

KARYSHKOVSKII, P. O. Zametki po numizmatike antichnogo Prichernomor'ia (Notes on the Numismatics of Ancient Prichernomore). In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 2 (1957), pp. 138-146, illus. In Russian.

Three notes relate to various problems encountered in the study of the ancient coinages of the northern Black Sea region. They concern: (1) Cast coins with the letters IST [in Greek letters], (2) the date of issue of the coins of Olbia with representation of a river divinity, and (3) the monetary crisis in the Bosphorus during the first half of the third century B.C.

KRUSHKOL, IU. Monety iz raskopok Patreia 1949-1951 gg. (Coins from the 1949-1951 Excavations at Patrea). In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 3 (1958), pp. 136-142, illus. In Russian.

Numismatic material discovered during the Patraeus excavations of 1949, 1950 and 1951, although scanty was most helpful in dating the strata and in throwing some light on monetary circulation in the city. Most of the twenty-six coins found are attributable to Panticapaeum and the Kingdom of the Bosphorus. Four are illustrated, and a catalogue includes number, find-spot, full description, date, bibliographical reference, size, weight, state of preservation and metal.

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Tétradrachme pseudo-attique d'origine phénicienne, inédit. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 386.

Presents a new acquisition of the *Cabinet des Médailles*: an imitation

Athenian tetradrachm (fourth century), apparently the first known specimen of its kind. A Phoenician legend attests its oriental origin, otherwise, with regard to style, weight, relative position of the dies, etc., the coin is identical to contemporary Athenian issues. Two Phoenician letters, *Ain* and *Saad*, which are seen between the legend and owl on the reverse do not appear to be an abbreviation of any known mint but may designate a dynasty or a magistrate. The writer concludes his communication to the above society with some remarks concerning pseudo-Attic coinage.

MEYSHAN, J. A New Coin Type of Herod Archelaus. In: *Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society*, Vol. 24 (1959), pp. 56-59.

Two coins of the Herodian dynasty recently acquired by the Haaretz Museum (Tel Aviv) show double cornucopiae and the letter κ above the caduceus, to the right of which appear the Greek letters epsilon and theta. The writer concludes that they were struck by Herod Archelaus, the letters epsilon, theta and κ forming a contraction of the title *ethnarch* which Augustus Caesar bestowed upon Archelaus after the death of King Herod the Great.

RAGO, RICCARDO. Il sistema ponderale eginetico nella monetazione greca antica. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 61 (1959), pp. 7-13.

Coinage struck on the Aeginetan standard was widespread in ancient Greece, the maximum monetary value being the stater of 12.5 gr., divided into two drachms which in turn were divided into six obols each. Other states which struck on this standard included Thebes, Delphi, Olympia, Larissa, Argos, Sicyon, Messenia, Megalopolis, Lochris, and the Arcadian, Phocian and Achaean Leagues, and it was used in Crete and the Cyclades. Although found in Greece and the Aegean, the Aeginetan weight system (except for Egypt) is absent in Macedonia, Thrace, Africa, Italy and Sicily; further, apart from the Taranto hoard, Aeginetan weight coins are not known to have been overstruck in Italy and Sicily. Several states of Asia Minor are believed to have used the standard, but its diffusion there is neither clear nor convincing. ILM

RIIS, P. J. L'activité de la mission archéologique danoise sur la côte phénicienne en 1958. In: *Les Annales Archéologiques de Syrie*, Vols. 8-9 (1958-59), pp. 107-132, map, 7 pls.

A small hoard of ten Greek silver coins (eight tetradrachms and two drachms, all illustrated) was discovered at Tell Sukas during the Danish Archaeological Mission's exploration of the Phoenician coast in 1958; it was apparently concealed during the third Syrian war (246-241 B.C.). The drachms and three of the tetradrachms are ordinary type issues of

Alexander the Great; the remaining five tetradrachms represent Lysimachus of Thrace (2), Antiochus I of Syria, Antiochus II, and Antigonus of Macedonia (presumably Antigonus Gonatas). Data and bibliographic references which are included in a tabular listing of the coins were supplied by M. Henri Seyrig.

SYMONOVICH, E. A. and K. V. GOLENKO. Monety iz nekropolia Neapolia Skifskogo (Coins from the Necropolis of Scythian Neapolis). In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologia*, No. 1 (1960), pp. 265-268.

Although badly preserved, five ancient coins found in two sepulchres during excavation of the eastern section of the necropolis of Scythian Neapolis in 1956-57 were helpful in dating the graves and the artifacts found in them. They included an obol struck during the archonship of Asander of Bosphorus (somewhat later than the obols of Panticapaeum), and a Chersonnese tetrassarion of a type issued in the period A.D. 79-96 (during the reigns of Titus and Domitian).

SZEMIOTHOWA, ANNA. Monety Chersonezu Taurydzińskiego w zbiorach Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie (Tauric-Chersonese Coins in the National Museum, Warsaw). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), pp. 119-144, 7 pls., tabs. With English Summary, pp. 144-145.

The collection of Tauric Chersonese coins in the above museum was purchased in 1925, and although severely damaged in World War II is still important. Following a survey of Tauric Chersonese history, based upon information obtained from a study of the coinage, the writer offers a descriptive catalogue of seventy-seven types arranged under three historical periods: (1) The autonomous (fifth to second century B.C.), (2) the subordination to Mithradates VI (first century B.C.), and (3) the Roman period (end of the first century B.C. to the fourth century A.D.).

ROMAN

ADELSON, H. L. and G. L. KUSTAS. A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Leo I. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 139-188, pl. 9, tabs.

Very few hoards of late Roman minimi have been scientifically published, yet the related body of evidence is of vital concern to all economic historians. One such example is a hoard of 928 pieces in the Yale University Collection which is now published in the above article. It contains coins dating from the reigns of the House of Constantine through Leo I, apparently struck at the weight of a Roman scruple (1.14 gr.), but since no actual provenance was preserved with the find its geographic location can only be given as "somewhat to the east of a line running

from Corinth through Dalmatia." The metrological evidence from the hoard itself is brought into conformity with the extant literary sources, and a complete catalogue of the identifiable specimens is given.

[Boston. Museum of Fine Arts]. Recent Acquisitions. Hoard of Roman Gold Coins. In: *Calendar of Events* (Feb., 1960), p. 2, illus.

A spectacular group of nineteen Roman gold coins and medallions acquired by the above museum was exhibited for the first time in the Recent Accessions Gallery. These very rare issues of the Second Tetrarchy (A.D. 295-307) include coins of the four rulers, Diocletian and Maximianus (Augusti), and Constantine Chlorus and Galerius (Caesars); also issues of Maxentius, Maximinus Daza and Constantine I. Three pieces are illustrated.

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. The Denarii of Cn. Pompeius Jr. and M. Minatius Sabinus. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 75-94, pl. 7, diagr.

The unusual variety and interest of the denarii struck in Spain by M. Minatius for Cn. Pompey led the author to present a corpus of the known types and dies, together with a discussion of the chronology, mints, titlature and types. A complete chronological arrangement was found to be impossible, since most of the dies were cut at one time and used from the beginning to the end of the series. Two mints were in operation for these denarii — Corduba for the greater part of the known specimens and possibly Baelon for the three coins marked B, which Buttrey accepts as a mint mark. The female figures with turreted crowns which appear on the reverse types are interpreted as the Tyches of the Spanish cities. Also, the controversial legend with IMP F on dies 3 and 4 is read Cn. *Magnus imperator, filius*, contrary to Michael Grant's more sensational rendering of Cn. *Magnus, Imperator filius*. JMF

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. The Denarius of P. Ventidius. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 95-108, pl. 8.

The extreme wear and scarcity of the series of denarii of M. Antony issued by P. Ventidius have contributed to erroneous readings of the obverse legend, which, the writer establishes, must include IMP. He also reviews the problem of the coin's mint and date. Stylistic and epigraphical features are of no help in localizing the mint, so the question must be considered in regard to the reverse legend which attributes the title of imperator to P. Ventidius. Buttrey rejects the theory promulgated by Vercoutre and Grueber that the coin was a Gallic issue, and reverts to the earlier view of an origin in the East, the only area mentioned in the

literary sources where P. Ventidius is known to have been the victor in a battle which could have made possible his title. Further, after a textual criticism of Dio and the *Fasti Triumphales*, Buttrey argues that the battle in question was that of the Cilician Gates in 39 and that the coin was issued in that year. JMF

CAPPELLI, REMO. Livia moglie di Augusto. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (April, 1960), p. 48, illus.

The coinage struck in the name of Livia, wife of Augustus, and issued during the reign of her son Tiberius, depicts the empress variously as priestess of the cult of the deified Augustus, *Pietas*, *Iustitia*, etc. Illustration shows an unusually attractive portrait of Livia under the aspect of *Iustitia* which appears on a dupondius struck by Tiberius in A.D. 22.

CAPPELLI, REMO. La monetazione Augustea. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 47-48, illus.

Among the distinctive features of Augustus' reformed coinage of 15 B.C. are issues which mark outstanding events and achievements of his reign, such as the victory over the Armeni and the dedication of the temple to Apollo Actiacus in commemoration of the Battle of Actium. Illustrations show a denarius with portraits of Augustus and his daughter Julia, also two silver medallions struck in Asia.

CAPPELLI, REMO. La monetazione di Giulio Cesare. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 29-30, illus.

Capelli discusses the coinage of Julius Caesar, placing emphasis upon its distinctive characteristics and illustrating the following pieces: The famous ED.MAR denarius struck by Brutus, the silver denarius with elephant on the obverse and pontifical attributes on reverse, the rare silver quinarius struck in 49 B.C., the aureus of Caesar signed Aulus Hirtius, Praetor, and the obverse of the silver denarius, showing the emperor's effigy, struck in 43 B.C.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Ottaviano e la lotta per la successione. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (April, 1960), p. 47, illus.

The writer discusses the coins, struck after the assassination of Julius Caesar, which reflect the succession of events leading to Octavian's ultimate victory and his assumption of the title Augustus in 27 B.C. Illustrations include obverse and reverse of a denarius with portraits of Marcus Antonius and Octavian, struck in 43 B.C., and a silver medallion showing obverse effigy of Augustus (f.r.) struck in Asia.

CARSON, R. A. G., P. V. HILL and J. P. C. KENT. *Late Roman Bronze Coins: A.D. 324-498*. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1960. 114 pp., 4 pls.

In various issues of *The Numismatic Circular* (1956-59) the authors published a series of preliminary reports covering the bronze coinage from A.D. 324 to the reform of Anastasius. The present volume, except for certain additions and corrections, is largely a reprint of the earlier writing. Issues are recorded chronologically under individual mints, and although a separate catalogue number has been allotted to each variety of obverse or reverse the mint mark of only the first *officina* is given. Future work on these small bronze pieces will undoubtedly demand certain modifications, yet the present arrangement stands as a very valuable source of data. When the authors produce their final work on the subject it is to be hoped that the discussion of various chronological problems will be given more complete coverage so that a critical evaluation may be offered.

HLA

FITZ, JENO. Septimius Severus-kori dénárlelet Mór-Felsődobosról (Denarii from the Time of Septimius Severus found at Mór-Felsődobos). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-60), pp. 16-22, pl. 2.

A hoard of seventy-two Imperial denarii from the reign of Septimius Severus, found in 1952 at Felsődobos (a site in the northwest corner of the department of Fehér, Hungary), was deposited in the Székesfehérvár Museum; the coins, almost without exception, are in excellent state of preservation, and are believed to represent the savings of a legionary whose military career began in or shortly before 193 A.D. Forty-three pieces date from the ten year period (193-203) immediately prior to the time of burial. The hoard is classified by the following groups: (1) Coins struck at Rome in 193 (including an important legionary denarius of the *Legio et Adiutrix*), (2) at Emesa, 194/95, (3) at Rome, 196/97, (4) at Laodicea ad Mare, 197-200, and (5) at Rome, 200-203.

FORSCHNER, GISELA. Das Porträt Vespasians auf römischen Münzen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 25 (1959), pp. 3-10, pl. 1; No. 26 (1960), pp. 25-32.

Portraits of Vespasian are used to illustrate a discussion of the iconographic and stylistic development of the emperor's physiognomy on coins. The study is a difficult one for several reasons, but principally because of the small size of the coin portraits and the fact that the subject is always portrayed in profile. The portraits may be grouped in two categories: (1) Those found on issues of the eastern provinces, e.g. Syrian coins struck in A.D. 69 (shortly after Vespasian's accession) which show more individuality and a truer likeness; (2) those on coins struck at the mint of Rome after A.D. 70 (the year in which Vespasian first entered the capital) and in the western provinces. In general, all issues struck

between the years 69 and 79 illustrate the progressive changes in the emperor's facial appearance. The posthumous coinage is seen to be of little iconographic significance. HG

GRICOURT, JEAN. Note sur le poids des Antoniniens de Claude II, frappés à Milan. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 410-411.

Although not rare, the antoniniani struck by Claudius II at Milan appear in Gallic hoards at the ratio of only 1 to the 10-15 struck at Rome. Quantities large enough to permit a metrological study are rarely found, except in such instances as the hoard of 162 specimens discovered at Bavai. The writer lists the average weights of these Milan issues and gives the reasons for the metrological variations encountered in the three different issues.

GUEY, JULIEN. La dévaluation du denier romain sous Septime-Sévère. III. Histoire. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 422.

The devaluation of the Roman denarius during the reign of Septimius Severus is discussed under the following headings: (1) The denarius of Commodus, (2) extent of the devaluation, (3) dates and causes, and (4) initiative of Severus or Niger.

HEURGON, JACQUES. Sur un sou d'or attribué à Arcadius. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 421.

In the *Liber de Promissionibus et Praedictionibus Dei* (III, 34) Quotvultdeus, writing at Carthage between 450 and 453 mentions a persecution of Christians in Armenia during the reign of Arcadius, when the emperor, refusing extradition of his fugitive co-religionists, declared war against the Persians. The passage in question reads: *Unde etiam victor auream monetam cum eodem signo crucis fieri praecepit quae in usu totius orbis et maxime Asiae hodieque persistit*. It would be interesting to identify this solidus, especially in the series inscribed VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM, in which either Arcadius or Theodosius II appears with left foot placed upon a prisoner and right hand holding a *vexillum* or cross.

HEURGON, JACQUES. Valeurs comparées de monnaies romaines d'après Polybe. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 382.

An equation incidentally posited by Polybius (II, 15, 6) relates to the cost of living at a Cisalpine inn. The historian gives it as a semis, or quarter of an obol, the as then being worth a demi-obol or one twelfth of a drachma. Two interpretations of the equation are given.

HILL, P. V. The Triumphal and Honorary Arches of Augustus. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), pp. 158-160, illus.

Eight arches of Augustus appeared on the coinage. Their identification and location have long been disputed by scholars, and the fact that Dio's account of building activity in Augustus' reign is incomplete has added to the confusion. The first coin (*BMC* 624) illustrates the arch commemorating the battle of Actium. Although situated in Rome, its exact location — according to Hill — cannot be determined. The second and third coins (*BMC* 703, 427) are Parthian and perhaps portray the arches erected at Pergamum and in the Roman Forum respectively, celebrating the recovery of the standards. Four others (*BMC* 427, 432, 433/4 and Cohen 230) all honor road repairs undertaken by Augustus and were situated somewhere along the Via Flaminia; *BMC* 433/4, in addition, commemorates Actium. The last coin (*BMC* 77/8) perhaps celebrates Actium and one other event — either the eastern victories or the Parthian achievement. It portrays, in addition, a statue on an arch which was also on the Via Flaminia.

JMF

KÁDÁR, ZOLTÁN. Venus Victrix ábrázolása a császárkori ermeken (The Representation of Venus Victrix on Roman Imperial Coins). In: *Numismatikai Közöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-1960), pp. 7-15.

At the end of the Roman Republic, Sulla, Pompey and (particularly) Julius Caesar paid special tribute to the above goddess, whose effigy appears most frequently on the coins of Caesar. The tradition, although differing in form, was continued by Augustus.

Three fundamentally different representations of *Venus Victrix* are seen on Roman Imperial coins. Artistically, the most important is the type of Callipygian Venus. It is found on the Augustan coinage, was renewed in the days of the Flavians — during the flourishing period of Antoninus and Severus — and ends with the reign of Gallienus. The second type, which appears first with Caesar and later between Antoninus and the period of the tetrarchy, shows Venus as an Amazon in arms. Type three dates from the last quarter of the third century and depicts a standing *Venus Victrix* whose characteristics are taken from monumental art — *Venus Genetrix*.

KING, CATHY E. The Constantinian Mints 306-313. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 117-138.

From the period 306-313 A.D., the earliest issue ascribed to the London mint is an unmarked series of folles beginning in the second tetrarchy; the series continued into 307 and was followed by the issues marked

T | F | * * |
PLN, PLN, PLN and PLN, in that order. The writer also establishes the

sequence of the mint marks of Trier and Lyons and assigns dates whenever possible. As a basis for the arrangement she utilizes the weights, reverse types, titulature and personages portrayed, the order and dates differing in some respects from those established by Carson and Kent.

JMF

KING, CATHY E. The Maxentian Mints. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 47-48, tabs.

The Maxentian mints — Ticinum, Aquileia, Carthage, Ostia and Rome — operated from 306 to 313 A.D. In arranging the various mint marks of the folles in their proper order so as to coincide with the political changes which took place during this period Ticinum presented the greatest difficulties, the earlier order proposed by Sutherland being at variance with the conclusions reached by Carson and Kent. Miss King's research has lent support to Sutherland's arrangement of the Ticinum issues, and concerning the remaining mints has, in several instances, reversed the order established by Carson and Kent. In general, the basis for the arrangement was obtained from a study of weights, reverse types, legends, and personages portrayed, whereas Carson and Kent often utilized legend breaks and stylistic developments. The criteria used by Miss King are not helpful in every case and occasional marks are still in question, but marks for all the mints have been placed in sequence — sometimes with exact datings.

JMF

KRAAY, C. M. Two New Sestertii of Domitian. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes* IX (1960), pp. 109-116, illus.

The sestertii discussed are from Domitian's tenth consulship, in the transitional period between the issues of 81/82 (mostly Minerva types) and those which prevailed from 84 to the end of his reign. The reverse legend of the first coin, PM TRIBP III IMPVIIPP, is the only record of the seventh imperial salutation on the coinage. To identify the victory commemorated by this grant involves a consideration of the fifth, sixth and eighth imperial grants also, all of which presumably fell in the year 84; the most significant victory of that year was that of Mons Gramphius, and chiefly on chronological grounds Kraay associates the coin with that battle.

The second sestertius is of particular interest for its reverse type and legend, both of which are unique. The legend, STIP IMP AVG DOMITIAN, probably refers to the increase in the stipendium which Domitian is said to have made to the army in 83. An ambiguous statement in Suetonius is now interpreted by Kraay to mean that Domitian added a fourth stipendium of seventy-five denarii to the three already in existence, rather than increase the original grants from seventy-five to one hundred.

JMF

KUKA, PAVOL. Nález rímských mincí pri Banskej Štiavnici (Find of Roman Coins at Banská Štiavnica). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), p. 16, pl. With German Summary.

One Republican and two Imperial denarii issued by Q. Antonius Balbus (81 B.C.) Faustina and Hadrian are described and illustrated. The coins were found in the community of Dekýš (district of Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia) in 1959.

MEYSHAN, J. An Unusual Silver Penny (Prutah) Struck by the Roman Procurator of Judea. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1959), pp. 262-263.

Some time ago, a *prutah* of the Roman procurators was acquired by the writer in Jerusalem. Since its patina was brown it was first thought to be a normal bronze coin, but closer examination showed it to be of silver. The possibility of its being silver-washed (i.e. billon) was then considered, but further examination conducted by the writer and a silver-smith established its silver content as approximately 95%, or similar to the denarii of Augustus. Both obverse and reverse of the coin are described in full. It was struck in the fourth year of Tiberius (A.D. 17-18) by the procurator Valerius Gratus (in the third year of his tenure). In symbols and legend the coin resembles the bronze issues of the procurators, but in metal it is unique among the known coins struck by them in Judea. The writer is of the opinion that it was struck by Valerius Gratus for his exclusive private use — perhaps as a memento of his term as procurator — but Professor T. Mabbott suggests two further possibilities: (1) That it could have been struck as a personal coin by the engraver of the die, or (2) that it may represent a gift presented by the procurator to the Temple.

NEMETSCHKE, ROBERT. Ein neuer Dupondius des Quintus (Hostilianus). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (1960), p. 104, illus.

The reverse of a newly published dupondius of the emperor Quintus Hostilianus shows the *salus* type, unknown to either Pink or Elmer. HC

PERNÍČKA, M. R. Novější nálezy římských antických mincí na Moravě (Recent Finds of Roman Imperial Coins in Moravia). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 3-7, pl. With German Summary.

Roman Imperial issues contained in recently discovered Moravian hoards date from Vespasian (69-79) to Constantine I (306-337). Eleven finds — Blučina (1957), Jamolice (1957), Lanžhot (1959), Podoli (1957), Slavkov, Slavkov (1957), Troubsko (1959), Milovice, Milovice (1957), Mušov and Prosiměřice — are described, and six well preserved specimens illustrated.

PFLAUM, H.-G. Types et bustes exceptionnels sur les monnaies de Numérien, Probus et Aurélien. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 383-384.

A coin of Numerianus is described as follows: IMP C NVMERIANVS, with radiated emperor in consular cloak f.r. and holding the eagle sceptre in his right hand; reverse: MARS VICTOR; Mars, helmeted, with lance and trophy, walking to right; in the field to the right, the letter c.

This representation of Numerianus in consular cloak with *scipio* to the right is very rare, the bust normally facing left. The writer offers two other Roman imperial coins with the same type of bust, one a denarius of Aurelian struck at the first *officina* of the Rome mint, the other an antoninianus of Probus struck at Serdica.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The Intelligibility of Roman Imperial Coin Types. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 49, Pts. 1 and 2 (1959), pp. 46-55.

In his article in the volume entitled *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (London, 1956) Prof. A. H. M. Jones summarized his position with regard to the study of Roman coin types, viewing it as a frequently doubtful source of historical information. In the present essay, the tenor of which is to belittle the importance of the evidence offered by Jones, Dr. Sutherland critically examines each point made and in doing so contributes one of the strongest defences yet presented for the historical value of the study of numismatic types. HLA

TIKHANOVA, M. A. Laskovskii klad (Laskov Hoard). In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiia*, No. 1 (1960), pp. 196-204, illus.

Among the finds from south-western Russia containing Roman coins and objects of everyday life, special interest is attached to the hoard discovered at Laskov (on the right bank of the western Bug) in 1610. Although its contents were sold shortly after discovery, a register of the gold and silver objects was made. This inventory, published in 1900, enabled the writer to study the hoard in conjunction with evidence obtained from similar finds and to date the Roman gold medallions, the jewelry and other artifacts to the late fourth and early fifth centuries — well beyond the Constantinian period in which the hoard had previously been placed.

TOYNBEE, JOCELYN M. C. Un nouveau médaillon de bronze de Gallienus, bi-métallique. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 37 (May, 1960), pp. 3-5, illus.

A medallion now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is the second known example of a Gallienus bronze medal. The first, in the Gnecci Collection in the National Museum (Rome) has a badly defaced reverse,

while the Boston specimen is well preserved on both sides; both appear to be from the same dies, and from their obverse inscriptions are to be dated in A.D. 258. The manufacture of these bi-metallic pieces forms an engrossing study. Some appear to have been made by soldering a bronze border (or rim) to a copper center before striking, but the Boston medallion, in which the copper has flowed over the bronze (particularly on the reverse) suggests a different technique: A bronze flan was prepared, with a depressed center and a concave rim; the depression was later filled with copper, first on one side then the other, and the piece finally heated to receive the impression. DR

VOLLENWEIDER, MARIE-LOUISE. Die Gemmenbildnisse Cäsars. In: *Antike Kunst*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1960), pp. 81-88, pls. 12-14.

A study of the Caesarean portraits found on gems, in which the writer uses advantageously the comparative evidence derived from a study of Caesar's coin portraits. HG

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. Brass: A Roman Coinage Metal. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 505 (June, 1960), pp. 223-225.

In what he describes as "an attempt to put the subject of Roman brass coinage in something like its correct perspective," ("the term seems to have been widely misunderstood or misused by non-metallurgists"), Wootton offers an introductory survey of brass in the Roman period, followed by informative notes on: (1) Zinc-ore sources and centers of brass production, (2) methods of brass manufacture in Roman times, and (3) the technique of brass coin striking. The main point brought out is that the Romans made their brass largely in empirical fashion by smelting together copper and unrefined zinc-ore. The chance condensation of brass thus formed on the inside of the furnace probably explains why this metal was valued so much more highly than the other *aes* metals, copper and bronze. GHN

BYZANTINE

GOLENKO, K. V. Klad monet iz sela Tobanieri (Coin Find from the Village of Tobanieri). In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 16 (1959), pp. 127-172, 9 pls. In Russian.

Illustrated, descriptive catalogue of 215 silver coins, the known contents of a hoard discovered at Tobanieri (Vanskii district, western Georgia) in 1927 and now in the National Kutaisi Historical Museum; the exact size of the hoard and circumstances of its discovery are not known.

Of the 215 coins catalogued, 186 belong to Trebizond. They were

struck by the emperors John I, 1235-38 (4), Manuel I, 1238-63 (56), John II, 1280-97 (125), and John II and Alexius II, to 1297 (1). Twenty-seven of the remaining pieces are western Georgian (struck during the period 1266-1280), one is Seljuk and one Ilkhanid-Georgian.

MILES, G. C. Byzantine Miliarsion and Arab Dirhem: Some Notes on Their Relationship. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 189-218, pls. 10-13, tabs.

Dr. Miles discusses the relationship between the above coin types during the eighth and ninth centuries — a relationship which was recognized almost a century ago but which recent research indicates must now be re-examined. He lists a number of Byzantine overstrikes on Arab dirhems, then, after questioning whether the first of the miliarsia were issued during the short reign of Artavasdus (as had previously been thought) suggests that some of the silver coinage of Leo IV and Constantine VI should be attributed to Leo III and Constantine V — a suggestion which is supported by the iconoclastic (rather than iconodulistic) style of the coins themselves.

The latter part of the article is devoted to a short summary of the metrological evidence regarding the miliarsion and the dirhem, the author pointing out that the scanty evidence available suggests that the Byzantines were not attempting to produce a silver coin equal in weight to the dirhem but rather one which weighed only two thirds of the Islamic piece. This in turn raises a number of questions in the field of economic history which he recognizes but does not attempt to answer conclusively.

HLA

[RATTO, RODOLFO]. *Monnaies byzantines et d'autres pays contemporaines à l'époque byzantine*. Catalogue of Sale, Dec. 9, 1930. Reprinted by J. Schulman. Amsterdam, 1959. 151 pp., 68 pls.

The important and scarce Ratto auction catalogue of Byzantine and related coins (2701 lots, sold on the above date) has now been reprinted.

SEJBAL, JIŘI. Zum Fund einer byzantinischen Goldmünze aus der ersten Hälfte des 9. Jahrhunderts auf dem grossmährischen St. Klemens-Burgwallen. In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 17-19, pl. With Russian Summary.

A Byzantine gold solidus (Wroth, Pl. 48, No. 15, Goodacre, No. 11) discovered during archaeological investigations at St. Klemens-Burgwall (Great Moravia) is described and illustrated. It was issued by Theophilos with Michael II and Constantine, 832(?) - 839(?). In connection with the find the writer discusses the political and economic relations between

Great Moravia and the Byzantine Empire during the first half of the ninth century.

ZACOS, G. and A. VEGLERY. C for Σ on Coins of the Eleventh Century. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), pp. 154-157, illus., tab.

Together with descriptions of four Byzantine coins — a miliaresion and bronze coin of Romanos IV and bronze issues of Nikephoros III and Alexios I — strong evidence is given in support of the contention that the letter C in the coin inscriptions represents the Greek Σ rather than the Latin K. By means of a table the writers show a gradual increase in the use of C for Σ after 1042, and a complete disappearance of Latin letters after 1067. Further discussion centers around the meaning of C on the above bronze coins and a lead seal of the eleventh century, all of which are illustrated.

FDC

EUROPEAN

ASTENGO, CORRADO. A.A.A.F.F. Restitutum Commerc. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 34.

The motto *Auro argento aere flando [or fundendo] feriundo restitutum commercium* appeared upon many giuli or paoli of Pope Clement XII, who, being Florentine, had naturally bestowed many favors upon his fellow citizens; the five letters of the abbreviation were soon expanded into *Avete avuto abbastanza fiorentini fottuti*, a satirical expression which enjoyed considerable popularity at the time. The article is an extract from one previously published in the *Periodico di Numismatica e Sfragistica per la Storia d'Italia* (Vol. 5, 1873, p. 80) under the title *Motti sopra alcune monete di pontefici raccolti ed illustrati per cura di Achille Monti*.

ASTENGO, CORRADO. Ilanz - Coira - Jecklin. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 34.

Reprints in part an article by Q. Perini entitled *Rinvenimento di monete longobarde e carolingie presso Ilanz* which appeared in *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (Vol. 19, Fasc. 2, 1906, pp. 273-275). The hoard described was discovered in 1904 at the foot of the ancient ruined castle of Grüneck, not far from the town of Ilanz (Switzerland). It contained sixty-five gold and fifty-three silver coins, chiefly of Lombard and Carolingian provenance.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Mittelalterliche Münzen aus der St. Dionysius-Pfarrkirche in Rahrbach. In: *Heimatstimmen aus dem Kreise OLPE* (June, 1960), pp. 78-81, pl.

The discovery of three coins in a small Westphalian church evokes a discussion of monetary conditions as they prevailed in Westphalia during the fourteenth century. HG

BIANCHETTI, ANTONIO. Le monete dei Papi dal 1823 al 1830. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 31.

Descriptive catalogue of the papal coinage issued during the above period, arranged by mint and denomination under the following headings: *Sede Vacante* 1823 (Camerlengo il card. Bartolomeo Pacca), Leo XII (1823-29), *Sede Vacante* 1829 (Camerlengo card. Francesco Galeffi), Pius VIII (1829-30) and *Sede Vacante* 1830-31. The coins were struck at the mints of Rome and Bologna.

BOBEK, JAN. Čtyřadvacetník moravských stavů se dvema letopočty (A 24 Kreutzer of the Moravian Estates with Two Dates). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 43-44, illus. With German Summary.

A hitherto unknown variant of the 24 kreutzer piece issued by the Moravian Estates in 1619 bears two dates instead of the usual one. It is thought that the engraver, on the original die, placed the date at the base of the pyramid depicted on the coin's reverse, but before authorization was given for the coinage it was decided to incorporate it in the circular legend and the engraver was thus obliged to eliminate the original date. Although partly disguised beneath a leaf design which he added at the base of the pyramid, it is still faintly visible on the above variant.

BOBEK, JAN. Neznámý dvoutolar Rudolfa II. z Jáchymovské mincovny (Unknown Doppeltaler of Rudolf II from the Mint of Joachimsthal). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), p. 41, illus. With German Summary.

In describing and illustrating a previously unpublished Czech doppel-taler of Rudolf II struck at St. Joachimsthal by the mintmaster Paul Hofman in 1598, the writer points out an interesting fact: that in spite of a growing scarcity of coinage metals at this mint in the period concerned, all the mintmasters (with the exception of Georg and Luzie Kadner) struck doppel-talers. They include Hofman (1583-1599), Christoph Taubenreuten (1599-1604), Hans Gipfel (1604-1606) and Centurio Lengenfelder (1606-1620).

BRANDT, TAGE. *Svenska penningar och andra betalningsmedel*. (Nordstjärnan, Riksförening för samlare, No. 5). Borås, 1960. 150 pp., illus.

For several years the writer has published notes on Swedish coinage, from the so-called Birka coins of the ninth century to modern metallic

and paper currencies. These well illustrated articles appeared originally in issues of the journal *Samlarnytt* (sponsored by *Nordstjärnan*) and have now been brought together in one booklet. An attempt is made to illustrate every known major Swedish coin type, but the quality of reproduction varies considerably and coins issued after 1521 are described only by date, mint, metal and denomination. The book's mediaeval section is largely based upon Bengt Thordeman's *Sveriges medeltidsmynt* (1936). A number of modifications were suggested by the Swedish cabinet, but these have been variously interpreted by the author. Lists are given of mint masters, engravers etc. (taken from those publicly displayed at the above cabinet), also of mottos of Swedish rulers, translated from the original Latin when necessary. LL

CIFERRI, R. Tentativo di seriazione dei 'tari' Normanni e Svevi d'Italia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 13-16, diag.; Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 32-33.

The writer attempts a classification of Norman and Swabian tari struck in Italy, based on the form of the letter τ which appears on the reverses. Ten distinct forms are recognized and described in detail, as are seven forms of the letter τ with arabesques. Tables illustrate the various types of both series, and bibliographical references are given to the *CNI*, Engel, Spinelli, Lagumina, Sambon and Dell'Erba.

DIGRE, O. A. Myntfunnet fra Dronningensgt. 10, Trondheim. En foreløbig meddelelse. In: *Det Kgl. Norske Videnskabers Selskab. Årsberetning for 1950* (Trondheim, 1951), pp. 91-96, illus.

In a preliminary report, the contents of a critical Viking Age hoard found at Trondheim (Norway) in 1950 are listed as follows: 6 Cufic, 363 Anglo-Saxon, 3 Irish, 511 German, 2 Bohemian, 1 French (?), 9 Swedish and 14 Danish coins, together with 24 Scandinavian (?) imitations of Anglo-Saxon issues. The Swedish pieces include two new types for Anund Jacob (ca. 1022-50), one of which, although struck by a mint master named Wulf at Sigtuna (Sweden) shows an obverse reading of CNVT REX ANGL. The writer inclines to the belief that this obverse die was engraved "by mistake," but Cnut is styled *REX Sveorum* on a previously known coin of Thormod struck at Sigtuna, and this may well indicate that the monarch, who for a short time called himself "King of a part of Sweden," ruled also in Sigtuna. LL

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Fund eines französischen Laubtaler von 1748 in Römnitz. In: *Lauenburgische Heimat*, N. S., No. 25 (July, 1959), pp. 40-41.

In May, 1959 a Laubtaler issue of Louis XV (1715-1774) was discovered in a field near Römnitz, northwest Germany; the coin, dated

- 1748, is now in the *Kreismuseum* at Ratzeburg. In connection with the find the writer discusses at length the various denominations and the values at which they circulated in that part of Germany during the middle of the eighteenth century.

DUMAS, F. Coins ayant servi à frapper des imitations d'écus d'argent de Philippe II d'Espagne. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 385-386.

Two dies were recently presented to the *Cabinet des Médailles* by M. Prieur. One appears to have been used for striking the demi-écu of Philip II (King of Spain, Duke of Gueldre), the other for striking the so-called *Burgundy* écu of Philip as Count of Holland. The dies were first brought to the attention of the *Société Française* in 1928. Their authenticity seems not to have been questioned at that time, although the writer believed them to be dies of false moneyers because of their irregularities — an opinion with which Dr. Enno van Gelder now agrees. The irregularities are pointed out and explained in detail.

ERLANGER, H. J. Ein unedierter Kreuzer von Nürnberg. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (1960), pp. 106-107, illus.

A hitherto unknown Nuremberg kreuzer of 1807 differs considerably from the regular issues of that year and is seen to resemble closely those struck in 1799. Erlanger's suggestion that it may be a pattern piece would explain the coin's rarity. HG

GALSTER, GEORG. Danske efterligninger af fremmed mynt fra nyere tid. In: *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* (Copenhagen-Odense, 1959), pp. 109-122, illus.

A number of Danish coins struck after ca. 1500 imitate issues of foreign countries, sometimes in both design and denomination, sometimes in denomination only. Among them are the daler of 1537, the løvedaler of 1608 whose obverse and reverse strongly resemble the Utrecht leeuwen-daalder, the piaster struck in 1624 and for some years after 1771 (which imitates the design of pillars and crowned shields on the peso de à ocho issued at Potosí) and the peculiar denning struck by Christian IV in 1619 in imitation of the Russian denga. Copper kas (cash), silver fanoes and a gold pagoda were issued in Danish Tranquebar; their style is Indian, but the pagoda, for instance, shows the initials of Christian VII on the obverse and the goddess Lakshmi on the reverse. Among several gold issues mentioned by the writer are the ducat, the Frederiks and the Christiandor. LL

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. *Historia de la moneda española*. Madrid, [The Author], 1959. 415 pp., 54 pls.

The history of Spanish money, extending from the days of the Greek and Phoenician traders to the twentieth century, is interpreted by the writer in its broadest sense under the following headings: General observations on coinage — Numismatic science in Spain and abroad; Origin of coinage — Greek system — Its development; Spain under Greek and Carthaginian influence — Coinage at Rome; Introduction of the Roman monetary system into the Spanish peninsula; Roman Imperial and Byzantine coinage — Coinage of the Suevi and Visigoths; Islamic coinage in Spain; Catalan coinage, also the coinages of Aragon, Navarre, Valencia, Mallorca, Sicily, Naples, Cerdeña, Leon and Castilla, to the period of the Catholic Sovereigns; Coinage of Castilla during the period of the Catholic Sovereigns and the House of Austria; Spanish coinage in the West Indies to the reign of Charles II; Coinage of Cataluña during the period of the House of Austria and Philip V; Coinage of Aragon, Navarre, Valencia, Mallorca and Ibiza under the Austrians and Philip V; Coinage of European and African states of the House of Austria; Coinage in Spain during the 18th Century; Coinage in Spain during the War of Independence and the reign of Ferdinand VII; Spanish coinage from Isabel II to 1937; Coinage in the American colonies and in the Philippines during the Bourbon period. A substantial bibliography is appended to each chapter, and the plates illustrate distinctive coins from the various periods covered.

GUMOWSKI, MARIAN. *Handbuch der polnischen Numismatik*. Graz, Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, 1960. 226 pp., illus., 56 pls., tabs., map.

With Marian Gumowski's original publication now enlarged and translated into German under the editorship of Günther Probszt, the study of Polish numismatics becomes greatly facilitated. The work comprises a concise history of the coinage from the early era of the denier to the present day, and includes numerous hoard descriptions as well as a useful bibliography. Its explanation of mint marks, the abbreviations used by the mintmasters, and the metrology of the various coinages concerned will greatly assist collectors, as will the listing of all types struck under Polish sovereignty both in crown lands and the more remote places. Illustrations of main types appear as line drawings within the text, and reproductions of rubbings have been added to the original plates. HG

GUMOWSKI, MARIAN. Półgroszki Swidnickie (Half Gros of Swidnica). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), pp. 169-196, illus. With English Summary, p. 197.

Half gros were struck after 1517 by Louis II, King of Bohemia and Hungary (1516-26) at Swidnica (Lower Silesia). The obverse shows an eagle and the legend LUDOVICUS REX UNGARIAE ET BOEMIE; the reverse a

crown, and CIVITAS SWEIDNICZ. Although different in weight and of a lower silver standard, these coins imitate the Polish half gros of Sigismund the Old (1506-48). The writer believes them to have been expressly intended for use in transactions with Poland, the difference in the two coins being seen as a source of profit. The Swidnica half gros, however, was extremely unpopular in its own territory and caused serious disturbance in Silesia. The Swidnica Mint finally closed in 1522, and because of chaotic monetary conditions the circulation of half gros was then prohibited in Poland, Bohemia and Silesia.

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Monety sredniowieczne. Poddebice, m.p. (Mediaeval Coins. Poddebice). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), p. 222.

Two Polish denars discovered in a mediaeval grave at Poddebice (central Poland) in 1959 are described. One was issued by Wladyslaw Herman (1079-1102), the other by Wladyslaw Laskonogi (1202-1207).

HERMANN, GEORGES. Quadruple demi-écu d'or Henri III. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1960), p. 407.

Hermann discusses his acquisition of the third known specimen of the extremely rare demi-écu of Henry III with references to Lafaurie & Prieur, Bordeaux, Leblanc and Abot de Bazinghem.

HORVÁTH, T. A. A magyar aranyforint értékváltozása 1490-1700 között (Fluctuations in the Value of the Hungarian Gold Florin between 1490 and 1700). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-1960), pp. 33-50. With French Summary, p. 85.

After surveying the different types of Hungarian florins the writer publishes in tabular form the fluctuations of the gold florin between the years 1490 and 1700; the changes are shown in terms of deniers (third column of the table), also in terms of other denominations (fourth column). A considerable amount of previously unpublished material, extracted from pertinent archives, is included in the article.

HRUBÝ, VILÉM and JIŘÍ SEJBAL. Časnostředověké sídliště v Kudlovicích datované mincí (An Early Mediaeval Settlement in Kudlovice, dated by a Coin). In: *Časopis Moravského Musea*, Vol. 42 (1957), pp. 43-53, illus. With German Summary.

A Hungarian coin of Byzantine type (Rethy, *CNH*, I, No. 98) which was found together with sherds and pottery on the site of a mediaeval settlement at Kudlovice (Moravia) is dated to the second half of the twelfth century. On the basis of this evidence the writers place the settlement in the first half of the thirteenth century, positing a period of thirty to fifty years' circulation for the coin.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Fémpénzverés az 1848/49-i szabadságharc idején (Hungarian Metallic Currency during the War of Independence, 1848/49). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-1960), pp. 51-55. With French Summary, pp. 85-86.

After a brief summary of the monetary system and denominations in circulation, Huszár discusses the financial situation at the beginning of 1848. As a first step, the new Hungarian government struck and circulated coins inscribed with Hungarian legends, as well as others showing the effigy of the Madonna (*Patrona Hungariae*) upon the reverse. Metallic currency, however, did not play an important role in the War of Independence, inasmuch as coins quickly disappeared after being placed in circulation. Kossuth himself was opposed to such currency, and preferred the use of paper money to meet the needs of the government.

JARVIS, P. W. A Short History of French Coinage. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (July-Dec., 1959), pp. 249-253.

Vast numbers of types and patterns are available to the collector and student of French coinage, the history of which is reviewed by the following eras and their principal characteristics: (1) The Merovingian, with gold the prevailing metal; (2) the Carolingian, when the coinage was almost exclusively silver; (3) the Capetian; gold was used in this period, but the currency was for the most part billon (a silver alloy in which the copper, tin or zinc ingredient outweighed the silver); (4) the Valesian period (1328-1589) in which gold became plentiful, the silver coinage improved, and a well struck copper coinage made its appearance; (5) the Bourbon era, interrupted by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Period and ending with the fall of Louis XVIII (July, 1830); (6) the modern period.

KADE, CARL. Die Münzen Herzog Heinrichs von Sachsen-Römhild (1680-1710). Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der zweiten Kipperzeit. In: *Jahrbuch der Coburger Landesstiftung* 1959 (Coburg, 1959), pp. 161-196, 8 pls.

This contribution to the monetary history of the second *Kipperzeit* deals with the inferior coinage struck by Duke Heinrich at a clandestine mint in Römhild. The Duke's policy of spending more than his small country could afford led to the issue of this spurious money when, disregarding his father's wish that coins issued by the Saxonian princes were to be struck only at Saalfeld, he chose to supplement his income by issuing a deceptive coinage at an unauthorized mint of his own which operated between 1690 and 1692. Full description and illustration of the coinage is given.

HG

KIERSNOWSKA, TERESA. Monety ze skarbu wczesnośredniowiecznego z Dzierżaźni, pow. Płońsk (Coins from an Early Mediaeval Hoard from Dzierżaźnia, District of Płońsk). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 64-70, pls. 6-8.

A hoard discovered at Dzierżaźnia in 1948 contained more than 300 tenth and eleventh century coins, 297 of which are described in tabular form by country, mint, ruler (with dates), type and weight. They include one Arabic, four English, four Czech and 288 German issues.

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. O brakteatach z czasów Bolesława Krzywoustego i roli kultu Świętego Wojciecha w Polsce (On Bracteates of Boleslaw the Wrymouthed and the Role of St. Adalbert's Cult in Poland). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), pp. 147-166, illus. With English Summary, p. 167.

Two types of bracteates are known to date from the reign of Boleslaw the Wrymouthed (1102-1138). The first shows St. Adalbert in pontifical vestments and is inscribed SCS ADELBIRIAS EPS GNVH. The second exists in many varieties. It shows the Polish prince kneeling before St. Adalbert, and the names of both the sovereign and the saint appear in the legends. Previous datings of 1127 for type I and 1113 for type II are now amended. Both should post-date 1130, being ephemeral issues politically connected with the cultus of St. Adalbert which flourished in Poland during the first half of the twelfth century.

KORSKI, W. Jeszcze o fałszywym półkopku bez wieńców z r. 1564 (More about the 1564 False Half Kopek without Garlands). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), p. 77, illus.

The writer describes and illustrates a specimen of the above forgery from his own collection, giving references to H. Mankowski (*Falszywe monety polski*, Poznań, 1930) and K. Stezynski-Bandtkie (*Numizmatyka Krajowa*, Warsaw, 1840).

KRUTA, TOMÁŠ. Příspěvek k dějinám báňského podnikání a mincovny v Rychlebicích (Zloty Stok) (A Contribution to the History of Mining and Minting in Zloty Stok, Reichenstein). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 34-39, illus., pl. With German Summary, pp. 39-40.

According to mediaeval chronicles, prospecting for auriferous ores began in Reichenstein (the present Zloty Stok, Poland) at the beginning of the tenth century. A description of the various ores found and utilized for coinage is given, and mention is made of the gold ducats struck at Reichenstein during the sixteenth century as well as the rulers responsible for their issue. Illustrations include the Reichenstein coat of arms, a photographic view of the town, a gold ducat struck by Wilhelm von

Rosenberg in 1587 and two samples of auriferous ores. Titles used in the preparation of the article are listed in an appendix.

KUBIAK, STANISLAW. Monety nowozytne (Modern Coins). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), p. 223.

A hoard of thirty-four seventeenth century silver coins, discovered at Pultusk (East central Poland) in 1958 is listed and briefly described. Thirty-three pieces are of Polish provenance, chiefly *szostaki* and *orty* issued by John Casimir (1648-68) and John III Sobieski (1674-96); the remaining coin is a Netherlands taler dated 1617.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Le trésor de Savonnières (Indre-et-Loire). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 384-385.

The Savonnières hoard of forty-five deniers, discovered in 1865, has been discussed and published in a number of places; its date of burial is given as the early eighth century (ca. 700/720). The principal source for its reconstruction, never before used, consists of a group of drawings presented to the *Cabinet des Médailles* by A. de Barthélémy which bear the caption *Trouaille de Tours*; they antedate 1870, the year in which Ponton d'Amécourt made known the precise find-spot, and permit the description of thirty-nine deniers, several of which have not yet been recovered. Twenty-one show the name of St. Martin, nine the name of St. Maurice. Together with the hybrid pieces, they were all struck at Tours and are the sole representatives of the episodic coinage of the Cathedral of Tours at the beginning of the eighth century. The hoard reveals a phenomenon extremely rare for the Merovingian epoch — a group of local coins buried together at the same time. (Most other finds of gold and silver, with the exception of certain Frisian hoards, contain coins of mints often located at great distances from the place of burial).

LAFOLIE, PAUL. Différent de maître inexpliqué sur un teston de François-I^{er} de Poitiers. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 408-409.

Because of variations in mintmasters' symbols and styles of engraving, it is often difficult to classify precisely the testons of Francis I. In the case of the Poitiers mint (first period, from the beginning of the reign to 1540) it is possible to distinguish four classes of testons or demi-testons. The legends of the first begin with two small crowns and the style is that of the Paris engraver Martin Le Gault. In spite of the absence of the mint mark c after Francorum these may be attributed to the mintmaster Laurent de Chenevelles inasmuch as the mint received from Le Gault on

September 22, 1525 two *pilles* and six *trousseaux* for the testons and one *pille* and three *trousseaux* for the demi-testons. Pointing out that the classification of a second group is much more difficult, the writer discusses in some detail the problems encountered and the various conjectures made.

LAKOS, JÁNOS. II. Ulászló pénzverése (The Coinage of Vladislas II). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-60), pp. 23-32, 3 pls. With French Summary, p. 85.

Because of the change to a fixed currency, the monetary system of Matthias Corvinus and Vladislas II underwent a transformation; denominations remained the same over a considerable period, but later all were struck with identical faces. The place and date of each issue can be determined from the known types allotted to certain mints (or groups of mints), also from a study of the modifications seen in the effigy of the Madonna and the marks which appear on either side of the warrior.

ŁASZCZEWSKA, TERESA. Skarb groszy czeskich znaleziony w Kaliszu (A Hoard of Czech Gros found at Kalisz). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 71-76, illus.

Sixty-five coins acquired by the museum at Kalisz (Central Poland) represented part of a hoard of Czech gros discovered there in April, 1956. Sixty-one were Prague gros issued by Vaclav II (1), John of Luxemburg (39) and Charles I (21), and four were issued at Meissen by Frederick II. The principal types are described, and three specimens illustrated.

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. Essai d'une pièce suisse de un franc 1850. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 37 (May, 1960), pp. 15-16, illus.

A proof coin for an 1850 Swiss franc in the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Vaud) is unusual in its reverse design, which shows a caduceus displayed beneath the ribbons binding an oak wreath; its designer is unknown. A commission had suggested an obverse type very similar to that on the proof coin, but the Federal Council preferred Antoine Bovy's design showing Helvetia seated. DR

MARTIN, COLIN. Imprimé monétaire inédit. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 37 (May, 1960), pp. 13-15, illus.

In November, 1579 the Cantons decided to regulate the variety of currencies from the Low Countries which circulated in Switzerland. Notification in the form of a placard (one copy of which still survives) was issued by Christoph Froschauer in December of that year. A previously unknown pamphlet which the writer discusses, printed by "Christoffel Froschouwer" at Zurich in 1580, contains the same information as the placard and was probably issued for use in commerce and exchange. DR

METS, N. D. Srebreniki iz s Mit'kovki (Srebreniks from the Village of Mitkova). In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiia*, No. 1 (1960), pp. 205-214, 2 pls.

Hoards of Russian srebreniks are especially important if found in a complex of other materials. This was particularly true of the Mitkovka hoard, which contained thirteen srebreniks and eight oriental coins (now in the National Historical Museum), together with pendants and a large number of beads, rings, bracelets and other objects.

The coins are arranged in groups on the basis of the system employed by I. I. Tolstoy, and are listed and described under the following headings: Coins with the name of Prince Vladimir, coins inscribed Sviatopolk, and coins with the name "Petr" (according to Tolstoy — Iaroslav type I). The terminology used is that of A. V. Oreshnikov. Inasmuch as it contained Type I coins of Vladimir and others issued by him after the restoration of the mint, the find may be dated in the first years of the eleventh century.

MITCHELL, O. Monedas acuñadas por la ceca de Viena. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, No. 18 (May-June, 1959), p. 7.

A listing and brief description of the coinage struck at the Vienna Mint following the annexation of Austria to Germany in 1938; the standard used was the *Reichsmark*, established in 1924. The various denominations issued during the period 1938-1944 are listed under the metals in which they were struck: Silver, nickel, aluminum, bronze, zinc and copper.

NAU, ELISABETH. Haller Pfennige. I. Teil. Materialübersicht vom Beginn bis zum Ende der Stauferzeit. In: *Württembergisch Franken*, Vol. 44 (1960), pp. 25-62, 2 pls., map.

In discussing the history of the *Haller Pfennige* the writer cites documents issued as late as the year 1260 and hoards which were buried before 1300, proving that these coins could not have been struck before ca. 1275. The type of pfennig with design showing a human hand circulated widely in southern and central Germany and can in no way be considered a regional coinage. HG

NĚMEČEK, VLADIMÍR. Tasovský nález (Find from Tasov). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 20-24, illus. With German Summary.

In 1944 a hoard of ninety-four early thirteenth century coins was found within the ruins of the castle Dub in Tason (district of Velké Meziříčí, West Moravia); ninety-two were Moravian double-side denars (so-called) of the bracteate type and two were unclassified medium size bracteates with eagle as coat of arms. The writer attributes the coins to Přemysl Otakar I as margrave of Moravia, giving the period of issue as 1222-1224.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. O moravské hřivně (The Moravian Mark). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 25-27. With German Summary.

When first issued, the Moravian mark of 280 gr., referred to in thirteenth century documentary sources as the *Marca Moravici Ponderis*, differed as a unit of weight from the Prague mark (210 gr.). It became a unit of the gros standard (with sixty-four Prague gros to the mark) in 1300, but Moravian registers of landed property continued to use the mark for purposes of appraisal, even well into the eighteenth century; similarly, the mark as a unit of accounting outlived the gros standard by some 200 years.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER, ed. *Numismatische Literatur Osteuropas und des Balkans*. Graz, Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, 1960. 87 pp.

Professor Probszt, in establishing this publication, aims to familiarize the western world with the important results of numismatic research in both eastern Europe and the Balkans, an area which has suffered neglect because of unfamiliarity with the languages involved. He plans to remedy this situation by presenting critical German synopses of important works from those territories, and begins this commendable enterprise with the literature published after World War II. The first volume contains résumés of articles by Ivan Rengeo (Numismatics and numismatic literature in Croatia), Anatol Gupieniec (Polish numismatic literature after World War II), Bucur Mitrea (Numismatic studies and hoards in Rumania, 1944-1957), Josef Petrtyl (Czechoslovakian numismatics), Ludwig Huszár (Hungarian numismatic literature, 1945-1957) and by the editor himself (Turkish numismatics). Because of continual population shifts and the resulting clashes of culture, eastern Europe and the Balkans offer a numismatic picture of unusual interest, and numismatists throughout the world will be indebted to Professor Probszt for his enterprise in opening up new avenues of approach to this long neglected field of study. HG

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. *Quellenkunde der Münz- und Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 1. Nachtrag*. Graz, Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, 1960. 36 pp.

A supplement to the author's bibliography pertaining to the numismatic and monetary history of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy (Graz, 1954). It includes for the most part the literature published since that year. HG

SCHREIBER, O. L. *Martin Luther and the Reformation in Numismatic Art during Four and One Half Centuries*. 2nd ed. rev. & enl. Philadelphia, [1960]. 64 pp.

The collection of coins and medals pertaining to Luther and the

Reformation which forms the basis of the Schreiber catalogue was assembled by the compiler over a period of thirty years and is now in the Mount Airy Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary (Philadelphia). It contains close to 500 items, and except for the collection in Wittenberg's *Lutherhalle* and the Belli collection sold by S. Rosenberg (Frankfurt, 1904) is probably the largest ever assembled. The catalogue is well written and presented, although an envisaged future edition could be improved by adding illustrations of some of the more outstanding pieces and by incorporating references to earlier standard works such as Juncker's *Das guldene und silberne Ehren-Gedächtniss D. Martini Lutheri* and Kreussler's *D. Martin Luthers Andenken in Münzen*. HG

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. Notes on Austrian Coins. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (March-April, 1960), pp. 60-64, map.

"In Hungary and Bohemia, the coinage was controlled constitutionally by the Warden of the Mint of each kingdom, who was bound by the enactments of the Estates in Parliament. In Austria, on the other hand, the sovereign, as reigning archduke, was bound by the monetary enactments of the Empire. It follows that there were several distinct systems of coinage." The writer defines the Austrian monarchy as the territories of the younger or German branch of the House of Austria, comprising a confederation of several sovereign states together with other dominions and lands. The degrees of sovereignty among the states varied considerably, and are in turn reflected in the coinage, the complexities of which are fully discussed. Particular attention is devoted to the elucidation of the Austrian armorial bearings.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Nález stříbrných mincí ve Svitavách (Find of Silver Coins from Svitavy). In: *Časopis Moravského Musea*, Vol. 43 (1958), pp. 81-91, pl. With German Summary.

A hoard of 4,347 silver and four copper coins of Central Europe, struck almost without exception during the second half of the eighteenth and the first three decades of the nineteenth century, was discovered at Svitavy (North Moravia) on December 10, 1955; the types are duly listed and described. The structure of the find provides a picture of the financial status of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy at the time, when the decreasing value of paper money led to a hoarding of metallic currency. The French July Revolution of 1830 and the Polish uprising of 1831 both had strong repercussions in Bohemia, and the Svitavy hoard was probably buried in connection with these unsettling events.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Nová moravská městská mince z 15. století? (A New Moravian Municipal Coin of the 15th Century?) In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 31-32, illus. With German Summary, p. 33.

A previously unpublished Moravian coin from the *Wiener Münzkabinett*, showing an eagle with breastplate bearing a Gothic s (or g), incorporates all the characteristics of the round Moravian municipal coins issued in the second half of the fifteenth century. These pieces were struck in Brünn with a chequered eagle, and in Iglau and Znaim with eagle and the letters i and z (respectively) on the breastplate. So far, the letter s (or g) on the above coin provides no clue in the matter of precise attribution.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Uherské zlaté mince z nálezů v Brně I., Kobližné ul. č. 7 (A Find of Hungarian Gold Coins in Brno, Kobližna 7). In: *Časopis Moravského Musea*, Vol. 40 (1955), pp. 127-144, illus., map. With English and German Summaries.

Thirteen Hungarian florins of Louis I (1342-1382), together with an Austrian florin of Albrecht II (1339-1358) were discovered at Brno in 1905. The hoard forms the point of departure for a discussion of the circulation of gold in Bohemia and Moravia during the fourteenth century, in which the writer includes a map showing the find-spots of Moravian hoards of fourteenth and fifteenth century gold coins. After a study of this and similar finds, he concludes that as early as the fourteenth century Hungarian gold coins influenced monetary circulation in Moravia and gradually lessened the importance of the Czech gros — especially when this denomination continued to decrease in value because of a constant lowering of weight and standard.

SELLARS, R. "Crowns" of the Bonaparte Family. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (March, 1960), pp. 277-283.

A discussion of the crown-sized coins issued by Napoleon I (1769-1821) and the following members of the Bonaparte family: Joseph (1767-1844), Louis (1778-1846), Jerome (1784-1860), Lucien (1775-1840), Marie Anne Elise (1777-1820), Maria Annunciata Caroline (1782-1839) and Joachim Murat (1769-1815), Marie Louise (1791-1847), and Charles Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) (1808-1873).

SEVERIN, HARRY. Russian Coins and Historic Memories. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (March-April, 1960), pp. 70-71.

In discussing highlights of Russian coinage throughout the centuries, the writer gives special attention to the coinage after 1915 and to a number of distinctive specimens issued. "After the exhilaration and destruction of the Revolution, even the Communists discovered that the

price of survival lay in rebuilding the ruins. The New Economic Policy, promulgated by Lenin, was an admission that all was not too well in the state." A coinage in two metals was introduced in 1924. It consisted of 1, 2, 3, and 5 kopecks (copper) and 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 kopecks (silver), as well as a ruble symbolizing the union of Worker and Peasant in the new Utopia. Since the Leningrad Mint was not able to cope with all this coinage, millions of half rubles were struck by the British Royal Mint in the same year.

SOBOTKA, JAROSLAV and JIŘÍ SEJBAL. Palliardiho Hradisko, výšinné sídliště z mladší doby hradištní datované mincemi (Palliardis Hradisko, a Settlement from the early Burgwall Period, dated by Coins). In: *Časopis Moravského Musea*, Vol. 44 (1959), pp. 79-98, 7 pls., map. With German Summary.

A hoard containing twenty-six Hungarian coins of Stephen I (1000-1038) and three heretofore unknown Moravian denars (apparently struck at Znaim by Prince Lutold at the end of the eleventh century) was discovered during the course of archaeological investigations undertaken at Palliardis Hradisko (southwest Moravia) in 1958. In connection with the discovery the writer discusses in some detail the circulation of the first Hungarian denars of Stephen I in Moravia.

STRAUCH, M. C. Andorra, A One Coin Country. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 2185-2186.

The only coin issued by Andorra, a small Republic situated in the eastern Pyrenees between the Spanish province of Lerida and the French department of Ariège, was the ten centimos piece struck in 1873. Its obverse shows the coat of arms of the Republic; reverse, the denomination and date. Since Andorra has no common monetary unit, Spanish and French currencies are both usable within its borders. FDC

STRAUCH, M. C. Andorra Struck But One Coin. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Fall, 1960), pp. 109-110, illus.

This article appeared in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 2185-86.

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Goryslawice pow. Busko. Monety odkryte w 1958 r. na wczesnosredowiecznym cmentarzystwie (Coins Discovered in an Early Mediaeval Churchyard at Goryslawice, District of Busko, in 1958). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 97-98, illus.

Polish coins from the tenth and eleventh centuries which were discovered in the above churchyard (southeast Poland) during 1953 and 1954 are discussed with reference to the *Corpus Nummorum Poloniae* (Krakow, 1939). Obverse and reverse of two specimens are illustrated.

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Monety sredniowieczne (Mediaeval Coins). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), pp. 221-222, illus.

Polish coins from the tenth and eleventh centuries, discovered in a mediaeval cemetery at Gorzysławice (Busko district) in 1959, are listed and described with reference to the *Corpus Nummorum Poloniae* (Nos. 860, 974, 986 and 987). The obverse and reverse of two specimens are illustrated.

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. W sprawie imienia Władysław - Włodzisław (On the Name Wladyslaw - Wlodzislaw). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), pp. 209-213, illus.

Discusses the ample number of Latin variants of the above name (Vladizlaus, Volsdzlaus, Vladislaus, Wlodezlaus, Wolodzlaus, Wladizlaus, Wlodizlaus, etc.) which are found on Polish coins of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Illustration shows the obverse and reverse of a denar of Władysław II with the legend *Voldilavs* (Vlodizlavs).

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Gamle mynter. In: *Sandefjord Bymuseum. Årbok 1958-59* (Sandefjord, 1959), pp. 28-29, illus.

A coin in the Sandefjord Museum, Norway — a daler struck by Christian IV of Denmark-Norway in 1628 — prompts the writer to tell the story of the Kongsberg silver mine which was opened in 1623; shortly afterwards, a mint was established at the Norwegian capital of Christiania (now Oslo), where the above coin and numerous others were struck. The mint was transferred to Kongsberg in 1686. LL

SZUDA, KAZIMIERZ. Niepublikowane denary Bolesława Chrobrego z napisem cyrylicznym (Unpublished Denars of Boleslav the Valiant bearing Cyrillic Inscriptions). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 62-63, illus.

The writer describes fully several previously unpublished denars of the above ruler, with legends inscribed in Cyrillic characters, and shows, by enlarged illustration, the reverses of two specimens believed to have been found at Sitnia (near Sicienka).

TERLECKI, W. Nowe monety Polskie. Monety z rokiem 1959 (New Polish Coins. Coins of 1959). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), p. 214.

Five new coins struck in Poland in 1959 — one five grosz, two five zloty and two ten zloty pieces — are listed and described.

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Zum Problem der frühesten Brakteatenprägung. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 26, (1960), pp. 39-42, illus.

Following Professor Wdowiszewski's publication of a hoard of Polish bracteates discovered in 1932, the belief that the earliest of these pieces

originated in Germany ca. 1125 must now be abandoned. The hoard contained 215 bracteates issued by Boleslaw III in 1113 in commemoration of a pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Albert. Thus, although the bracteate may be said to have reached its artistic zenith in Germany, the origin of this peculiar uniface coinage must now be assigned to Poland. HG

WDOWISZEWSKI, Z. Nieznany srebrny szelag litewski Jana Kazimierza z r. 1661 (Unknown Lithuanian Silver Shilling of Jan Kazimierz from the Year 1661). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), p. 213.

Describes a unique Lithuanian silver szelag (shilling) in the cabinet of the National Museum, Warsaw; it was struck by John Casimir in 1661 and bears the legends IOAN • CAS • REX (obv.) and SOLI • MAG • DVC • LIT • 1661 (rev.). The only other known specimen dated 1661 (Gumowski, *Podrecznik*, No. 1849) was struck in copper.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unedierter Dukat Josefs II. aus der Münzstätte Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (1960), pp. 103-104.

A hitherto unknown Austrian ducat issued by Joseph II in 1780 shows the naked bust of the emperor, a type which was formerly believed to have started only in 1782. HG

WILLEY, R. C. Coins of Ireland. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 230-233.

In a discussion of Irish coinage, from the tenth century series of Hiberno-Danish pennies to the Free State coinage introduced in 1923, the writer gives some attention to the export of Irish coins into Canada: "Many old, worn Irish coppers came to Canada long before Confederation. Imported by Irish immigrants, they circulated widely with the result that Canadian private tokens often incorporated a corresponding type of motif in their design. Most widely used of these, it seems, were the Bust and Harp pieces. The originals had been obtained from Ireland in 1825 and soon inspired numerous local imitations in brass."

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Another Illusory Penny of the Ilchester Mint. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 6 (June, 1960), p. 131, illus.

On page 68 of the 1881 edition of his *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, Hildebrand attributes a fragmentary penny of the *Crux* issue of Aethelraed II (No. 1051) to Ilchester and the moneyer Wulfwine. This moneyer is

similarly accepted for Ilchester by Grueber (cf. the *British Museum Catalogue*) but not by Brooke, who probably entertained a shrewd suspicion that the coin in question belonged to Colchester, Wulfwine being known there for that very type. Conclusive evidence that Hildebrand 1051 should indeed be given to the latter mint followed an investigation of coins in the Swedish Royal Cabinet, which showed it to be no more than a "sorry duplicate" of Hildebrand 322, a known Colchester coin of Wulfwine. Illustrations of both coins are provided through courtesy of the Swedish Cabinet.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Apparently Mythical Type of Cnut. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 193-197.

W. C. Wells' description of an Anglo-Saxon coin from the mint of Stamford as a *provisional* type of Cnut with obverse and reverse closely imitating the *Helmet* type of Aethelraed II (cf. *BNJ*, 1943/44, p. 146) is seen to have been based partly on an erroneous description which appeared in a Sotheby-Wilkinson sale catalogue of 1862, describing the bust as *helmeted* instead of *diademed*. The writer considers the coin to be a normal Short Cross issue of Cnut, concluding that Wells "perpetuated a 19th century fantasy and postulated a type which the twentieth century would be better advised to consider entirely mythical."

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Earliest Penny of the Bruton Mint. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 183-185. illus.

Although Brooke (*English Coins*, London, 1932 and 1950) records coins of Bruton (Somerset) only for Cnut, a Long Cross penny of Aethelraed II was attributed to that mint by Gustafson, in his account of the great Nesbø hoard, as far back as 1891. During a visit to the University Museum at Bergen in 1957 the writer was able to examine the whole of this hoard, and found Gustafson's claim to be completely substantiated. Thus, although the earliest coin previously recorded for Bruton was dated 1017, it is now believed that the mint may well have been striking in the very first years of the eleventh century.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Further Gift of Medieval Coins by the Lockett Family. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 22, Nos. 1-2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 25-26, pl. 5.

A recent gift from the Lockett family to the museum comprised five late mediaeval coins, two of which are believed to be unique, the third only the second recorded specimen, and the remaining two quite unpublished. Four of the pieces are gold: A noble of Edward III struck in 1351, a quarter-noble of Henry IV (or Henry V?), remarkable for a trefoil which appears at the end of the reverse legend, a second quarter-

noble, attributed to Henry V, and a half-angel or angelet (the only example known) of Henry VI struck at Bristol in 1470/71. The remaining silver coin — a normal London groat of Edward IV struck ca. 1465 — is of great significance because of the shield countermarks which appear on either side of the bust. Although previously considered Flemish, these marks are actually German, and are believed to have been put on at Herford, Westphalia. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and J. S. MARTIN. New Light on a Tenth-Century Find from the West of the County Kilkenny. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 175-182.

Entry No. 207 in Thompson's *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956) records a hoard of Anglo-Saxon pennies discovered in Kilkenny County "before 1841." In his *Coinage of the Heptarchy* (Cork, 1842), Lindsay notes that the find was made in the western part of the county, and that the coins became the property of Colonel Sempronius Stretton, whose given name now proves to be an important link in the identification of a parcel of coins in a mid-nineteenth century sale as being from this half-forgotten but noteworthy find. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Nieznany dotychczas pens mennicy w Southampton znaleziony w skarbie polskim (An Unpublished Penny of the Southampton Mint from a Polish Hoard). In: *Prace i Materiały Muzeum Archeologicznego i Etnograficznego w Łodzi. Seria Archeologiczna*, No. 5 (1960), pp. 79-90, illus., map. With English Translation, pp. 91-98.

An English penny of Cnut the Great (1016-1035) contained in a hoard recently found at Łask (province of Łódź, Poland) is inscribed + CNVTREXANCLORUM (obv.) and + LEO/FPOL/DONH/AMTV (rev.); thus it was struck by a moneyer named Leofwold at a place called "Hamtnun." In the tenth and eleventh centuries, what are now the modern towns of Northampton and Southampton both styled themselves "Hamtnun" on their coins, and in a note published in 1955 the author provisionally assigned to the former roughly 80% of the relevant issues of Aethelraed II and Cnut, including coins of the moneyer Leofwold. Now, the style of the coin newly found at Łask has yet to be found on a coin indisputably struck at Northampton. Dolley prefers to assign the piece in question to Southampton, suggesting that moneyers named Leofwold struck at both mints in the period 1016 — ca. 1023. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Taffs Memorial Gift of Anglo-Saxon Coins. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 22, Nos. 1-2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 24-25, pl. 5.

Two very rare Anglo-Saxon coins were presented to the British Museum in 1956 by members of the Taffs family in memory of W. H. Taffs, a

founder member of the British Numismatic Society. One is a unique, unpublished penny struck by the moneyer Godric at the mint of Sandwich ca. 1064. The other, while not unique, is the finer of only two examples known and shows the portrait of the *Benediction Hand* variety which was issued for a few weeks prior to the introduction of the *Crux* type in the autumn of 991.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Two Unpublished English Finds of Eleventh-Century Pence. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 187-192. pl. 18.

Descriptions of the two finds are given from notes made available by Mr. A. H. Baldwin. The first, unearthed during road construction at Penrice, Glamorgan in February, 1830 contained thirty *Helmet* types issues of Aethelraed II believed to have been buried during the second half of the eleventh century. Eleven of these coins are listed by mint, moneyer and Hildebrand reference, the writer noting as unusual the finding of a hoard of English coins so deep inside Cambrian territory.

The second find (location unknown, but possibly the Midlands) contained thirteen Pyramid type coins of Edward the Confessor, four from an obverse die which presents an entirely unrecorded variant of the main type. Descriptions include mint, moneyer, inscription and British Museum reference.

GHN

New Light on Tamworth. Saxon Defences Located. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), p. 167. Reprinted from *The Times*, May 23, 1960.

During recent archaeological excavations at Tamworth (Staffordshire) a volunteer assistant found a single cut halfpenny of the period 973-979, minted at Torksey. The coin was struck during the reign of Edgar or Edward the Martyr, and was identified by Mr. R. H. M. Dolley of the British Museum as the third known issue of this mint.

FDC

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. A Suggested Coinage for the State of Jersey 1942. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), p. 161, illus.

With the idea of alleviating the scarcity of change which affected the channel island of Jersey during the German occupation of World War II, a token coinage in denominations of sixpence and one shilling was designed by a resident of the island, Major N. V. L. Rybot; but due to the current metal shortage and the fact that no minting could be done without consent of the Germans in Paris the tokens were never struck. Photographic illustrations of the original designs show an interesting alternative reverse for the shilling in which letters of the words *one* and *shilling* appear to form a prophetic "broken axis."

FDC

SMITH, BEVERLY GAYLE. Victoria in the Colonies. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (Summer, 1960), pp. 74-76, illus.

Silver, bronze and copper coins struck for use in the British colonies and dependencies during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) show three basic designs of the monarch's portrait: The "young" head of 1838 and the "Gothic" head of 1847, both by William Wyon, also the "old" head by Thomas Brock. They appear on various coins of Gibraltar, Malta, the Isle of Man, Cyprus, Jersey, Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Jamaica, British Honduras, Mauritius, British East Africa and Ceylon. Among the more unusual denominations to show the queen's portrait are the Newfoundland \$2 gold piece of 1865, tokens of Nova Scotia and the Andaman Islands, the British Guiana silver groat or fourpence of 1888, pattern pennies of Griqua Town and the Cape of Good Hope, coins of British India and the East India Company, the 1866 silver dollar of Hong Kong and the silver and copper pattern shillings of Australia.

GHN

STRIDE, H. G., comp. *The Royal Mint. An Outline History*. 3rd ed. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1960. 38 pp., [14] pls.

Among the changes and improvements noted in this newest edition of the above work are the introduction of a machine designed to perform the task — formerly undertaken by the banks — of sorting silver from a mixture of silver and cupro-nickel coins; also the addition of a new section devoted to die production and engraving. Added illustrations include sixteenth century English coins, coining tools, a reducing machine, stages of die manufacture, various coins struck for overseas governments, and medals and seals produced at the Royal Mint.

FDC

UNITED STATES

BURNETTE, LEROY. Famous Symbols on Coins. Thirteen Stars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 1569-1572, illus.

The first United States coins to bear the honored symbol of thirteen stars were the half dimes and dimes struck in 1797, which showed Star of David or six-pointed stars; earlier coins showed varying numbers, the earliest no stars at all. The change to a five pointed star was first made on the Barber designs of 1892. Used on United States coinage over a period of 137 years, the symbol of thirteen stars far outlasted all other devices.

GHN

Eliasberg Collection at Smithsonian. In: *Coin World*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (June 2, 1960), p. 12, illus.

On display at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. until mid-August of this year is what experts consider to be the most complete collection of United States coins ever assembled —the Louis Eliasberg collection. It took the owner and a predecessor sixty-nine years to complete, and includes a specimen of every U. S. coin minted for circulation since 1792 as well as such rarities as the 1873-cc dime (without arrows), the 1870-s \$3 gold piece, a specimen of the 1804 silver dollar, a 1913 Liberty head nickel, an 1894-s Liberty head dime, an 1838-o half dollar, an 1822 half eagle and a Panama Pacific commemorative set of 1915. GHN

FOSTER, C. W. Memoirs of a Pine Tree Shilling. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 1280-1281, illus.

A whimsical blending of fact and fantasy concerning the minting and circulation of one of the earliest coins struck by the American colonies. GHN

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT, ed. *Appraising and Selling Your Coins. A Complete illustrated catalogue of U. S. coins and bills and their cash premium values from 1652 to the present, and The complete coinage of Canada and Newfoundland from 1858 to date.* New York, The Coin and Currency Institute Inc. 1960. 174 pp., illus.

Friedberg deals not only with the regular coinage of the United States and Canada, but also with the difficult colonial series, pioneer gold, confederate paper money and fractional currency, thus giving his work a considerably wider scope than the popular *Yeoman Handbook*. Important types are illustrated within the text, and introductory notes explain in simple language the meaning of premium value and the way in which a layman may evaluate his coins with some degree of accuracy. HG

GOULD, M. M. and K. BRESSETT. *Alaska's Coinage through the Years.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1960. 46 pp., illus.

An illustrated, priced catalogue containing all of the recorded issues of token currency used by Alaska's pioneer settlers, the gold souvenir coins, and a list of transportation tokens and medals covering the entire field of Alaskan history. The illustrations include a native belt of caribou teeth used as currency by the Eskimos, a one ruble sealskin note of the Russian-American Company, a sample of the copper plate money used among the Alaskan Indians, specimens of the "bingles" issued in 1935 by the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation for the use of settlers in the Matanuska Valley Project, traders tokens and others issued by merchants in Chitina, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Latouche, Nome, Seward, Tonsina, Valdez and Wrangell Island, an Alaskan Clearing House Certificate, the obverse and reverse of the Alaska Statehood Medal and specimens of Alaska gold (including the Pinch Series).

INGHAM, J. H. The New England Coinage. In: *Kent Numismatic Society. Bulletin*, 1959-60, pp. 10-13.

"This short paper is on a rather neglected series which might be termed one of the earliest Colonial coinages of this country. The subject is one on which there seems to be very little information readily available, and for this reason this paper is mainly concerned with the better-known Pine Tree coins and will only touch upon the other three types. Quite understandably, most pieces which come on the market here quickly find their way to America where they are much sought after as one of the earliest series of coins issued on that continent."

The other three types, briefly touched upon in the article, are: (1) The New England coinage with the distinguishing letters N.E. on the obverse, (2) the Willow Tree coinage, and (3) the Oak Tree coinage. The Pine Tree coins became popular "far beyond the English townships in Massachusetts and were legal currency in some of the West Indian islands." Mention is made of the several hoards which contained these coins — especially the Castine hoard of 1840 — and some attention is given to clippings, mutilations, fabrications and imitations of the Pine Tree issues.

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? The Connecticut Cent (Auctori Connec). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 2146-2150, illus., tab.

In the interests of present and potential collectors the writer outlines the history and mintage of the Connecticut cent, chosen "because it is the most common of the early colonial cents and has the greatest number of varieties." These copper coins were first authorized at a weight of 144 grains by a bill of 1785, and according to old records were struck at the mints of Morris Cove and Westville, both of which are now within the boundaries of New Haven. (There is also good reason to believe that some were struck — either legally or illegally — at the mint of Machin's Mill, N. Y.). The cents are dated 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788 and show a laureated bust and the legend AUCTORI CONNEC on obverse, seated Liberty holding an olive branch and the legend INDE ET LIB on reverse. A table lists all known types and varieties (nine of which are illustrated) by date, type, obverse and reverse Miller numbers and degree of rarity. FDC

Theft Reveals Existence of Third Original Confederate Half Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 2202-2203, illus.

Among sixteen coins recently stolen from the home of Fred H. Thompson of Greensboro, N. C. was the third of four U. S. Confederate Half Dollars struck in 1861. The story of the coin's original discovery under

the chimney fireplace of an ante-bellum house near England, Arkansas is recounted in some detail. FDC

UDELL, G. G., comp. *Laws Authorizing Issuance of Medals and Commemorative Coins*. Washington, U. S. Gov't. Printing Office, 1959. 239 pp.

A compilation of 163 laws (public and private) relating to the authorization, establishment and issuance of medals and decorations, also sixty-five public laws chiefly concerned with the preparation and striking of the various U. S. commemorative issues; they begin with the statute dated April 25, 1890 which initiated the Columbian half-dollar and end with the law of July 9, 1956 which amended two sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the issuance of the subsidiary silver and minor coinages of the United States.

WEISSBUCH, [E.] N. The Mysterious State of Franklin Mint. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 1266-1269.

During the period which followed the American Revolutionary War, the State of Franklin was established by a group of North Carolina settlers as a proposed fourteenth state. Although short-lived (1784-88), it elected a governor and Assembly and passed several laws, one of which provided for the establishment of a mint and an issue of coinage. No coins are known to have been actually struck, but evidence which suggests such a probability is contained in an Act of the Franklin Assembly (March, 1785) which mentions "current money of the State of Franklin" and in a letter written to Governor Caswell which implies that Colonel Robertson, as Mint Director, was able to furnish "new coin." "It is interesting to think that perhaps, in the 'Bungtowns' or unattributed tokens owned by many numismatists, rests a group of coins which represent the only concrete remains of what might have been our fourteenth state, the State of Franklin." GHN

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins. With Premium List*. 18th ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1960. 126 pp., illus.

Except for an increase in prices quoted in the premium list (15% over those given in the previous edition), Yeoman's newest *Handbook* contains no important changes. HG

CANADA

ALLEN, H. D. Canadian Coins. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (July-Dec., 1959), pp. 241-244.

Canada's national coinage dates back to 1858, when a dollar-and-cent decimal coinage replaced sterling in the Province of Canada; the early coins, struck at English mints to Canadian specifications, command staggering premiums when perfectly preserved. "Praise has become a tradition with money struck at the Royal Canadian Mint on Ottawa's Sussex St. For 50 years, since it was first opened as a branch of Britain's Royal Mint in 1908, finely executed pieces have been turned out in swelling quantities to meet Canada's needs." The present grand total of 2,000,000,000 coins struck includes \$5 and \$10 gold pieces, as well as the current fifty cent issue, which are admired for their finely executed heraldic designs; similarly, the current ten and twenty-five cent coins are acclaimed for their medallic artistry. The result has been a growing demand for Canadian coins, from cents to dollars; the 1948 dollar, for instance, 19,000 specimens of which were struck, would probably bring as much as \$25 if offered for sale.

ARLOW, E. J. A Numismatic El Dorado - Canada. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (March, 1960), p. 302.

Since decimal coinage was first introduced in Canada slightly over a century ago, 450 various denominations have been issued at a combined total face value of \$95.13. Numismatically, however, their value at the beginning of the present year was listed at the extraordinary figure of \$21,538.60 (or 7,717 pounds sterling). "Fortunate," concludes the writer, "is the collector who can record that he has the full quota of 450 Canadian coins in uncirculated condition."

GILMORE, STARR. British Columbia's Dollar. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (March, 1960), pp. 293-297.

The now notorious British Columbia totem pole dollar, struck in 1958, stirred up a furore and violent protests among citizens of Canada and Indians of the West Coast when it was found that Stephen Trenks, the designer, had inadvertently depicted a mortuary totem upon the coin's reverse. Some critics declared the piece "so ugly as to be a disgrace to the Dominion," yet oddly enough all the adverse publicity seems to have done the coin no harm. It continues to enjoy wide popularity along the U. S. - Canadian border, particularly in the Detroit and Seattle areas.

GILMORE, STARR. Canadian Dollars: Proofs, Proof-Likes, and Presentations. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (July-Dec., 1959), pp. 238-241.

Striking of the Canadian dollar began with the 1935-39 series. In 1937, 1,095 sets were issued and sold to the public through the Bank of Canada, but the writer now finds specimens sets extremely difficult to locate. "In general, they seem to have disappeared quite as completely

as though they never existed." A few are thought to be in New Zealand, although no proof of their whereabouts is known.

LINECAR, H. W. A. A Catalogue of Canadian Coins and Tokens in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 273-275.

A listing of 197 specimens of the coins and tokens of Canada (both as Province and Dominion), Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, arranged as they appear in the Fitzwilliam's Canadian Cabinet. References, whenever possible, are to Charlton's *1960 Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money*. GHN

AUSTRALIA

CURRAN, W. E. Advent of the Holey Dollars in New South Wales. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 224-228.

One of the major problems faced by Australia's early settlers was a dearth of circulating currency. The situation was partly improved by the importation of Spanish Dollars (*Pieces of Eight*) in the early years of the nineteenth century, but was by no means fully remedied. In 1812, in a determined attempt to keep coinage from leaving Australian soil, Governor Macquarie of New South Wales followed a precedent set by the island of Dominica in 1798 by legalizing the circulation of Holey Dollars and the centers (or *dumps*) cut from them; the coins were overstruck with the legend *New South Wales* and marked with the respective values of five shillings and fifteen pence. They continued in use for almost a decade, but by 1823 their popularity had waned and from then on most business transactions were carried on in pounds, shillings and pence. Despite a lamentable lack of records concerning the economic aspects of this early period of Australian history, the writer includes a number of references to contemporary manuscripts and early issues of the *Sydney Gazette*. GHN

HANNEY, REX. On Conversion to Decimal Currency in Australia. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 239-240.

On former occasions, public apathy was largely responsible for deciding against the introduction of a decimal currency in Australia, but public support for such a system has recently shown a marked increase. The most favored of the proposed forms of conversion is the 10/- dollar, which would establish the values of the 6d., shilling and two shillings as five, ten, and twenty cents respectively. Denominations of twenty-five and fifty cents are considered by the writer unnecessary, the crown and

half-crown already having passed out of use because of their size and weight.

GHN

NEW ZEALAND

A[RLOW], E. J. N. Z. Waitangi Crown 1935. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (March, 1960), pp. 291-293.

The present and future values of the above coin are discussed on the basis of comparison with similar U. S. and Canadian silver coins. With its current value listed at approximately thirty pounds, the fact that only 1,128 specimens were struck points to a brilliant future for the Waitangi crown.

Decimal Coinage for New Zealand. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (July-Dec., 1959), pp. 257-258.

After two years of intensive study, the official twelve man Decimal Coinage Committee has reported in favor of a decimal coinage for New Zealand. Under one relatively simple system suggested, all existing coins could continue in use. An upper unit of ten shillings (to be known as the *dollar* or *zeal*) would be divided into 100 pennies or cents, and the shilling itself would divide into halves and quarters; new names would be given to the present sixpence and threepence. The principal change effected in the coinage structure would be an increase in the value of the penny, ten of which (instead of the present twelve) would constitute one shilling.

N. Z. Mintings 1959. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (March, 1960), p. 286.

"Mr. H. G. Hughan has been advised by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand that on account of the acute shortage of half-pennies, a further £ 2,000 worth of this coin of 1959 mintage was ordered and has been received, bringing the total to £ 4,000 instead of £ 2,000 as previously advised." Included in the article is a table which shows the complete minting of New Zealand coins for 1959 in the denominations of 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d. and ½d.

LATIN AMERICA

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Acufiaciones en plata a nombre de Fernando VII. de España. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 105-111, 2 pls., illus.

The silver coinage struck in Mexico during the reign of Fernando VII

is important because of the different effigies of the sovereign used at the Mexico City Mint and because of the several new interior mints at which it was struck. Two distinct types, each comprising five denominations issued at Mexico City between 1808 and 1821, are fully described and illustrated.

BARRAGÁN GUERRA, L. Aportacion al catalogo de monedas de la ceca de Lima desde 1565 a 1824 de Don Humberto F. Burzio - Madrid, 1958. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, No. 18 (May-June, 1959), p. 8.

Additions to Burzio's catalogue of coins struck at the Lima Mint from 1565 to 1824 include: 2 rs. (1760), $\frac{1}{2}$ r (1786), 1 r (1799), 4 rs. (1806), $\frac{1}{2}$ r (1807) and 1 r (1808); also nine Lima coins countermarked at the mints of Rio de Janeiro (6) and Bahia (3).

BECKER, T. W. The Commemorative Coins of Cuba. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 2188-2191, illus., tab.

Two sets of commemorative coins reflect Cuba's struggle for independence. The first, issued in 1952, includes three coins of different size and denomination but identical design, the significance of which is explained in some detail. The second set, issued the following year, comprises four denominations (peso, and one, twenty-five and fifty centavos) showing differing reverse designs but a common obverse effigy of José Martí, the so-called "Father of Cuban Independence." FDC

Brazil. Arquivo Público do Estado da Bahia. *Casa da Moeda da vila da Cachoeira*. Salvador, 1959. 57 pp., illus.

The Vila da Cachoeira Mint was authorized on October 19, 1822, during the struggle for Brazilian independence; it commenced operations early in 1823 and closed on July 23rd of that year. The mint's brief history, which includes illustration and transcription of pertinent documents in the Public Archives of Bahia, is traced under the following headings: Harbingers of Independence — The Mint of Vila da Cachoeira — The Preparation of Dies — Metal Strips for Striking — Mint Operations — The Closing of the Mint.

CALDERÓN, C. J. F. Una medalla monetaria de Bolivia. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, No. 18 (May-June, 1959), p. 6.

Large numbers and varieties of monetary medals were issued by Bolivia during the nineteenth century. The writer describes here a silver specimen struck in 1849 in honor of President Manuel Isidoro Belzu, the reverse of which bears the legend CERRO SOCN. (i.e. Cerro Socavón, a place near Oruro, Bolivia).

KOCHMANN, HANS. Da origem do cifrão - Quem sabe responder? In: *Boletim da Sociedade Numismática Brasileira*, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 38-39, illus.

Traces the history of the dollar sign (\$) in Latin America during the colonial period, discusses its use (especially in Brazil, past and present) and outlines the two principal theories held concerning its origin.

Monedas y medallas conmemorativas del año del "Presidente Carranza." In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 97-99, illus.

In commemoration of the first centenary of the birth of Venustiano Carranza, the Mexican government decreed 1959 as the Year of President Carranza and authorized the issue of a coinage of five million pesos in the five peso denomination. Obverse of the coin shows the Mexican coat of arms; reverse, the effigy of Carranza f.l. and the inscription ANO DE CARRANZA 1859-1959.

In further honor of the presidential year, three thousand gold medals were struck by the Mexico City Mint under the aegis of the *Banco de México, S. A.* They show an obverse effigy of Carranza, *en face*, and on reverse the monument of the revolution encircled by the inscription V. CARRANZA. CENTENARIO DE SU NATALICIO.

MORRIS, EDWARD. The Upper Sackville Hoard. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 229.

A hoard of remarkably well preserved old Spanish coins found at Upper Sackville (Halifax County, Nova Scotia) in June, 1959 has aroused the interest of numismatists throughout Canada. Of the more than 200 pieces discovered, the majority proved to be silver dollars or *Pieces of Eight* and the remainder 4 and 2-real issues. They were struck at the mints of Mexico City, Lima and Potosí during the period 1752-1794 and are thought to represent either hidden pirate booty or currency imported for the payment of British troops stationed in Nova Scotia in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. GHN

Nueva moneda conmemorativa Mexicana. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 25 (Oct.-Dec., 1959), p. 78, illus. With English Translation.

A Mexican five peso silver coin is described and illustrated. One million specimens were struck in commemoration of Carranza Year (1959) as a testimonial to the centenary of Venustiano Carranza, born in Cuatro Ciénegas (Coahuila) in 1859. At the same time the Mexico City Mint struck 8000 specimens of a gold commemorative medal which was sold by the Bank of Mexico at 212 pesos.

PESANT, ROBERTO. Cuban Money in the Ten Years War. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 835-838, illus.

When the constitution of the Republic of Cuba was drawn up six months after the start of that island's struggle for independence, little mention was made of taxation or the need for raising funds. In July, 1869 paper notes of one peso, five peso and fifty centavo denominations were issued and placed in circulation, and in the following month one peso notes of a different design were issued from the New York headquarters of the *Junta Central Republicana de Cuba*. Two early attempts at striking coins reached only the pattern stage, and a coinage labeled "provisional" which was struck in 1870 was never circulated. It carries the initials of the designer, Clemente Torretti, and the mint mark P, but since Torretti's whereabouts in that year is not known the mint has never been identified with certainty. FDC

PRADEAU, A. F. Casa de Moneda de México. Primeros grabadores. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 100-104.

This article appeared originally in *Numisma* (No. 31, March-April, 1958, pp. 47-54, pl.) and is now reprinted by permission of the author. For abstract see *NL* (No. 52, 1960, p. 247).

SANCHEZ PEREZ, PASCUAL. Casas de Moneda en México. Su creacion y su clausura. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 122-124.

Included in a brief review of minting in Mexico is a table showing the location, mint mark, dates of founding and closing of the following mints: Sombrete, Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Tlalpan, Guadalupe y Calvo, Culiacán, Hermosillo, Oaxaca, Catorce and Alamos. The Mexico City Mint, still flourishing after 424 years of service, is the only coining establishment at present in operation.

Reasons are given for the authorization of fourteen minting centers in the nineteenth century, and mention is made of the two year period (1810-12) following the War of Independence, when, owing to chaotic conditions of transportation which prevented the shipment of precious metals to Mexico City, six emergency mints were established at various centers.

ISLAMIC

BECKER, T. W. Modern Egypt and Ancient Art - The Evacuation Coin. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 1282-1284, illus.

The silver crown issued by the Egyptian government to commemorate

the British evacuation of 1956 is described and illustrated. An allegorical figure holding aloft the torch of liberty appears on the obverse, with broken chain seen dangling from each arm to symbolize the breaking of the bondage between Egypt and Great Britain; Arabic inscription, translated, reads *In Celebration of the Evacuation, June 18th, 1956*. Reverse shows a winged sun flanked by two serpents, with legend, also in Arabic, reading *Republic of Egypt, 50 Guerch, 1956 A.D. - 1375 H*. The writer gives a detailed explanation of the ancient symbolism incorporated in the coin's design.

GHN

GÖBL, ROBERT. Zwei Prägungen arabischen Gouverneure in Iran. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 37 (May, 1960), pp. 5-6, illus.

Two early Islamic coins from the collection of Dr. Rüssmann (Berlin) emphasize the importance of acquaintance with small collections. The first is not included in Walker's catalogue, and has a new name and a new date; the second was previously known only from the Hermitage and Teheran.

DR

KUBIAK, WŁADYSŁAW. Dirhem arabski znaleziony w Pucilkowiczach (An Arabic Dirhem found at Pucilkowicze). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 59-61.

Detailed description, together with transcription and translation of the legends, of a Sāmānid dirhem reported to have been found at Pucilkowicze in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The coin was struck during the period 968/9-975/6 A.D.

GEORGIA

ABRAMISHVILI, T. IA. *Zapadno-gruzinskie monety XIII-XIV vv. (Kirmaneuli)*. Tiflis, 1959. 158 pp., 6 pls., map. In Georgian. With Russian Summary, pp 139-151.

An analytical study of the silver coinage of Western Georgia struck during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The most common group consists of the Georgian imitations of the Trebizond asper, commonly called *Kirmaneuli* after Emperor Manuel I of Trebizond (1238-63). The bulk of these pieces in reality reproduce in more or less debased form the type of the asper of John II (1280-97). Descriptions are also given of the rare coins struck jointly by the Georgian kings David Ulugh and David Narin, ca. 1261-62, and of a unique piece struck in the name of Prince Wamiq Dadiani I of Mingrelia (1384-96). The writer has made good use of hoard evidence, drawing largely on the seven fascicules of E. A. Pakhomov's *Monetnye klady Azerbaidzhana* (Baku, 1949). She furnishes an inventory of the 652 pieces contained in a hoard discovered

in 1907 near Kopnitari station on the Western Georgian railway; the bulk of the hoard is made up of *Kirmaneuli* silver pieces, although there are also fifteen authentic coins of the Trapezuntine emperors. The map shows the principal sites where coin hoards of the period have been discovered.

DML

DZHALAGANIIA, I. L. *Iz istorii monetnogo dela v Gruzii XIII veka*. Tiflis, 1958. 126 pp., 5 pls., map. With English Summary, pp. 83-86.

This monograph treats in detail the coinage of Eastern Georgia under the Mongol yoke, from the first issues struck at Tiflis in the name of the Great Khan (ca. 1239) up to the standardization of the coinage of the entire Il-Khan empire undertaken by Ghazan Khan at the end of the century. The author draws on material, much of it unpublished, in the Museum of Georgia in Tiflis, the Ermitage, Leningrad, the Russian Historical Museum, Moscow, and in Baku, Erivan, Tashkent and Samarkand. She describes the coins struck by the Georgian kings David Ulugh and David Narin as vassals of the Mongols, soon replaced by standard coinage in the name of Mangu Khan (1251-59). The founding of the Il-Khan dynasty in Persia by Hulagu Khan (1260-65) marked another new departure in the design of the Tiflis coinage. Desiring to conciliate his Christian subjects, Abagha (1265-82) permitted the inclusion of the Christian pious formula with a cross on the Georgian coinage. These Hulaguid-Christian dirhems form a varied and important series. Attention is also given to various types of autonomous copper coinage struck for local circulation. The work contains an inventory of coins of these groups in the collection of the Museum of Georgia, details of hoards of coins of the period discovered in Transcaucasia (with a map), and a bibliography.

DML

AFRICA

ARLOW, E. J. The Birth of a Nation. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (March, 1960), pp. 283-286.

After tracing the history of Libya (formed by the fusion of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the inland state of Fezzan after World War II) the writer discusses the coinage of this modern kingdom, first struck under Idris I in 1952. Although Italian coins circulated in Libya for many years, the new coinage shows no traces of an Italian numismatic inheritance.

Gold Piece for Ghana. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), p. 161.

In celebration of its official founding on July 1, 1960 the Republic of Ghana ordered 15,000 gold commemorative pieces struck at the Royal Mint, London. The obverse will carry a new portrait of Dr. Nkrumah and the inscription *Kwame Nkrumah first president of Ghana*; the reverse, showing the president's personal standard, is to be inscribed *Republic day, July 1, 1960*. FDC

MITCHELL, F. K. South Africa's New Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), p. 160.

On February 14, 1961 the Union of South Africa will introduce a new decimal currency in denominations of gold rands, bronze cents and half cents, and silver issues of 2½, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Coin dimensions will remain the same, although the half-crown and the farthing (or their equivalents) will disappear from the coinage. The major change in design will be the replacement of all obverse effigies of Queen Elizabeth II by a bust of Johann van Riebeeck encircled with the inscription EENDRAG MAAK MAG — UNITY IS STRENGTH. Coins struck in 1960 will continue to show the Queen's effigy, except for the crown piece which will take the form of a special Union Jubilee Commemorative issue. FDC

FAR EAST

CRAIG, ALAN. Japanese Cast Forgeries. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 1171-1183, illus., tabs.

In order to clear up the misconception that pre-modern Japanese counterfeit coins often defy detection, the writer points out the visible characteristics of genuine and false pieces. He covers base metal coins, bar money, rare pre-modern and silver bean money, square and oval gold coins and money trees, concluding with some advice on how one may best investigate a suspect coin's provenance. The article is well illustrated, and includes a check list for scarcer Japanese gold and pre-modern pieces as well as a useful bibliography. FDC

Kahei no rekishi (History of [Japanese] Money). Tokyo, Asahi Shinbunsha, 1960. 64 pp., illus. In Japanese.

Except for the additional material now printed on its inside back cover, the 1960 edition of this excellent brochure is identical in all respects with the original issue of 1956 (cf. *NL*, No. 39, 1957, p. 267).

KING, F. H. H. *The Monetary System of Hong Kong*. With a Chapter on The Monetary System of Macao. (Far East Economic Series, No. 1). Hongkong, K. Weiss, 1953. 151 pp., illus.

A thorough examination of all aspects of the above topic and its history, including texts of the more important official ordinances, notes on the history of money in Hong Kong, and a bibliography. HFB

KOBATA, ATSUSHI. *Nippon no Kahei* (Coins of Japan). Kyoto, 1958. 246 pp., illus.

A scholarly treatise, illustrated by reproductions of official documents and photographs of an earthenware jar in which a hoard of Sung dynasty coins was exhumed. HFB

PATALAS, W. *Kleine Münzfibel für den China-Sammler*. Dortmund, Rundschau der Geldzeichensammler, 1960. 16 pp., pl.

By way of a general introduction to Chinese coin attribution the writer presents a listing of dates for the various dynasties as well as short discussions of the development of Chinese currency, coin inscriptions, and the unusual forms of spade and knife money. A list of Chinese provinces is included. HG

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The T C Countermark. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 131-132, illus.

Following the note in the November, 1959 issue of the *Circular* which drew attention to the Ceylon copper coins countermarked T C, several additional pieces have been reported. The material now available indicates that only one value was placed upon these coins, irrespective of size, and the fact that seven of the known specimens were originally issued by or under British authority is suggestive of maritime traffic; possibly they were used as estate tallies, or as work tickets by some large concern (e.g. a coaling company) in a busy seaport. Included in the article is a listing of the known T C countermarked coins by country of origin, denomination, date and present location (or previous record). GHN

TOKENS

BURDICK, LORAIN. Communion Tokens. In: *Crossroads*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (April-June, 1960), pp. 6-8, illus.

Although the first mention of communion tokens in Scottish historical records dates back to 1559, some thirty years elapsed before the idea was popularly received by church members. Once accepted, the tokens enjoyed wide use for some two and a half centuries (ca. 1650-1902). The custom eventually spread to a number of European countries, as well as to the United States, and is still preserved in isolated instances. Several of these unique pieces are illustrated and described. GHN

EASTWOOD, S. K. Mail Coach Tokens - 18th Century. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 635-36.

Five mail coach tokens, struck at Birmingham by Thomas Mynd from dies prepared by Thomas Wyon, are listed and described with references to Dalton and Hamer, Atkins, Conder, and Waters. "Who issued these tokens is a matter on which the authorities differ. Waters (1906) stated that the issuers are unknown and that any attempt to determine their identity is almost an impossibility. Dalton and Hamer (1912) conjecture that the first type, which bears the cipher JF, was issued by James Fittler."

Fifty Cent Tokens Issued Observing Shawneetown's Sesquicentennial Year. In: *Coin World*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (June 2, 1960), p. 2, illus.

Besides being the oldest existing town in Illinois, Shawneetown was the site of the first bank established in that state. The token issued in commemoration of its 150th anniversary celebration (July, 1960) portrays on its obverse the early river front, dominated by the bank building which was erected in 1834 and is now a state museum; the legend reads: SHAWNEETOWN ILLINOIS — 1810-1960. The reverse is inscribed with the value of fifty cents, redeemable at the First National Bank, Shawneetown, Ill., until noon, July 1, 1960, and the legend: SHAWNEETOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL — SOUVENIR MONEY. GHN

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Some Baltimore Civil War Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 725-726, illus.

A patriotic-type Civil War Token showing an obverse turbaned head f.l. and the reverse legend THE UNION FOR EVER (Hetrich-Gutttag No. 35, Fuld 3/273, maker unknown) is believed to have been struck in Baltimore. Six known varieties are illustrated and described, also a sub-variety counterstamped with the initials J W. GHN

HAWKINS, R. N. P. 'To Hanover' Counters. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 203-230. pl. 19, tabs.

"The 'To Hanover' counter was one of the more representative products of the die-sinking industry in the mid-nineteenth century; turned out with the same recklessness as the imitation regal halfpennies of the late eighteenth century and imitation spade guineas . . ." A typical obverse shows a female truncated head, recognizable as Queen Victoria, with some simple form of her title in either Latin or English. The reverse usually depicts a crowned male figure in frock coat and drainpipe trousers, mounted on a rearing horse over a two or three-headed dragon; exergual date, and the words TO HANOVER (above). These pieces functioned variously as historical or satirical medalets, card counters, or fraudulent imitations of

coins. The present catalogue includes detailed descriptions of seventy-one specimens in the British Museum and the writer's own collection. GHN

HILL, L. C. Our Baffling Ships Colonies and Commerce Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 171-172.

The difficulty of classifying the *Ships Colonies and Commerce* tokens of Canada becomes obvious when one realizes that at least fifty varieties are known, and that only three are numbered and illustrated in Breton's *Guides* of 1894 and 1912. Charlton assigns four numbers to the tokens in his *Standard Catalogue* (1960), but illustrates only three (with reproductions of Breton's rough sketches). Among the numerous bibliographic references to these enigmatic pieces discussed by the writer are works by Sandham, Leroux, Gibbs and Howland Wood, with special mention of the articles written by W. A. D. Lees.

LESLIE, E. C. The Laird Coin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 703-713, illus.

The Laird coin, issued in 1858, should be properly attributed to Nigeria; not, as has frequently been the case, to either Guinea, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone or West Africa. McGregor Laird, the renowned British shipbuilder, explorer and trader had these coins struck for use in the trading posts which he established along the Niger River, in territory inland from what was then called the "Slave Coast." They were inscribed with the Laird family motto SPERO MELIORA (*I hope for better things*) and were probably patterned on the Malayan tokens of the period which were sent out from England for use in Singapore. At least three dies were used in striking the coins. The known types and varieties are illustrated and described, and the story of Laird's commercial activities on African soil interestingly related. In the earlier part of his article the writer corrects a number of erroneous statements concerning the Laird coin which were published by H. Alexander Parsons in the August-September and October (1948) issues of *The Numismatic Circular*. GHN

MOORHEAD, D. P. Coins or Tokens? More Light on Australian Case. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (July-Dec., 1959), p. 254.

A recent court case in Australia, discussed here in some detail, involved plastic tokens which had been enclosed in packages of confectionery by a manufacturer. They appeared in denominations from halfpence to florins, and the reverses, except for the date and certain basic changes of design which were introduced as a measure of protection against charges of counterfeiting, closely resembled current Australian coinage; the obverses were devoid of any design, showing only the respective denominations and the word AUSTRALIA.

The writer gives his opinion that these *coins* should have been declared non-counterfeits if only because of the absence of any redeemable value, but agrees that in view of Australia's current large influx of European immigrants, the Treasury was right in acting firmly to suppress them before any such pieces were unscrupulously passed out to newcomers as change.

NEWBURY, V. J. Tokens of Sheppey Issued in the Seventeenth Century. In: *Kent Numismatic Society. Bulletin*, 1959-60, pp. 6-10.

Describes seven seventeenth century tokens from the small island of Sheppey, in the Thames Estuary (north Kent), four of which were issued at Queensborough, the principal town on the island. Only eleven such tokens are known.

SMITH, F. C. Canadian Trade Tokens for Identification. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 233-239.

Numbers of Canadian trade tokens have been issued since the publication of Breton's widely-known reference works of 1894 and 1912. Some have been published by succeeding writers, but many unidentified pieces still remain to be attributed and recorded for the use of future students and collectors. The present listing includes 183 such pieces, described by legend, size and metal with a request that readers forward any information leading to their identification. Similar listings are promised in future issues of the *Journal*. GHN

THRALL, D. T. Oakland Brooklyn and Fruit-Vale Token. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (Summer, 1960), p. 77, illus.

A token issued for the use of passengers on the above railroad (a horse-drawn streetcar service connecting the terminus of a local steam train with eastern Oakland) was used between 1873 and 1892. It is known in two varieties, distinguishable by the representation of a seven (or eight) windowed horse-car on its obverse. GHN

MEDALS

ANS to Issue Louis West Medal. In: *Coin World*, Vol. 1, No. 8 (June 9, 1960), p. 1, illus.

Shortly to be released by the American Numismatic Society in honor of its past president Louis C. West (1949-59), the medal described and illustrated was designed by Gilroy Roberts, chief engraver at the U. S. Mint and will be struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York.

ARTHUS-BERTRAND, ANDRÉ. Exposition de la médaille contemporaine au Château "Sterckshof." Impressions d'un visiteur. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (March, 1960), p. 9, illus.

At most medallic exhibitions, notes the writer, the close proximity of the display cases and the large number of specimens exhibited produce a tiring monotony which prevents true appreciation of the artistry displayed. The Exhibition of the Contemporary Medal, held at the Château Sterckshof (near Antwerp) from June to September, 1959 proved a notable exception to the rule, and the sponsors are to be congratulated.

Association to Issue Pony Express Medal. In: *Coin World*, Vol. 1, No. 8 (June 9, 1960), p. 2, illus.

A commemorative medal honoring the American Pony Express has been struck by authorization of the Pony Express Centennial Association at the U. S. Mint for release on July 5, 1960. Shown on the obverse are the heads of William H. Russell, Alexander Majors and William B. Waddell, founders and operators of the Pony Express; the reverse depicts the Hansen Pony Express horse and rider, with edge inscription reading 1860 UNITED STATES COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1960 THE PONY EXPRESS. The original design for the medal was prepared by Julian A. Links of San Francisco, modifications being later executed by Mr. Gasparro of the U. S. Mint (Philadelphia).

BAUDOUIN, PIET. Exposition de la médaille contemporaine au Château "Sterckshof." Propos d'un organisateur. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (March, 1960), pp. 7-8, illus.

In considering the best means of presenting to the public a collection of 1300 modern medals, the organizers of the International Exhibition of the Contemporary Medal held at the Château Sterckshof (near Antwerp) from June to September, 1959 were confronted with two problems fundamental to all sponsors of numismatic exhibitions: How to avoid monotony, and how to minimize the physical fatigue of the viewers. The methods used in solving these problems are discussed at length.

BELL, R. An Ugly Scene and a Handsome Medal. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 263-264.

On September 30, 1661, the Comte de Brahé, newly arrived Swedish ambassador to the court of Charles II sailed from Greenwich to the Tower of London so that he might be received and formally enter the city in the king's coach, followed by his own coaches and those of other diplomatic representatives arranged in order of precedence. Unfortunately this order was not observed, and a bloody melee which broke out between

the respective companies of the Spanish and French ambassadors resulted in six Frenchmen killed and thirty-three wounded; the Spanish suffered only slight casualties. Upon receiving a report of the fracas the French king Louis XIV was so enraged that he threatened war with Spain and demanded that Spanish ambassadors give precedence to the French everywhere. The King of Spain yielded, and to celebrate his diplomatic victory Louis authorized the striking of a medal. It shows him standing on the platform of his throne, above the Spanish ambassador, who appears in the posture of a man making excuses; surrounding the ambassador are the Papal Nuncio and numerous foreign ministers as witnesses of his apology. Although not listed by Hawkins, and therefore less well known than might be expected, the medal appears as No. 68 in *Médailles sur les principaux événements du règne de Louis le Grand* (Baden, 1705). FDC

BOLTHAUSER, HANS. Eine unbekannte Hindemith-Plakette. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 37 (May, 1960), pp. 16-17, illus.

An otherwise unknown plaque honoring the composer Hindemith was found, after a long search, listed in a collection of musicians' medals in Holland; it is dated 1927, and the designer is given as K. Dautsch. The present whereabouts of the plaque is not known. From a cast, the writer interpreted the signature as Dautert, but no record of this Frankfurt medallist's having made the piece is known to exist. DR

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Wright and the Scott and Taylor Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 691-700, illus., 2 pls.

The Mexican War medals awarded to Generals Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor and engraved by Charles Cushing Wright are considered high points in the development of American medallic art. When voted by Congress in 1848, dissatisfaction with two gold medals previously awarded to Taylor led to the engagement of Wright, described in a letter written by W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, to Dr. Robert M. Patterson, Director of the United States Mint, as "a person who is reported to have brought [medallic] art in this country to something like European perfection." Working against a deadline imposed by Congress, Wright completed the medals within the allotted time, a feat seen bordering on the miraculous when one examines the almost incredible wealth of detail on both reverses. The article includes frequent reference to pertinent contemporary correspondence, illustration and description of both medals, and a bibliography. GHN

COFFIN, JOSEPH. Collecting Papal Medals. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 1270-1274, illus.

A number of renowned Italian and European artists contributed their talents to the early papal medals — particularly during the first part of the sixteenth century — and the standards of imaginative and creative beauty still remain high. As an aid to potential collectors of this extensive series, beginning with the reign of Pope Martin V (1417-1431), the writer mentions the chief publications and catalogues available, the commemorating of special events such as the Marian Year and the Jubilee or Holy Year of 1950, and the unique *sede vacante* issues. Six medals are illustrated: Clement X (1675), Innocent XII (1691), Benedictus XIV (1740), Pius VII (1819), Pius X (1906) and Mistruzzi's silver medal of Pius XI.

GHN

CRAIG, HAMILTON. The Canadian Confederation Medal of 1867. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (March, 1960), pp. 639-643, illus.

The obverse of this attractive Canadian medal shows the effigy of Queen Victoria facing left; from a so-called Saxon crown hangs a veil which covers the back of the head and neck. The legend reads VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D: and the signature of the artist J. S. WYON, is seen in the exergue. The reverse depicts Britannia, with helmet, shield and trident, guarded by a lion and holding out the charter of Confederation to four female figures representing Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; edge inscription reads: JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR CANADA INSTAURATA 1867. Obverse and reverse of the medal are illustrated.

CRAIG, HAMILTON. The Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada and its Still-Born Child — the "Upper Canada Preserved" Medal. In: *Ontario History*, Vol. 52, No. 1 (March, 1960), pp. 31-52, illus.

The Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada was organized in the early months of the War of 1812 for the dual purposes of relieving wartime distress and commemorating acts of conspicuous bravery. The first of these objectives was achieved, but the second was hopelessly thwarted. The original issue of a medal (Leroux 866) designed by Thomas Wyon the younger was rejected because of liberties taken with the design, and a second issue of 62 gold and 550 silver medals (Leroux 866 A), although accepted, was, as far as can be ascertained, never issued. After many years of government controversy (discussed by the writer in great detail, with numerous references to contemporary reports and correspondence) the medals were finally defaced and sold as bullion, the proceeds being donated toward the founding of the Toronto General Hospital. Specimens which have since appeared on the market are believed to have been struck from the still extant original Wyon dies. Illustrations depicting the first and second issues of the medal are reproduced from Leroux' *Le Médailleur du Canada* (Montreal, 1888) and his supplement to the same (Montreal, 1889).

GHN

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. Medallas conmemorativas del III centenario de la fundación de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 119-121, illus.

A medal struck in gold, silver and bronze at the Mexico City Mint in commemoration of the third centenary of the founding of *Ciudad Juárez* (December 8, 1959) is described and illustrated. Three heads shown f.l. on the obverse represent the Spanish, Franciscan and Indian founders of the city. Edge inscription reads III CENTENARIO DE C. JUAREZ, CHIH. 1659-1959, and reverse shows the municipal coat of arms.

GROTEMEYER, PAUL. Fälschungen nach habsburgischen Medaillen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 37 (May, 1960), pp. 10-13, illus.

When closely studied, five falsifications of medals of Maximilian I and Ferdinand I are seen to have been cast in silver and then reworked; the outlines of the letters in the inscriptions have been sharpened, as have the profiles of the portraits, and the edges are not hammered as on genuine pieces but have been filed and rubbed with emery. To the above forgeries the writer adds three more, all of Ferdinand I. He believes the entire group to have been produced — perhaps by one man — in a workshop somewhere in Austria about the middle of the nineteenth century.

DR

The Henry Hering Memorial Medal. In: *National Sculpture Review*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Spring, 1960), p. 12, illus.

Illustrates the obverse of this new medal, designed by the sculptor Albino Manca and presented by the National Sculpture Society "for outstanding collaboration between architect, owner and sculptor in the distinguished use of sculpture, covering three categories (ecclesiastical, monumental, and commercial building)."

Israel Medal of Valor. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 576, illus.

Issued in both bronze and silver, Israel's medal of valor was designed and executed by the artists Rothschild and Lippman. Its obverse reproduces the figure on the roaring lion monument seen in Tel Hai, Israel (near the Lebanese border); reverse, an olive branch twisted around an upright sword. Appropriate biblical quotations appear in Hebrew and English on both sides.

KISCH, GUIDO. Die Schaumünzen der Universität Basel. In: *Sonntagsblatt* [Basler Nachrichten], Vol. 54, No. 21 (May 22, 1960), 1 p., illus.

In describing the medals struck in honor of its 300th and 450th anni-

versaries, the writer laments the fact that so few such pieces have been issued in commemoration of the various centennials of this oldest of Switzerland's universities — the University of Basel. HG

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. W setna rocznice urodzin Stanisława Lewandowskiego 1859 - 28.II. - 1959 (On the Centenary of Stanislas Lewandowski 1859-1959). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 111-112, illus.

On the occasion of the centenary, Kowalski discusses the career of this distinguished Polish sculptor and medallist, whose studies were completed in Vienna under the aegis of Zumbausch, Helmer and Kundmann. The obverses of two outstanding medals, struck by Lewandowski in honor of Paderewski and Malecki respectively, are illustrated.

LINDGREN, TORGNY. "Hedersbelöning för nit och redlighet i rikets tjänst." Till medaljens tidigaste historia. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 30-49, illus. With English Summary, pp. 50-52.

Since medal awards were first introduced into Sweden more than two centuries ago they have been presented for services performed in widely diversified fields. An award given "For Planting Mulberry Trees" is recorded, and during the 1760's, when the Swedish government wished to encourage and stimulate the agricultural industry, two new medals were established — one for farmers who built their houses in stone instead of wood and another for those who cultivated extensive areas of virgin land. In 1803, King Gustavus IV Adolphus instituted a medal for customs officials which he hoped would spur their efforts to stamp out the traffic in smuggling which was then assuming alarming proportions. Its obverse showed the king's effigy, with circular legend giving the royal names and titles. When asked to provide a reverse legend, the Academy of Letters produced the inscription quoted in the above title which translates as *Mark of Honor for Zeal and Probity in the Service of the Crown*. The first recipient of the medal was a customs inspector at Landskrona (South Sweden) named Peter Reinhardt, who was rewarded for zeal displayed in helping to put down smuggling in the year 1830.

MALECOT, YVES. Florentin Brigaud - sculpteur et médailleur. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (March, 1960), pp. 2-5, illus.

A discussion of the life and work of the distinguished French sculptor and medallist Florentin Brigaud. Illustrations include the obverses of *La Chasse à Tir* medal (1957) and the *Médaille de Saint-Tropez* (1959), also obverse and reverse of *La Tauromachie* (1958) and of two medals executed by Brigaud in commemoration of French polar expeditions to the Arctic and the Antarctic (see p. 13).

La medaglia commemorativa del primo sinodo diocesano di Roma. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 17, illus.

A medal issued in commemoration of the first diocesan synod of Rome portrays the reigning pope, John XXIII, f.r.; edge inscription reads IOANNES • XXIII • PONTIFEX • MAXIMVS • ANNO • II, and the signature of the artist, Mistruzzi, appears in the exergue. The image of the Savior, as seen in the upper section of the reverse, exists in mosaic in the apse of the Lateran, where the synod was opened by Pope John on the evening of January 24, 1960. In the center reverse, an open volume of the synodal constitution is seen on a lecturn between the two patron saints of the cathedral, St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; an inscription reads: ROMAE • DIOECESANA • SYNODVS • CELEBRATA, and in the exergue MENSE • IANVARIO • A • MCMLX.

Medalla conmemorativa del XXXV aniversario de la fundación del Circulo Filatélico y Numismático, Barcelona. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 17, illus.

The obverse of the medal issued in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the above society shows a female figure, holding in her left hand an olive branch and in the right a hammer, the face of which rests upon an anvil; on the anvil lie tongs, sundry coins and a die, and a stamp is shown in the field to right. The reverse is inscribed: 1924-1959/XXXV ANIVERSARIO/DEL/CIRCULO FILATELICO/Y/NUMISMATICO/BARCELONA.

MISHLER, CLIFFORD. *1959 United States and Canadian Commemorative Medals and Tokens*. Vandalia, Mich., The Author, 1960. 78 pp., illus., pls.

In this revised listing, commemorative medals and tokens are arranged by state (or province), with the main types illustrated. Descriptions include designer, year of issue, and issuing authority. HC

OBERMAJER, JAROSLAV. Medailérské dílo F. L. Gahury (The Medallic Art of F. L. Gahura). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 48-50, illus., 2 pls. With German Summary.

A number of medals and plaquettes were designed and executed by the distinguished Czech architect, city planner, sculptor and medallist F. L. Gahura (1891-1958). Four medals (or medal designs) and five plaquette designs are described, the subjects of which are all physicians or members of their families. Five pieces are illustrated.

ROMERO de TERREROS, MANUEL. Medallas relativas a la antigua Universidad de México. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 112-118, illus.

Five medals issued by the *Real y Pontificia Universidad de México*

during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are fully described, three illustrated. They commemorate various events, for the most part proclamations of new sovereigns.

A Second Commemorative Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 4 (April, 1960), p. 432, illus.

A medal issued by Heraldic Art (Cleveland, Ohio) to commemorate Hawaii's admission into the Union as its fiftieth state is described and illustrated; the obverse was designed by Walter Sinz and the reverse by Stephen A. Rebeck, both members of the National Sculpture Society. Thirty-six specimens were struck in gold, 5,800 in silver.

SOÓS, GYULA. Ferenczy Béni érmei (The Medals of Béni Ferenczy). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-1960), pp. 65-69, pls. 5-7. With French Summary, p. 87.

Béni Ferenczy, distinguished twentieth century Hungarian medallist whose work the writer discusses, studied at a number of the great European art centers (Florence, Munich, Paris, Vienna and Moscow). He is especially well known for his excellent series of medals issued in commemoration of artists, writers and musicians, the most important of which portray Leonardo da Vinci (1919), Daumier (1933), Goya (1934), Michaelangelo (1936), Rubens (1936), Titian (1937) and Victor Hugo (1952). Many of Ferenczy's medals can be seen in the Hungarian National Gallery and the Hungarian National Museum.

T[ERLECKI], W. Medalion pplk. Mariana Kowalskiego (Medal in Honor of Marian Kowalsky). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), p. 216, illus.

A medal designed by E. Gorol was issued in commemoration of the thirty-fifth birthday of Marian Kowalski, a member of the Numismatic Section of the Warsaw PTA. Description and obverse illustration are given.

TERLECKI, W. Nowe medale polskie (New Polish Medals). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4 (1959), pp. 214-216.

The writer describes eight Polish commemorative medals issued in 1957 and 1958, including one struck in honor of the 140th anniversary of the University of Warsaw (1958).

WEISS, ROBERT. Une médaille à demi connue de Lysippus le Jeune. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 37 (May, 1960), pp. 7-10, illus.

The obverse of a portrait medal (by Lysippus) of the poet, jurist and orator Giovanni Toscani (1450-78) is similar to Hill No. 810, which includes no reverse description; its reverse is the same as that on another Toscani medal by Lysippus (Hill No. 808, known to the writer in five or six examples). The obverses of both 808 and 810 give Toscani the title of *advocatus* (of the Sacred Consistory), which office he held from 1475 to 1477, before being appointed *auditor generalis*. Since Hill Nos. 808 and 809 contain the phrase *auditor cam.*, they as well as 811 should be dated between 1477 and Toscani's death at the end of 1478.

Curious features are noticed on the reverses of Nos. 808-810. Athena, with customary accoutrements, has a dolphin for a footrest and her lance is entwined by a snake. The writer suggests that the medallist symbolized wisdom and science by Athena and the snake, and Christianity by the dolphin. The inscription QUID NON PALLAS is expanded to mean *What cannot man do, if Christianity is his basis?* The letters L P on either side of the figure stand for *Laudes Publicae* — a somewhat pompous inscription, but no more so than legends on many contemporary medals. Weiss concludes that Hill No. 810 should be dated in 1476. DR

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Neue Funde und Beobachtungen zu Neufahrers Ottheinrichmedaille. In: *Mitteilungen des historischen Vereins der Pfalz*, Vol. 58 (1960), pp. 264-274, illus., pl.

Habich, in his monumental corpus *Die deutschen Schaumünzen des XVI. Jahrhunderts* (Munich, 1929-33) knew only three specimens of Ludwig Neufahrer's well-known Ottheinrich medal — those in the Berlin, Munich and Heidelberg collections. Wielandt discusses here several additional specimens which have since come to light, also the medal die which is now in the Karlsruhe cabinet. The medal exists in two forms, the differences between the original die-struck pieces and the later cast copies being clearly described and illustrated. HG

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. F.P.M. - Fascinating, Pleasant, but Misunderstood. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 1526-1537, illus.

"Foreign paper money is an acquired taste. You learn to appreciate the notes only by associating with them." In what constitutes a highly informative article concerning the interest, knowledge and aesthetic pleasure to be derived from a general collection of foreign currency issues the writer relates numerous personal experiences, touching upon such aspects as variety, inscriptions, engraving, economic implications, military scrip, German and Austrian *Notgeld*, necessity and inflationary issues, counter-

feiting, etc. He notes that a novice may be pleased to find the hobby "startlingly inexpensive." GHN

AMBRUS, BÉLA and MIHÁLY KUPA. Magyar papírpénztervezetek 1918-1946 (Hungarian Paper Money Issues, 1918-1946). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-60), pp. 60-64, pls. 3-4.

Fourteen separate issues of paper currency were printed in independent Hungary during the above period. Those issued by the Postal Savings Bank and the Hungarian Soviet Republic were designed by eleven artists, of whom only the names of two (Elek Falus and Arnold Gara) are known. Designers of the later issues were F. Helbing, Almos Jaschik, Ruppert Franke and Endre Horváth, well known for his famous inflation note dated June 3, 1946.

Bank of England Issues New Size Notes. In: *Coin World*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (May 5, 1960), p. 1, illus.

On March 17, 1960 the Bank of England released for circulation a newly designed and slightly smaller one pound note, the first of four new banknotes marking the initial appearance of the Queen's portrait on British paper currency; previous series usually bore geometric patterns and a small vignette of Britannia, although King George V's likeness was shown on United Kingdom notes during World War I. Denominations of ten shillings, five and ten pounds will eventually be issued in the present series.

BOWEN, W. S. and H. E. NEAL. *The United States Secret Service*. New York/Philadelphia, Chilton Co., 1960. 205 pp., ports., illus.

The story of the U. S. Secret Service, from its founding in 1865 to the present day, includes informative chapters on counterfeiters and counterfeiting which should interest all numismatists concerned with the falsification of currency. There are, in addition, interesting reports on the Nazi counterfeiting of British paper money during World War II, the theft of fifty gold bars from the U. S. Mint (Philadelphia) in 1889 and the five-year counterfeiting plan undertaken by Stalin, as well as a review of the career and activity of the noted counterfeiter William E. Brockway. Illustrations show a skilled engraver working at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington, D. C.), the Bureau's analysis of new counterfeit bills for the Secret Service, a photographic comparison of false and genuine coins, a typical counterfeiting plant, composite enlargements of Washington and Lincoln portraits made from genuine and counterfeit bills, the important features of paper money (illustrated by a \$10 Federal Reserve note) and two enlarged sections of the Lincoln

portrait, one taken from a counterfeit and the other from a genuine five-dollar bill.

BOWKER, H. F. A Chinese-Soviet Banknote. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 843-844, illus.

The note in question shows the portraits of Lenin and Karl Marx and bears Chinese inscriptions; it was described in a Russian language newspaper published some years ago in Shanghai, a copy of which recently came into the author's possession. The date of issue is thought to have been 1932 or 1933 — at which time the newly formed government of the Chinese Soviet issued silver and copper coins — but nothing is known concerning the color of the note or whether a reverse design was printed.

FDC

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Notgeld der deutschen Inflation 1923. Vol. 4. Haunersdorf-Lengerich*. Berlin, 1960. [452-600] pp.

Due to continued inflation in 1923, the German government was unable to fulfill the demand for paper currency and notes were issued by communities, private businesses and industry. The present volume, which takes the catalogue into the letter L, includes 938 entries alphabetically arranged by place name. Descriptions include date, denomination, issuing agency and present market value.

Library of Congress. The American Dollar Bill. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 1186-1190, illus.

Since the United States first issued paper money in 1861 the preservation of the integrity of American currency has been fostered through sustained faith in the solemn word of the Government, as well as in the specie supporting it. This article, prepared at the request of Congressman Clyde Doyle and first printed in the *Congressional Record* (January, 1960) tells the story of the one dollar bill from the point of view of design, manufacture, numbering, legend and symbolism, including detailed description of the form and meaning incorporated in the Great Seal of the United States, both sides of which are illustrated on the bill's reverse. FDC

La moneta patriottica di Venezia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 36, illus.

On September 19, 1848 the *Governo Provvisorio* of Venice, sponsored by a group of forty-two wealthy citizens, authorized the issue of three million liras in paper currency. The notes were circulated by the *Banco Nazionale di Venezia* in values of one, two, three and five lire and bore the name *Moneta Patriottica*. All denominations are illustrated.

ODD AND CURIOUS

Leather Money. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 172.

A notice reprinted from a Prince Edward Island paper dated March 26, 1836 states that a William Fitzpatrick "purposes to issue immediately a quantity of small change in leather notes." The advertisement appeared at a time in the Island's history when coinage was scarce and many subterfuges were used for purposes of exchange. Conditions showed little improvement during the years that followed, but were eventually ameliorated when an Act passed by the Local Legislature in 1872 authorized the issue and use of decimal currency. GHN

DECORATIONS

Brazil. Ministério da Educação e Cultura. Museu Histórico Nacional. *Medalhas militares brasileiras da Segunda Guerra Mundial e medalhas militares de bons serviços. Leis, decretos, regulamentos.* Rio de Janeiro, 1956. 79 pp., 9 pls.

Describes the decorations and medals issued by the various Brazilian armed forces and auxiliaries during World War II, as well as the pertinent laws, decrees and governing regulations. The following are illustrated in color: The War Medal, Sangue do Brasil medal, the Medalha de Campanha, Cruz de Combate (1st class), Cruz de Combate (2nd class), Cruz Naval, Medalha "Serviços Relevantes," Medalha "Serviços de Guerra," Cruz de Aviação (Fita B), Campanha na Italia medal, Cruz de Aviação (Fita A), Campanha do Atlantico Sul medal, Cruz de Serviços Relevantes (Air Force), Cruz de Sangue (Air Force), The Military Medal, Medalha de Bons Serviços (Military Police) and the Medal of Merit (Corps of Federal District Firemen).

EVANS, H. C. Fortunes of War. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May-June, 1960), p. 13, illus.

From among the orders, decorations and medals awarded the notorious Colonel Otto Skorzeny, whose exploits included the bold rescue of Mussolini during World War II, the writer discusses the Italian Order of the Hundred Musketeers and the following German awards: Knight's Cross, Gold Medal of the Air Force, Order of the German Cross in Gold, the Mention Clasp of the German Army, Oak Leaves for the Knight's Cross, Iron Cross (First Class), Wound Badge and the *Ostmedaille*.

EVANS, H. C. 202nd Coast Artillery Longevity Medal, Inc. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), pp. 1-2, illus.

Before World War II, when units of the Illinois National Guard were authorized to issue longevity medals, a series of three was issued by the 202nd Coast Artillery: five years (bronze), ten years (silver), and fifteen years (gold and silver). The medal has since been replaced by the Long and Honorable Service Medal awarded by the State for five years' service.

GOODWIN, A. F. Ordre Asiatique - Important Correction Statement. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (March-April, 1960), pp. 3, 15.

A letter received from a Colonel Guaydier in Paris establishes the true origin of the *Ordre Asiatique*, and at the same time corrects an erroneous deduction made by the writer in his article entitled *The Ordre Asiatique* which appeared in an earlier issue of *The Medal Collector* (Vol. 9, No. 2, 1958, pp. 6-10, illus.).

The communication states that the Order was founded by a woman, Alina d'Eldir, who claimed to have been born in Delhi, and after having been kidnapped was taken by boat to France where she was converted to Catholicism. From 1818 on, Alina d'Eldir lived in Paris, where she was known by her friends as *La Sultana d'Eldir*, but her attempts to prove herself a Mogul sultana were never wholly satisfactory. In Paris she founded a literary society, which lasted for some twenty-five years and included a number of scholars and politicians among its members. The *Ordre Asiatique* was, in point of fact, a *Société de Morale Universelle*, and forty speeches made by Alina d'Eldir at its meetings are contained in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. A badge of the Order, once in the collection of Count de Marsy, is described as "a sixteen pointed ball (in gold) topped by white enamelled sun, with gold center medallion . . ."

KLIETMANN, K. G. Ärmelband "Kurland", die letzte Auszeichnung der Deutschen Wehrmacht vom 12. März 1945. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 15 (1960), pp. 134-140, pl.

From March 12, 1945 to the end of World War II, when the German Curlandic army was isolated from the Fatherland and could not be supplied with any metallic decoration, a grey arm ribbon bearing the word KURLAND was substituted as a form of award. It shows the coat of arms of the Teutonic Knights and the Curlandic shield. HG

KLIETMANN, K. G. Bulgaria - Medal for Science and Art. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1960), p. 9, illus.

The rarely awarded *Medal za Nauka i Izkustvo* (Medal for Science and Art), established by Prince Alexander I of Bulgaria on March 24, 1883 (o.s.) was issued in both gold and silver; it measures 36 mm. in

diameter. The ribbon, white with alternating red horizontal bars and 37 mm. wide, is bordered by green strips edged with white.

KLIETMANN, K. G. Das Ehrenzeichen des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes 1922 bis 1939. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 16 (1960). pp. 142-155, pl.

Decorations of the German Red Cross issued during the above period are described in considerable detail. Under the presidency of Duke Carl Eduard of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, their number was increased to seven in 1934; all of these, together with minor variations, are illustrated. HC

KLIETMANN, K. G. Ekaterinoslav Campaign Cross - 1920. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1960), p. 12, illus.

The cross was instituted by General Baron Wrangel in commemoration of the Ekaterinoslav volunteer campaign of 1918-19 and was awarded to all participants. It consists of a black enamelled cross in the shape of the Russian Order of St. George, with white enamelled edge; black crowns of thorns are seen between the arms of the cross, and superimposed upon its center is the coat of arms of the City of Ekaterinoslav beneath a Russian imperial crown.

KLIETMANN, K. G. History of the Cross of Freedom of Finland. Additional Comments. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), pp. 2-5, illus.

Provides additions and corrections to C. Karnila's article *The Order of the Cross of Liberty of Finland* which appeared in the January-February 1958 issue of the above periodical (Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 3-9, illus.). This award, states Dr. Klietmann, was founded by resolution of the Finnish senate on March 4, 1918; not, as stated, in February of that year. It was not instituted in 1939 and 1941, but was renewed on December 8, 1939 only; a basic revision of the statutes took place on August 18, 1944. Illustrated in the present article are the Grand Cross with brilliants presented to the German Emperor Wilhelm II in 1918 and the Mannerheim Cross (first and second class).

KLIETMANN, K. G. and O. NEUBECKER. Ordenszeichen und Staatsform. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 14 (1960), pp. 122-132, pl.

The form which decorations take is seen to depend largely on the nature of the issuing government. By way of illustration the writers cite several examples, among them the French Legion d'Honneur which offers a striking study of the changes instituted in an established decoration by succeeding changes of government. The development of a decoration is likewise often dependent upon internal political conditions, although

generally speaking one notes a tendency to preserve the original form intact, yielding only to governmental pressures in times of necessity. HG

KLIETMANN, K. G. Das Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes 1939. In: *Ordenskunde*. No. 13 (1959), pp. 102-104.

The three Iron Cross issues of 1813, 1870 and 1914 differed only in the inscribed initials of the reigning Prussian king. The fourth, issued in 1939, incorporated the swastika emblem and added a red stripe to the former black and white ribbon. It also introduced an additional class — the Knight's Cross — which was intended as an equivalent of the French decoration *Pour le Mérite*. During World War II, oak clusters with and without swords, as well as gold oak clusters with swords and diamonds, were added to the new class. HG

KLIETMANN, K. G. Romania. Queen Mary Cross. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May-June, 1960), p. 14, illus.

The Queen Mary Cross (*Crucea Regina Maria*) was established in Romania by royal decree of March 5, 1917 as an award for outstanding medical services performed in either war or peace. The insignia of the three classes bestowed takes the form of a pointed swastika, both sides of which are illustrated.

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Statutes of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragons. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1960), pp. 15-16, illus.

During the course of work and study in various European archives the writer discovered the formerly unpublished statutes of the above order, established by the Emperor of China in 1881 after European patterns. They consist of eighteen paragraphs which list the regulations governing the classes, bestowal and ribbons.

KRUG, G. C. Medals in Museums. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1960), p. 14.

The collection in the Motebagh Palace of the Maharaja of Patiala (Punjab) consists of several thousand medals, decorations, belt plates, gorgets, epaulets and armlets, ranging from the British Order of the Garter to the Vir Chakra decoration bestowed by independent India. Most are presentation pieces, and the collection contains no less than six Victoria Crosses. Especially interesting are three decorations presented to British officials by Sikh rulers of the Punjab.

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Iuvat indulgere labori. En hittills obeaktad kungl. belöningsmedalj. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, Nos. 4-5 (April-May, 1959), pp. 75-82, illus.

Along with his description of an almost forgotten Swedish official medal the writer includes interesting notes from contemporary Swedish records.

CS

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Växjömedaljen 1838. Vår första kommunala belöningsmedalj. In: *Kronobergsboken, Hyllén-Cavalliusföreningens Årsbok 1958-59* (Växjö, 1960), pp. 133-150, illus.

A medal awarded by the town of Växjö (Småland) for distinguished services performed during the great fire of February, 1838 is the first such piece known to have been presented by municipal authorities in Sweden. It was struck at the Royal Mint, Stockholm by permission of the king, and was worn suspended from the neck by a red ribbon edged in black; dies for the medal are believed to have been cut by the mint's official engraver, L. P. Lundgren. Obverse shows the arms of Växjö superimposed upon a globe, with mural crown above and two torches below; reverse bears a suitable inscription. No specimen complete with the original ribbon appears to have been preserved.

LL

MAREN, P. A. The Order of the Zahringen Lion with Brilliants. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (March-April, 1960), p. 4, 2 pls.

On December 26, 1812, the Order of the Zahringen Lion was established by Grand Duke Charles of Baden in commemoration of the anniversary of the nameday of his consort, Stephanie of Beauharnais, niece of the Empress Josephine. It consisted of four classes: Knight Grand Cross, Commander (first and second class) and Knight, with Grand Duke Charles himself named Grand Master of the Order. A specimen of the Grand Cross badge is fully described and illustrated. The writer notes that this badge set with brilliants is not mentioned in any of the standard reference works, and may have been awarded by the Grand Duke only as a personal gift in recognition of some especially meritorious service performed.

MOLLO, EUGENE. Imperial Russian Award Weapons. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 80-81, illus.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the function of the Russian custom of sword presentation — normally associated with the bestowal of an exclusive and exalted gift — was changed to that of a general military decoration awarded for valor; four examples are illustrated. Although continuing to be known as "golden swords," these weapon awards were merely gilded. They frequently bore the legend *For Bravery* — an inscription which later became characteristic of such pieces — and were awarded in such numbers during the Napoleonic Wars of the early nineteenth century that Emperor Alexander I decided to incorporate the

decoration into the chapter of Imperial Orders. Relevant passages from the statutes relating to these weapon awards are cited by the author.

MOLLO, EUGENE. Polish Insignia of Distinction of Military Virtue. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 109-111, illus.

The romantic, and at the same time tragic Polish order entitled *Virtuti Militari*, the insignia of which are described and illustrated, has a unique history. "It was founded in the fatal year 1792 by the last of the Polish kings, Stanislas-August. In that year Poland again took arms against its Russian oppressors. Russia retaliated by sending to Poland an army of 64,000. In order to raise the morale of the troops, the King . . . instituted a military order. Its design and statutes were influenced by those of the Austrian order of Marie-Theresa. The number of recipients was limited to 155 (5 Grand Crosses, 50 Commander's Crosses and 100 Knight's Crosses)." The Grand Cross was awarded for victory in battle, for taking a fortress by assault, or for a successful campaign. The Commander's Cross was granted for commanding a unit in a successful engagement, and the Knight's Cross for conspicuous bravery. In the case of other ranks, gold and silver medals affiliated to orders were instituted and awarded for bravery only.

MORGAN, W. A. Indian Campaign Medals for the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 503 (April, 1960), pp. 145-147; No. 504 (May, 1960), pp. 191-193.

Among the decorations awarded by the British in India during the last half of the nineteenth century were two general service medals. The first, issued in 1854, commemorated the war in Burma (1852-53) and subsequently all the small frontier engagements up to the Waziristan campaign of 1894-95. The second was issued on three occasions: in 1895, to commemorate the Defence and Relief of Chitral, for the Punjab Frontier War of 1897-98, and for the Waziristan actions of 1902-3. Twenty-six bars were issued in connection with the first of these, seven with the second, and the largest number known to have been awarded to a soldier of a British unit is four (although seven are believed to have been given to an Indian). Notes of interest to collectors of these medals concern the various engagements and their respective bars, as well as the regiments which took part, and a list of "Odd Man" bars includes those awarded to signallers, hospital attendants, transport drivers, etc., who, although not normally regimentally employed, were used in the various actions as "details."

GHN

PETERSON, JAMES W. An Annex to the Chinese Victory Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May-June, 1960), p. 15, illus.

Supplementing James R. Power's article entitled *The Chinese Victory Medal Mystery* which appeared in an earlier issue of *The Medal Collector* (Vol. 11, No. 2, March-April, 1960, pp. 12, 13 & 14), Peterson offers a number of clarifications concerning the decoration in question, a specimen of which is contained in his own collection. He explains that the piece is actually an order, the Chinese name *Kung-Chan Sheng-Li Hsun-Chang* signifying *Order of Victory*. Legends on the officers' and soldiers' medals translate, respectively, as *allied victory* and *victory*, and an ideograph on the reverse side of the soldier's medal can be read as *praise* or *reward*.

PETERSON, JAMES W. Coast Guard Heroism Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May-June, 1960), p. 11, illus.

The above U. S. decoration, struck and first bestowed in 1958, is awarded "by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the President but not in the name of Congress, to any person who while serving in any capacity with the Coast Guard distinguishes himself by heroism not involving any conflict with the enemy." It is in the form of a bronze octagon, with obverse showing the Coast Guard Seal and appropriate legends; the reverse is inscribed FOR HEROISM.

POWER, J. R. A Victoria Cross at Church. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (March-April, 1960), pp. 14-15, illus.

Donal Esmonde, a missionary stationed at Musoli (Kenya, British East Africa) is striving to build a church in memory of his brother Eugene, a former aviator in the Royal Air Force and holder of the Victoria Cross who lost his life in World War II. The architect's drawing shows a circular window (presumably of stained glass) over the main entrance; in the center of the window, a large representation of a Victoria Cross.

The Purple Heart. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1960), p. 322, illus.

The United States military award of the Purple Heart, established by George Washington in 1782 and recently revived, is given to members of the country's armed forces wounded in action. Obverse and reverse are described and illustrated.

RITTER von SCHRAMM, WILHELM. Warum nicht Ritter des Eisernen Kreuzes? In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 13 (1959), pp. 104-105.

The writer feels that the title Wearer of the Knight's Cross (Ritterkreuzträger, as imposed by Hitler) should be changed to Knight of the Iron Cross, wearer being considered a somewhat degrading term by Germans.

HG

ROBERTS, J. The New Zealand Cross. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 502 (March, 1960), pp. 99-102.

"There are probably few collectors of medals and decorations who know much about the rare and highly-valued New Zealand Cross. Possibly the difference of opinion between the Home Government and Governor Bowen resulted in historians of the day abandoning the idea of publishing an illustrated record of those brave men who were awarded the Cross. Colonel Whitmore, commanding the Colonial Forces, represented to Governor Bowen in 1869 that some personal decoration should be instituted, to be awarded to officers and men of the Colonial Forces, who 'in presence of the enemy performed some outstanding act of bravery during the second New Zealand War.' Governor Bowen agreed to the issue of an Order in Council instituting the New Zealand Cross as a decorative distinction for members of the Militia, Volunteers and Armed Constabulary who distinguished themselves by bravery in action, or devotion to duty, while on service."

The article includes a list of twenty-three officers and men who were awarded the New Zealand Cross, together with the citations given at the presentations.

RUNDQUIST, G. H. "Mellin-medaljerna." Gymnastikpremier av sällsynt ålder och art. In: *Kronobergsboken, Hyltén-Cavalliusföreningens Årsbok 1958-59* (Växjö, 1960), pp. 153-159, illus.

Gymnastic exercises were introduced to Sweden by Professor Per Henrik Ling early in the nineteenth century. S. G. Mellin, the first teacher of gymnastics at Växjö high school had been taught by Ling, and for encouragement presented his best pupils with small, engraved silver medals; they are suspended from ribbons, so were evidently meant to be worn. Two such pieces, apparently the earliest of their kind, are published by Rundquist. They bear the respective dates of 1830 and 1831, the name of the pupil, and state that the award was made for "skicklighet i gymnastik" (proficiency in gymnastics). LL

SCHREIBER, GEORG. The Ducal Anhalt House Order of Albert the Bear. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1960), pp. 1-7, illus.

A history and description of the above order, through the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century. Except for a short-lived Anhalt-Coethen Merit Order in two classes (1811-1812) the former three Anhalt duchies had no order of their own until 1836. In November of that year the regents of these small German Federal States agreed to establish a combined house order which they named in honor of their distinguished ancestor Margrave Albert I (1123-70), known to history as Albert the Bear. Several specimens are illustrated.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Henrik Ibsens ordener og hederstegn. In: *Ibsen-Årbok 1957-59* (Skien 1959), pp. 176-181, illus.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, was reputedly fond of orders and decorations, viewing them as appreciative acknowledgements of his work. The present listing of Norwegian and foreign awards bestowed upon him from 1869 to 1899 supersedes that published by the author in the above yearbook for 1955-56 (pp. 173-175). A medal executed by the Norwegian sculptor Sofus Madsen in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Ibsen's death (1906-1956) is illustrated and described in an appendix. ks

THYGESEN, ANNELIS. Aedel dåd glemmes ei. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 69-71, illus.

Describes an attractive Danish decoration awarded to a number of women for nursing services performed during the Danish-German war of 1864. cs

TREBO, RUDOLF. Ein den Jagdschutz betreffendes Abzeichen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (1960), pp. 107-108, illus.

Describes a ranger's badge in the form of a token depicting fish and powder horn, issued by the archbishops of Salzburg. HG

UHL, ERNST. Ehrenzeichen für Verdienste um das Bundesland Niederösterreich. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (1960), pp. 104-106.

Uhl describes in detail the nine classes of the newly established (1959) decoration awarded for services rendered to Lower Austria. HG

WADDINGTON, PATRICK. Canada Medal: The Forgotten Decoration. In: *The Sunday Sun (Vancouver, Canada) Weekend Magazine*, Vol. 10, No. 7 (Feb. 13, 1960), pp. 6-7, illus.

The attractive Canada Medal, which the writer illustrates in color, was established in 1943 by order-in-council in recognition of outstanding achievements. Ostensibly, it may be awarded to Canadian civilians as well as servicemen, but has been held in storage in the Ottawa archives and is yet to be presented. Reasons for the delay are treated at some length.

WINGATE, J. C. K. Gallantry Awards. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 3 (March, 1960), p. 60.

Supplements the list which appeared in the November, 1958 issue of

the *Circular* (p. 232) giving the numbers of awards made for gallantry during the two World Wars. A note of interest is seen in the fact that as of June, 1959 there were 354 holders of the Victoria Cross living.

YASINITSKY, S. G. U. S. Air Force will have New Decorations. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1960), pp. 10-11, illus.

The newest U. S. Air Force decoration, to be known as the Commendation Medal, will replace the Army Commendation Ribbon with medal during 1960. It will be hexagonal in shape, in keeping with other decorations of the same category, but the Air Force Seal will appear on its obverse in place of an eagle. Presumably, the reverse will bear the usual inscription. The writer reports that the Air Force is in the process of creating other decorations which will parallel the established awards of the other services.

SEALS

FEHÉR, GÉZA, Jr. Les cachets et anneaux sigillaires à inscription turque du Musée National Hongrois. In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 11 (1959), pp. 187-196, pls. 14-16.

Descriptive catalogue of seventeenth century seals and signet rings bearing Turkish inscriptions, from the collection in the National Hungarian Museum (Budapest). They date from the Turkish occupation of Hungary (1526-1686) and may have been the property of administrative pashas, although positive identification with government officials has not yet been established. Transcriptions of the Turkish legends are given.

GRAS, PIERRE. Bulle de Jean XV (985-996) à la Bibliothèque de Dijon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 411-412.

A papal bulla recently discovered in the Dijon library bears the name of Pope John and is of the type used in the papal chancery from the mid-ninth to the mid-eleventh century. Also in the library are two fragments of a letter dated May 26, 995, written on papyrus by Pope John XV from the *Archives de Saint Bénigne*. In the middle of the eleventh century the monks of Saint Bénigne, then in a quarrel with the canons of Saint Etienne, cut this letter into two parts, and turning the papyrus over composed two new letters allegedly written by the seventh century popes John V and Sergius I in support of the claims of the *Abbaye de Saint Bénigne*. The forgeries were discovered only in the nineteenth century, when Leopold Delisle compared the two Dijon fragments with a third (then in England, but now in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*). Comparison of the recently discovered bulla with a drawing

published by Mabillon shows it to have been the one attached to the forged letter of Pope John V, but the bulla itself appears to be authentic; probably it was originally attached to the letter written by Pope John XV.

LJUNG, SVEN. Växjö stads medeltida sigill. In: *Kronobergsboken, Hyllén-Cavalliusföreningens Årsbok 1958-59* (Växjö, 1960), pp. 125-130, illus.

Dr. Ljung publishes the mediaeval seal of the town of Växjö (Småland, Sweden) which shows St. Sigfrid as a bishop and is inscribed s(igillum) CIVITATIS VEXIONEN(sis). After making a comparison with other seals, especially with regard to the lettering, the author makes the very plausible suggestion that it was cut ca. 1343-1352. LL

SHANDROVSKAIA, V. S. Grigorii Kamatir i ego pechat' v sobranii Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha (Gregorios Kamateros and his Seal in the Hermitage Collection). In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 16 (1959), pp. 173-182, illus. In Russian.

Gregorius Kamateros, whose seal the writer describes and illustrates, was a member of a Byzantine family which played an important role under the Comneni dynasty (1081-1185). The name appears in Byzantine sources as that of (1) A secretary of Alexius Comnenus, (2) a logothete in the days of John Comnenus, (3) a praetor or protopraetor of the Peloponnese and Hellas (known from sigillography), and (4) a son of Basil Kamateros (mentioned in a source of 1088).

After examination and study of contemporary Byzantine writings the author concludes that the owner of the above seal lived during the reigns of Alexius and John Comneni, although nothing is known of the beginning or end of his career.

ZVOLSKÝ, F. Sachování moravské orlice (The Chequered Form of the Moravian Eagle). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 28-30, pl. With German Summary.

A study of contemporary seals discloses that the chequered tinting of the originally smooth, unchequered eagle on the Moravian coat of arms was introduced for the first time at the coronation of Vaclav II as king of Bohemia (June 2, 1297). The change was made for the purpose of distinguishing the Moravian eagle from that on numerous other coats of arms, and in the opinion of the writer was decreed by the king himself by virtue of his authority as emperor and margrave. The reverses of two seals of Vaclav II (one dated 1293, the other 1297) are illustrated.

MINT REPORTS

CHRISTIANSEN, A. K. F. Den Kongelige Mønt, København. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), p. 194.

Two new medals by Harald Salomon were issued at the Copenhagen Mint in 1958, also 66,356,239 coins struck in silver, aluminum-bronze, copper-nickel and zinc at the value of 15,761,921 kroner. The smelting report for the year is included.

HJULSTAD, THOR. Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 196-197.

Coinage output for the Norwegian Mint in 1958 included 27,534,000 types of Haakon VII dated 1957 and valued at 7,357,900 kr.; also 3,398,000 issues with effigy (or name) of Olaf V dated 1958 and valued at 67,000 kr. Five new medals designed and issued during the year were all the work of the mint engraver Øivind Hansen.

SOINIEMI, A. Myntverket i Finland, Helsingfors. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), p. 195.

Totals of 30,504,000 coins (valued at 564,360,000 markkaa) and 397,608 medals were produced at the Helsinki Mint in 1958. The coins were struck in silver, aluminum-bronze and iron in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 markkaa.

SWENSSON, TORSTEN. Kungl. Mynt- och Justeringsverket, Stockholm. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1959* (Stockholm, 1960), pp. 198-199.

Coinage output at the Stockholm Mint in 1958, valued at 8,714,771 kronor, totaled 73,866,310 pieces struck in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 ören, 1, 2 and 5 kronor. Also issued during the year were eleven new medals (4,033 gold, 5,291 silver and 4,571 bronze specimens) struck from dies prepared by I. Johnson, L. Holmgren and E. Grate. All are briefly described.

World Mint Report for Calendar Year 1958. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 2466-2474.

Coins struck by some seventy countries and territories during the above year are listed by denomination, metal and quantity. FDC

PERIODICALS

ASOCIACIÓN NUMISMÁTICA ARGENTINA. BOLETÍN BIMESTRAL. (Bartolomé Mitre No. 886/892, Buenos Aires). Vol. 5, Nos. 22/23 (Jan.-April, 1960).
 AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 11 (1960), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (April).
 BARCELONA. CÍRCULO FILATÉLICO Y NUMISMÁTICO. BOLETÍN INFORMATIVA. (Avenida José Antonio 615, 1°. G, Barcelona 7). No. 2 (May, 1960).

- BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT (Numismatische Gesellschaft zu Berlin-Friedenau, Hähnelstrasse 20). No. 26 (1960).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960).
- CALCOIN NEWS (22 Peachtree Lane, San Jose, California). Vol. 14, No. 4 (Fall, 1960).
- THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Society, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 5 (1960), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine). N.S. No. 37 (1960).
- THE COIN PRESS (231 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J.). Vol. 6, No. 4 (August 12, 1960).
- COIN WORLD (Sydney, Ohio). Vol. 1, Nos. 1-26 (July 14-Oct. 13, 1960).
- AZ ÉREM (Csepregi U-4, Budapest VIII). Vol. 16, No. 14 (1960).
- THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 14 (1960), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 10, No. 3 (July, 1960).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 11, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1960).
- JAARBOEK VOOR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE (Zeestraat 71B, The Hague). Vol. 46 (1959).
- JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (P. O. Hindu University, Varanasi -5). Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (2433 North Kildare, Chicago 39). Vol. 11 (1960), Nos. 4 (July-August), 5 (Sept.-Oct.).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 11, No. 9 (1960).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). (1960), Nos. 6 (August), 7 (Sept.).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Vol. 68 (1960), Nos. 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 26 (1960), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- NUMISMATICA (Santamaria, P. & P., Piazza di Spagna 35, Rome). N.S., Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1960).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 15, Nos. 3-4 (June, 1960).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Dr. P. Berghaus, Münster/Westf., Domplatz 10). Vol. 9, No. 7 (Sept., 1960).
- THE NUMISMATIST (Box 577, Wichita, Kansas). Vol. 73 (1960), Nos. 8 (August), 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).
- RIVISTA ITALIANA DI NUMISMATICA (Via Puccini n. 2, Milan). Vol. 61 (1959).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER (Otto Ernst Schulze, Chemnitzerstrasse 145, Dortmund). July, August, Sept., 1960.
- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER (Dr. H. A. Cahn, Rüttimeyerstrasse 12, Basel). No. 38 (August, 1960).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (B. A. Seaby Ltd., 65, Gt. Portland St., London, W.1). No. 507 (August, 1960), No. 508 (Sept., 1960).
- SOCIEDADE NUMISMÁTICA BRASILEIRA (Caixa Postal No. 3.660, São Paulo, Brasil). No. 5 (July, 1960).
- SOCIEDAD NUMISMÁTICA DE MÉXICO. BOLETIN (Apartado Postal 29856, México 1, D.F.). No. 27 (April-June, 1960).

BOOK REVIEWS

- ALBRECHT, GÜNTHER. Das Münzwesen im niederlothringischen und friesischen Raum vom 10. bis zum beginnenden 12. Jahrhundert. Hamburg, 1959. Rev. by A. T. Puister in *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), pp. 109-112.
- ARAÚJO VILLAGRÁN, E. O. La patria a través de las monedas. Montevideo, 1959. Rev. in *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 22/23 (Jan.-April, 1960), p. 21.
- ASHTON, T. S. Economic Fluctuations in England. New York, 1959. Rev. by W. W. Rostow in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (July, 1960), pp. 883-84.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, H. F. Bowker, Francis D. Campbell, Joan M. Fagerlie, Henry Grunthal, Lars Lagerqvist, David M. Lang, Irwin L. Merker, Geoffrey H. North, Doris Raymond, Kolbjørn Skaare, Carsten Svarstad.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.
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No. 55	April	1961
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GENERAL

BECKER, T. W. Some Notes on Numismatics in the Soviet Union. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 2808-2811, illus.

An interesting survey of contemporary Soviet numismatic activity.

Courses given in universities of the U. S. S. R. lead to degrees in numismatics which correspond approximately to the Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees of the Western World, with activity largely concentrated near large museums and the country's important archaeological and historical institutes. Since the subject was so well covered in the giant Mikhailovich corpus, little study of imperial Russian numismatics is now pursued, but several volumes on the Soviet coinage and its classification have appeared during the last ten years, one of which, I. G. Spasski's *The Russian Monetary System*, is now being published in a German translation. Renewed tourist exchanges have brought about the replenishment of collections depleted during World War II, and the country's largest numismatic library, housed in the Hermitage, Leningrad, now contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. A sketch map illustrates four centers of present numismatic activity, given as Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev and Odessa, and the Caucasus. In noting the lack of English language material available to students of Russian coinage the writer stresses the value of H. M. Severin's *Gold and Platinum Coinage of Imperial Russia from 1701 to 1911* (New York, 1958). GHN

BECKER, T. W. World Commemorative Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 1323-1325, diag.

Included in the above article is a graph showing the number of commemorative coins issued in consecutive years by all countries of the

world, 1900-1959. On examination it clearly shows the following lean periods: 1900-1919 (years of depression and recovery), 1915-1924 (World War I and the aftermath), 1940-1947 (World War II and the years immediately following), and a corresponding number of "rich" periods: 1910-1915 (pre-war prosperity and expansion of industry), 1925-1939 (depression and pre-war years), 1948-1959 (years of recovery and prosperity). The respective numbers of commemorative coins issued in each of the six decades covered are given as 49, 59, 60, 115, 27 and 80.

BERG, JOSEPH. Religious Story Told by Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 2847-2850, illus.

Mottoes such as "In God We Trust" and "By the Grace of God" which appear on contemporary currency are but a continuance of the 2500-year old custom of using coinage to record or disseminate man's religious beliefs. Greek and Roman coins abundantly illustrate ancient divinities, religious subjects are found on the reverses of Byzantine issues, early English coinage made use of Christian mottoes, and religious themes play an important role on coins of the Reformation as well as on those of Italy and the Papacy. Last to be mentioned by the writer are coins of the Latin American countries, whose designs (such as the eagle, serpent and calendar stone found on coins of Mexico) seem anxious to preserve memories of their pre-conquest faiths.

GHN

BÖGLI, H. Oeuvre littéraire d'André Alföldi. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 10 (1959/60), pp. 7-20.

This issue of the *Jahrbuch* is dedicated to Andreas Alföldi on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday. As is customary, the first article comprises a bibliography of Dr. Alföldi's writings — up to and including August, 1960 — as well as a list of the academic distinctions conferred upon him.

HLA

BOUDIGNON, R. F. Nickel and Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 491-92.

For the benefit of those interested in nickel and its relation to coinage the writer notes a number of items which can be found in the library of the American Numismatic Association: (1) *Memorandum concerning Small Money and Illustrations and Description of Existing Nickel Alloy Coins* (written and printed in 1876 by Joseph Wharton, proprietor of the American Nickel Works at Camden, N. J.); (2) *Nickel Coinage* (by F. R. Barton. Issued in 1925 by the Research and Development Dept. of the Mond Nickel Company); (3) *Nickel Coins* (privately printed in 1930 for the International Nickel Co.; includes United States

and foreign countries); (4) *A Century of Nickel Coinage* (article by E. F. Feely, reprinted from *The Numismatist*, March, 1956, pp. 269-273); (5) Article on *The Royal Canadian Mint — its Divisions and Operations* (published in a recent issue of *Inco Copper News*). GHN

BOUDIGNON, R. F. On Reserve Bids at Coin Auctions. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 464-65.

The practice of accepting reserve bids on coins offered for sale at club auctions (where sometimes as many as half of the specified lots are withdrawn prior to public sale) is decried; also the current trend towards roll collecting (as practised in the United States) which keeps money out of circulation for the sake of small interim profits. GHN

Buying at the Source. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 3146-47.

In view of the present interest shown in collecting current coins of the world the publishers of the *Scrapbook* offer a list of foreign mint addresses. At the same time they suggest that new issues may quite often be purchased less expensively from reputable United States dealers. GHN

CABRERIZO, CARMEN. I Exposición Numismática y Filatélica de Temas Nauticos. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 218.

A numismatic exhibition, the first to display coins, medals, decorations, badges, etc. related to things nautical was held at Barcelona (June 24-29, 1958). It was sponsored by the *Asociación "Amigos de Vilasar"* and the *Casa de Cultura de la Caja de Pensiones para la Vejez y de Ahorros* and arranged under the following groups: (1) Coins with naval representations, (2) nautical sports, (3) naval decorations and awards, (4) ships, (5) ships on medals, (6) ships on shields, (7) other naval insignia, (8) miscellaneous, and (9) naval battles.

CALICÓ, F. X. Curiosidades en torno a las nuevas emisiones monetarias. In: *Diario de Barcelona* (May 27, 1960), p. 38.

A present day phenomenon — that of collecting new coin issues — was almost non-existent a generation ago. The writer attributes its current popularity in the United States to the interest developed by military personnel while serving overseas during World War II and deals at some length with the "new Franc" recently issued in France.

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. *Annual Report for the Year ending December 1959*. 7 pp., 3 pls.

Two hundred and twenty items were acquired by the Museum's Department of Coins and Medals during the year 1959. They included purchases and donations of Greek coins from the Lockett sale of May 27/28, Roman coins from a hoard found at Barway (Cambridgeshire) in 1958, three Ancient British gold staters, and miscellaneous foreign issues. Names of principal donors are included. GHN

Cambridge. University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum. *Fifty-first Annual Report for the Year 1959*. 7 pp., illus.

Purchases for the year included a lead portrait medal of the Nuremberg goldsmith Hans Petzolt (1551-1633) signed v.F.; also an aureus of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161-80), part of the hoard found at Barway in 1958. Both pieces are illustrated. GHN

CIFERRI, R. Elementi per una tipologia per numismofili. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1959), pp. 85-86; Vol. 10, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1959), pp. 100-101.

A discussion of the general problems concerned with coin collecting, in which the writer singles out four distinct types of collectors encountered: Collectors proper, amassers, numismatists and investors.

Detroit's Money Museum Represents Years of Work. In: *Coin World*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (June 23, 1960), p. 6, illus.

The Money Museum recently opened by the National Bank of Detroit houses a collection of some 12,500 items, gathered over a period of forty years by N. S. Shapero, one of the bank's directors. It is especially strong in general coins of the world, United States issues and odd and curious moneys, but includes in addition a healthy sprinkling of medals, tokens, ancient and mediaeval coins and issues of U. S. and foreign paper currency. A unique method of display has been followed throughout, three types of cases (large, two-sided vertical, tall cylindrical, and flat circular) being used to show coins and artifacts to their best advantage in a "museum without walls."

[FERGUSON, J. D.] Numismatics in Canada: Some Past Achievements and Future Prospects. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 8 (August, 1960). pp. 362-367.

In this summary of an address delivered before members of the C. N. A. Convention held at Regina, Sask. in 1959, Canada's outstanding collector and numismatist relates the story of the development of his early and present numismatic interests, stressing in particular the value

of intelligent background reading and historical studies and noting the pleasures derived from close contact with kindred spirits over the years. In a concluding paragraph he predicts a bright future for Canadian numismatics.

GHN

FORRER, L. S. Vierkante Munten. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (July, 1960), pp. 32-33.

Coins, from the earliest times, have normally been circular in shape. The only square issues produced prior to the twentieth century were struck in India, those of European origin being either presentation pieces, necessity issues, or coins struck for a special purpose. In the present century, however, square coins (struck in base metals) have appeared in the Netherlands and various countries of the Middle and Far East; the Dutch five cent piece, although now withdrawn from circulation in the mother country, continues to be used in the Antilles. The author would welcome opinions from mint masters, collectors and the public in general with regard to the desirability of a square coinage.

HJE

GILMORE, STARR. Counterfeits and Mutilations. In: *The Coin Press Magazine*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (August, 1960), pp. 13, 23, illus.

In spite of the severe punishment meted out to convicted offenders, extensive counterfeiting and mutilation of coins once constituted a major economic problem, particularly in times of metal shortage such as those experienced in Europe prior to the discovery of mines in the New World; the problem has now greatly diminished, since imitations of paper money can be much more easily made and circulated. Perhaps the most ambitious counterfeiting project of all time was Nazi Germany's large scale issue of spurious British currency during World War II — an attempt designed to bring about financial chaos in Great Britain but which failed when that country countered the move with an issue of entirely new notes. An interesting case of modern coin mutilation concerns the well known Canadian silver dollars countermarked JOP and distributed in all innocence by Joseph Oliva Patenaude at Nelson, British Columbia for the purpose of encouraging the silver industry in that area.

GHN

GYULAI, FRANZ. Numismatic Photography. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Fall, 1960), pp. 103-108, 3 pls.

Because of differences of metal and condition no general rule for uniform photographing of coins can be laid down, but the following groupings are suggested: (1) According to surface (patinated, matte or shiny), (2) according to material (gold, silver, bronze, nickel, etc.), and

(3) according to die (high, flat or worn relief). In a clearly written and exceptionally well illustrated article, translated from the original German by Kurt E. Loret, the writer covers all important aspects of coin photography: choice of camera, background material, lighting and angle of illumination, use of filters, three-dimensional reproduction, exposure and enlarging. GHN

International Criminal Police Organization. *Counterfeits and Forgeries. Part 2. Notes and Coins in Circulation*. Paris, The Organization, [1954-1960]. [Loose leaf publication, in binder, illus.].

This compilation was designed for the use of members of the above organization as an aid to the detection of counterfeits and falsifications. It describes and illustrates paper money and hard currency (including common gold coins) currently circulating in some 125 countries of the world, with text printed in four languages — English, French, German and Spanish. Coin descriptions include dimensions, weight and metallic content, and additional pages are printed from time to time for the purpose of keeping the publication up-to-date. Since it is intended primarily for the use of national and international law enforcement agencies, numismatic details such as mints, mint marks, dates, varieties, designers, descriptions of legends and symbols, etc. are understandably lacking.

JOHNSON, C. M. San Diego Numismatic Society. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Fall, 1960), p. 115.

The West Coast's third oldest numismatic society was founded at San Diego in June, 1937. Dr. Bruce L. Wallace, its first president, initiated many of its now traditional activities, and the society's popular *Monthly Bulletin* was first introduced by Francis S. Jones in 1948. Exhibits continue to play a large part in the society's activities, and an excellent numismatic library is maintained. GHN

KOMÁREK, KAREL. Korose měděných mincí a jejich konservace (The Corrosion and Preservation of Copper Coins). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 345-371. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 372-373.

After treating briefly the status of copper in its natural form, as well as the corrosive action of atmosphere, water and sun, the writer examines in detail the principal products of corrosion — particularly verdigris; the origin of patina may be explained as the action of ammonia or the carbonate of ammonium upon the primary products of corrosion (the chloride or acetate of copper). Some attention is given to the preservation of copper coins after initial cleaning.

LLUIS y NAVAS BRUSI, JAIME. Consideraciones generales sobre la evolución de los estilos de las artes mayores y su repercusión en el arte monetario. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 15-24.

The development of style in the major arts and its influence on monetary art are discussed under the following headings: (1) The distinction between the major arts, (2) stylistic dependence of the minor arts upon the major, and (3) monetary style and the stability of its phases, with subdivisions entitled: (a) Phases of monetary styles in relation to historical periods; (b) previous existence, in Iberian coinage, of modern and mediaeval stylistic phases; (c) the problem of the sequence of styles.

MALÝ, ZBYNĚK. Mincovní počty nejstarší městské knihy pražské z počátku XIV. století (Mint Accounts in the Oldest Municipal Register of the City of Prague at the Beginning of the 14th Century). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 87-125, 2 pls., tabs. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 126-128.

Although their existence had been known for more than a hundred years, Prague mint accounts dating from the beginning of the fourteenth century had previously been consulted only in connection with studies devoted to municipal registers in general. The oldest entry concerning municipal affairs is dated October 16, 1300. The mint accounts — which the writer now edits and analyses — are themselves not dated but are introduced by the words *Cives pragenses inceperunt primo fabricare denarios*. They comprise two series. The first contains eleven settlements of account relating to money changers, while the second contains nineteen similar accounts concerning the direct producers of coinage — i.e. the proprietors of the various mints. This second series, entered under the heading *Hii sont, qui inprimunt formam denariorum*, contains the captions *Recepit*, *Reddidit* not at all and *Debet* only rarely, with the emolument of the moneyers expressed in Prague gros. The writer believes that these accounts represent the first known records pertaining to Prague gros, having been compiled when the mint was temporarily located in Prague prior to its transfer to Kutná Hora.

MORENO, A. J. Cuál es el origen y qué representa el signo de pesos? In: *Banamex*, No. 96 (June, 1960), pp. 5-16, illus.

Continuing his article on the origin of the dollar sign, Moreno explodes a number of popular theories — some of them quite fanciful. After examination and study of eighteenth century bookkeeping records he concludes that the sign is a direct descendant of P^s (for pesos) and that it was changed to \$ by Anglo-Americans in the course of their commercial transactions with Latin America at the end of the eighteenth century. Scattered throughout the text are illustrations from contemporary docu-

ments which show the gradual development of P^s into \$. Part one of this article appeared in *Banamex*, No. 84 (June, 1959, pp. 19-26; cf. *NL*, No. 51, 1960, p. 92).

MORENO, A. J. Cuál es el origen y qué representa el signo de pesos? In: *Boletín de la Sociedad Numismática de México*, No. 27 (April-June, 1960), pp. 111-119. With English Translation.

This article, here reprinted by permission of the author, appeared in the pages of *Banamex*, the house organ of the *Banco Nacional de México* (June, 1959, pp. 19-26; cf. *NL*, No. 51, 1960, p. 92).

Netherlands. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. *Verslag van de directeur over het jaar 1958*. The Hague, 1960. 19 pp.

In February, 1958 the administrative section of the Cabinet moved to its new quarters, a step which has greatly facilitated operations in spite of the fact that this department and the collection are not yet housed under the same roof. The report includes the usual listings of publications written by staff members, exhibitions sponsored, and hoards found in the Netherlands during the year. Finally, items newly acquired by the library and by the cabinet are noted, with special mention given to the 8,000 Greek and Roman coins received on permanent loan from the collection of the late W. van Rede. During the year, two thousand Oriental coins were transferred to the Ethnological Museum in Rotterdam which now has approximately 15,000 such pieces available for study purposes. HJE

POPKIN, R. J. Medical Numismatics — Physicians Portrayed on Coins and Currency. In: *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 171, No. 8 (Oct. 24, 1959), pp. 166-169, illus.

Four physicians — Dr. John McLoughlin in the United States, Dr. José Rizal in the Philippines, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in the Republic of China and Dr. Jonas Basanavicius in Lithuania — have received numismatic recognition for political achievements. Austria, however, became the first country since ancient times to acclaim a physician solely for his medical accomplishments by honoring Dr. Theodor Billroth on its two-schilling commemorative coin of 1929 and Dr. Julius Wagner-Jauregg on its 500-schilling note issued in 1953. The only country to pay similar homage to a medical personage was Brazil, which commemorated Dr. Oswaldo Cruz on its regular 400-reis coin issued during the years 1936-38. The article includes biographical sketches of these physicians, together with illustration of the coins and currency issued in their honor.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. Manufacturers' Trials or Samples. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 185-186, illus.

Before a completed coining press is delivered to the purchasers, machine samples are usually struck by the manufacturers for the purpose of testing the equipment. Pridmore describes seven such pieces from his own collection, struck as samples for Indian, Shanghai and Hong Kong coinage, and quotes extensively from recent correspondence with the firms responsible for their manufacture. GHN

RUIZ TRAPERO, MARÍA. La I Exposición Ibero-Americana de Numismática y Medallística (Barcelona, 1958). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 211-214.

A discussion of the above exhibition, held in the *Museo Histórico* and the *Palacio Real* (Barcelona) from Nov. 24 to Dec. 14, 1958. It includes brief descriptions of some of the outstanding collections displayed.

SLABAUGH, A. R. More Advertising Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 2503-2505, illus.

Additional material, supplementing the author's earlier article on this subject (cf. *NSM*, July, 1960, pp. 1890-1903, illus.), is listed under the following headings: Coins, Tokens and Medals, Paper Money, and Political Advertising. GHN

WEISSBUCH, T. N. On the Fine Art of Clipping, Chopping, and Adjusting. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 2506-2511, illus., tab.

The universal (and usually dishonest) practice of altering coins by debasement, clipping, trimming, sweating, etc. has been indulged in by both individuals and governments since ancient times. The writer notes a number of such instances, among them the official debasement of British coinage under Henry VIII and Edward VI, the widespread clipping of early New England shillings, the lesser known "clipping" of United States paper money, the legal operations conducted in the Adjusting Room of the U. S. Mint before the advent of modern mechanization, and the chopping of United States Trade Dollars. In the latter instance, silver was craftily gouged out during supposed checking for correct weight and fineness. GHN

ANCIENT

AVIGAD, N. Yehûd or Ha'ir? In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 158 (April, 1960), pp. 23-27, illus.

Rather than propose a new interpretation of the stamp-inscriptions under discussion (i.e. those found on jar handles of the Persian period, ca. 4th century B.C., which show four archaizing Hebrew characters enclosed within a circle) the writer suggests a new reasoning in favor of the reading Yehûd (as advocated by some scholars) as against the rendering Ha'îr (recommended by others). "Sukenik . . . proposed the reading H'yr (Ha'îr=the City) which was, according to biblical sources, an accepted designation for Jerusalem. This interpretation found general approval, but shortly afterwards Sukenik changed his mind in this respect. Following an important discovery of the *YHD* coin, which was formerly misread *YHW*, he suggested the same reading for another group of stamped jar-handles, bearing three letters, which had also been misread *YHW*. Subsequently, Sukenik abandoned his previous interpretation of the Ha'îr stamps. Instead, he proposed that three of their letters should be read as the word *YHD* (the official name of the Persian province Yehûd, Judah)."

The writer feels that the main objection to the Ha'îr version stems from the suggested 'ayin (frequently found with a crossbar on its midst), which is quite unknown in Hebrew epigraphy.

BALSAN, LOUIS. Céramiques inédites de la Graufesenque. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 12, Fascs. 2-3 (April-June, 1960), pp. 174-175, pl. 20.

An interesting terracotta medallion with slightly convex obverse and concave reverse, 61 mm. in length, was discovered at the site of a *fanum* in Combalou (commune of Roquefort-sur-Soulzon); the glaze and workmanship are typical of Graufesenque, situated some fifteen or twenty kilometers from Combalou. A person walking to right — with right arm thrown back horizontally and the left apparently holding up a loose portion of the tunic, as if to facilitate his stride — is seen on the obverse, but the head is poorly stamped and no features are discernible. Behind the figure, and below its right arm in almost vertical position, appears some sort of small bar, the lower half of which bears distinctive markings.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Une troisième monnaie gauloise au coq (type BN 7221) découverte à Lewarde (Nord). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), p. 453.

A third specimen of a Gallic *au coq* coin (type BN 7221) was discovered at Lewarde during the winter of 1959/60. More details concerning these pieces will be published in a future issue of the *Bulletin*.

JENKINS, G. K. A Celtiberian Hoard from Granada. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 135-146, pls. 1-4.

Although the circumstances of its discovery are not known, a hoard of Celtiberian denarii reportedly found in the environs of Granada contained issues of the following: Osca (233), Icalgusken (55), Segobriga (2), Contrebia (2), Arecoradas (2) and Bascunes (1). With special attention given to die statistics and weight standards, the coins are discussed under the following headings: Osca group I (46 pieces), Osca group II (36 pieces), Osca group III (149 pieces) and Icalgusken (55 pieces). They conform mainly to the types contained in the Cordova hoard (published by the writer in *The American Numismatic Society's Museum Notes VIII*, pp. 55 ff.), except that in the latter instance — as is usually the case in southern Spain — the majority were denarii of Rome.

JONAS, RUDOLF. The "Winged Dionysos". (Two Statuettes from Beth Shean, "Nysa"). Haifa, The Israel Numismatic Society, 1960. 8 pp., pl.

Two small statuettes, one made of bronze, the other of terracotta, were found more than twenty-five years ago in the Beth Shean region of northern Israel — known to the Graeco-Roman world as Scythopolis-Nysa. Beginning with Nero and ending with Gordian III (i.e. ca. 54-ca. 244 A.D.) the writer makes use of numismatic evidence obtained from the study of locally struck coins in his attempt to prove that both pieces represent the Winged Dionysos.

KADMAN, LEO. Big Hoard of Tyrian Shekels discovered on Mount Carmel. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), p. 167.

A large hoard discovered near Isfiya, Mount Carmel in the spring of 1960 contained 3,200 shekels (dated 50 B.C. to 50 A.D.), 1,100 half shekels, and 400 denarii of Augustus and Tiberius; it will be published in the near future by E. W. Klimowsky and G. Cohn. In the opinion of the writer the hoard most probably represents the Temple Dues of some 5,000 inhabitants of a town in Phoenicia (or Syria). The presence of Roman troops — who barred the way of the town's messengers when they reached Mount Carmel on their journey to Jerusalem — is given as the reason for the hoard's concealment in the summer of A.D. 67.

KADMAN, LEO. Hoard of Tyrian Shekels Found on Mount Carmel. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 851-852.

Substantially the same report appeared in the pages of *The Numismatic Circular* (Vol. 68, No. 7-8, p. 167; cf. the preceding abstract).

VARELA HERVIAS, E. Bibliografía numismática. Rarezas. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 79-86, pl.

The writer's discussion of the contents of a rare numismatic book includes a plate illustration of the title page: *Verdadera / declaración de las / monedas antiguas que se han hallado en un / edificio antiguo, que se ha descubierto debaxo de tierra en el / Alcazaua de Granada, por Febrero deste año de / 1624. / Compuesta por el Bachiller Miguel de / Vergara Gauira, natural de Tricio en la Rioja. / Con licencia. En Madrid. Por Iuan Gonçalez. 1624.*

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Large Bronze Coin of Herod I. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 181-182, illus.

In the third year of his reign Herod I issued a series of four elaborately designed coins of varying size, struck in bronze. The obverse of the largest of these shows the *thymiaterion* of the *candelabrum* type surrounded by ornamental, vertical rods pointed outward. The reverse depicts a *pileus* of the *Dioscuri*, positioned between two palm branches and surmounted by a star; below the *pileus* is a head-dress in the form of a flat cap; its wide brim curves upwards at both ends and two flaps hang from a ribbon which is divided into small squares. In reference to the meaning of the symbolism incorporated into the coin's design the writer offers what he refers to as a revised interpretation and explanation.

GREEK

BOEHRINGER, ERICH. "Doppelhieb" und "Vorzeichnung" auf griechischen Münzen. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 9-12.

In pointing out that so-called *double strikes* on Greek coins were often really *multiple strikes*, Boehringer suggests that die-cutters frequently scratched preliminary designs on the die before performing the actual cutting.

ILM

CHANTRAINE, HEINRICH. Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik Euboea. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 9 (1958), pp. 23-56.

This article continues the invaluable work of the *Bayerische Numismatische Gesellschaft*, which is presenting a survey of the literature of Greek numismatics in the above publication; sections on Sicily, Epirus, Macedonia and Peloponnese have already appeared in earlier issues. Following a brief introductory review of the more important aspects of both older scholarship and current Euboean numismatic studies is a catalogue of ninety-two items, each of which is summarized. A useful, composite index completes the work, which will be invaluable to students

of the so-called Athenian *Wappenmünzen* as well as to those studying the coinages of Euboea. ILM

CHANTRAINE, HEINRICH. Zur Münzprägung von Chalkis im 6./5. Jahrhundert. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 9 (1958), pp. 7-17.

A generally accepted theory attributes the archaic coins of Chalkis with eagle and wheel to the period before 507-6 B.C. (when the city was destroyed by Athens) and assumes that coins were not struck again until ca. 370. Chantraine shows that coinage began in Chalkis as early as 530, and, except for a probable break between 506 and 490, ended ca. 470-60. ILM

C[ONNO], P. D. Islas Azores. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, No. 19 (July-August, 1959), p. 7.

From a hoard of Carthaginian and Greek coins of Cyrene found on the island of Corvo (western Azores) in 1749 it is known that these islands were known and frequented by Carthaginian merchants in early antiquity; the find was described by the traveler L. Podolyn in 1778. Included in the above note is a reference to R. Hanning's *Die Karthager auf den Azoren* (*Petermanns Mitteilungen*, 1927, pp. 208-210).

DIMOVA, V. Kolektivna nakhodka na moneti ot I i II Makedonska oblast (Coin Find from the First and Second Macedonian Districts). In: *Arkheologiya*, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 81-84, illus. In Bulgarian.

A hoard of 110 Macedonian silver coins (109 from the first Macedonian district, one from the second) was discovered in the village of Novgrad (Rusensko, Bulgaria) while excavations were being prepared for the foundations of a new building in 1958. Thirteen types, all fully illustrated, are identifiable from the magistrates' monograms (also illustrated) which appear on the coins, and chemical analysis revealed that the tetradrachms among them contained 87-95.8% silver, 1.6-2.2% gold; little lead and iron content was found, and only traces of copper and zinc.

FRANKE, P. R. Historisch-numismatische Probleme der Zeit Hierons II. von Syrakus. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 9 (1958), pp. 57-85, pl. 1.

The chronological sequence of the coinage of Syracuse — from Dionysius I to the Roman conquest of 212 B.C. — is still very confused by comparison with that of the archaic and classical periods. Franke investigates the chronology of the coins struck during the long reign of Hiero II (275/4-215 B.C.), also those bearing the names of Philistis and Gelo II.

The coinage inscribed SYRAKOSOI is to be attributed to the Fifth Republic (214-212) and that inscribed SIKELIOTAN to the earlier part of Hiero's reign — not to the time of the second Punic War. ILM

GERASSIMOV, T. Domonetni formi na pari u Trakiiskoto pleme Asti. In: *Arkheologia*, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2 (1959), pp. 85-87, illus. In Bulgarian.

Copper monetary ingots in the form of arrows which were used by the Thracian Asti during the sixth century B.C. have been found on ancient sites along the western Black Sea coast. Eleven such pieces are illustrated and discussed and a map indicates find spots in the environs of Olbia, Izmail, Istria, Odessa and Apollonia.

GUADAN, A. M. de and CONSTANTINO LASCARIS. Aspectos pitagóricos de la amonedación de Delfos durante el imperio romano. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 147-167, pl. 5.

Coins struck at Delphi, especially during the reign of Hadrian — the patron of all things Greek — are stated to be particularly illustrative of Pythagorean aspects. Thirty-four such pieces struck during this period are described by the writers, together with pertinent bibliographical references. Particular attention is given to the letter ε which appeared on coins of Delphi during the reigns of both Hadrian and Faustina (in conjunction with the representation of the temple of Apollo) and to coins with the legend PYTHIA [in Greek letters] which depict five apples: the relationship of the legend, the apples and the letter ε to the golden number is fully explained, and a concluding note states that the coinage issued at Delphi during the imperial period reflects a mentality and a conception of life which to modern eyes appears as typically Pythagorean.

HOLLOWAY, R. R. Numismatic Notes from Morgantina. II. Half Coins of Hieron II in the Monetary System of Roman Sicily. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 65-73, illus.

Among the coins of Hieron II (274-215 B.C.) discovered during current excavations at Serra Orlando (Morgantina) were some 200 half-coins cut along the trident shaft of the reverse type. Although there are parallels from the Roman world as early as the third century B.C. for such a practice, it was not a popular Greek custom. The evidence of hoards and of the history of the period shows that the coins are unciae of reduced sextantal standard, adopted as a clever expedient by some Roman quaestor between the years 214 and 211 B.C. to meet the problems of monetary circulation in the rapidly declining sextantal system. JFH

JENKINS, G. K. An Early Ptolemaic Hoard from Phacous. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 17-37, pls. 3-5.

This article records some 876 coins from a hoard estimated at 2,400, discovered in two jars at Phacous, in the Nile delta: (1) Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, together with those showing head of Alexander, wearing elephant skin (obv.) and with Athena Alkidemos (rev.); (2) coins depicting head of Ptolemy Soter (obv.) and eagle (rev.).

The critical commentary examines the evidence provided by the hoard — especially jar I — the contents of which may be divided into groups belonging to the periods 336-318 and 318-305 B.C. One salient feature is the quantity of coins minted in the Syria-Babylon area in the later period. Analysis of the reduced tetradrachms modifies the chronology of Newell, Robinson and Brett which is, nevertheless, acceptable in broad outline.

JFH

JENKINS, G. K. Recent Acquisitions of Greek Coins by the British Museum. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 23-45, pls. 5-6.

Greek coins newly acquired by the Museum include three struck at mints in Etruria, two from Sicily (Akragas, Kamarina), seven from Northern Greece (Anchialus, Thasos, Potidaia, the Macedonians of Amphaxitis and three posthumous issues of Alexander the Great), a coin from Asia (Colchis, struck by the dynast Aristarchus), seven from Lycia (Vähssära, Zagabaha, Pärıklä and Mithrapata (4), one from Phoenicia (Byblos) and five Seleucid issues: Seleucus I (mint, Susa), Antiochus IV (2: mints of Antioch and Ecbatana), Demetrius I (Ecbatana) and Seleucus VI (Cilician mint).

KIECHLE, FRANZ. Mysien - Troas - Aiolis - Lesbos. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 10 (1959/60), pp. 95-164.

This is the sixth installment in the series *Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik* currently being published in the above annual. Following a brief introduction and a map showing Mysia, the Troad, Aeolis, Lesbos and the sites at which coins were struck is a listing of over 300 bibliographical entries, each with a brief summary; the coinage of the kings of Pergamum is omitted, and the cistophoric coinage is to be included in the survey of Ionia. In addition to other matters, sections are devoted to the electrum coinages of Asia Minor and to Athenian monetary policy in the fifth century. The cities with larger number of entries are Cyzicus, Lampsacus, Parium, Pergamum, Alexandria Troas, Ilium, Tenedus, Cyme and Mytilene.

ILM

LANGE, KURT. Zur Frage des Bildnisgehaltes bei Köpfen auf Münzen Philipps II. und Alexanders III., des Grossen, von Makedonien. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 27-33, pls. 3-7.

Lange attempts to show that the heads of Zeus (on coins of Philip II) and Heracles (on issues of Alexander III) show physical characteristics of these two rulers. ILM

MAULL, IRMGARD. Aristoxenos in Metapont. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 13-26, pls. 1-2.

The style on coins of Metapontum, dies for which were cut and signed by the Greek die-cutter Aristoxenus at the end of the fifth and beginning of the fourth centuries B.C., is fully discussed. Mention is also made of dies cut by Aristoxenus for Tarentum and Heraclea. ILM

MERKER, I. L. The Silver Coinage of Antigonos Gonatas and Antigonos Doson. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 39-52.

Four series of coins inscribed BASILEOS ANTIGONOU [in Greek letters] — three of tetradrachms and one of drachms — are attributed by type and considered against the background of hoard evidence. The Pan-head issue, with Macedonian helmet, was struck by Antigonos Gonatas after the battle of Lysimacheia. The Pan-head tetradrachm with the kalathos and Athena facing right seems to have been issued by Gonatas after the capture of Athens. Coins with x were probably from Chalkis. Hoard evidence shows that the Poseidon-head tetradrachms were struck by Antigonos Doson — possibly for the naval victory at Andros in 227 B.C.; the Poseidon-head coins with trident are to be connected with Doson's expedition to the Peloponnesos and his re-occupation of Corinth. JFH

NASTER, PAUL. Octadrachmes de Sidon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 428-429.

Certain octadrachms of Sidon bear a reverse design showing a chariot, occupied by two persons and followed by a third. An article concerning this third person (bearer of a short scepter curved in at the top in the form of a ram's head) which the writer published in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* (Vol. 103, 1957, pp. 5-20, illus., pl. 1) brought together all the comparative material which could be considered exclusively Syrian or Phoenician. He found that this person, when depicted in the act of officiating, was invariably associated with either a divinity or a divine symbol. In the case of the above coins he represents a king in the role of officiant to the chief god — or baal — of the city.

POCHITONOV, EUGEN. Několik sporných otázek nejstarších Bosporských mincí (Some Controversial Problems Relating to the Oldest Coins of the Bosporus). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 17-35, pl. 1. map, diag. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 36-39.

Considering the solutions proposed by Shelov and Zograf concerning the above coins to be unsatisfactory, the writer presents new hypotheses, particularly with regard to the following problems: (1) Identification of the mint at which the coins marked Γ and Α were struck; (2) mint source of the coins depicting an ant as obverse type; (3) location of the city of Apollonia; (4) identification of the mint which struck coins for the Sindes (a people who lived on the Taman peninsula).

The specimens illustrated are from the National Museum (Prague) and from various private Czech collections.

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Some Problems in the Late Fifth Century Coinage of Athens. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 1-15, pls. 1-2.

Fifth century Athenian coinage of the post-Persian War period was conservative and artistically dull; absence of symbols and mint-marks suggest that no responsibility was assumed for quality, or appearance. The currency decree limited local issues of silver, although the stoppage was not uniform. The Spartans, negotiating a subsidy from Tissaphernes in 412 B.C., asked that it should be reckoned in Athenian money.

The main problems discussed by the writer concern issues struck at Athens during the late twenties of the fifth century B.C. The *kollybos* is shown to have been a bronze coin, comparable, perhaps, with an English token in its use. Pure gold and plated coins were struck to equip the fleet in 406 B.C., but gold was somewhat over-valued in terms of silver and its issue ceased in 404 B.C., the dies being stored. Copper was replaced by silver for small change during the next fifty years. The oft-quoted passage of Aristophanes (*The Frogs*, 721 ff.) provides evidence of the reactions of the ordinary citizen to the coinage of the period. JFH

SCHEFOLD, KARL. *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*. 2nd. ed. rev. Basel/Stuttgart, Benno Schwabe & Co., 1960. 320 pp., illus.

Contains a fairly brief survey of Greek art from the Stone Age to the Hellenistic period, well illustrated by several hundred photographs. The section on Greek coinage, prepared by Dr. H. A. Cahn (pp. 284-307) includes illustration and description of 153 coins — all from Swiss collections. ILM

SJÖQVIST, E. Numismatic Notes from Morgantina. I. The Sikeliotan Coinage. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 53-63, pl. 6.

Free political co-operation between the Greek cities and city-states of Sicily was rare. There are two examples seen in coin issues: (1) Those struck by minor cities under Timoleon at the time of the battle of Crimisius, and (2) Sikeliotan coins, which form the subject of the above

article. The four series published by Salinas (1867) are re-examined, parallel types being found in gold issues of Hieron II.

Marcellus besieged Syracuse in 214 B.C., after it had been captured by Hannibal. Himilco played on Sicilian feelings to expel the Romans and Morgantina became an anti-Roman center. The monogram I-Σ is to be interpreted as Morgantinon; Morgantina is a site at which Sikeliotan coins are found. The evidence of provenance, history, and of the coins themselves suggest Morgantina as the place of minting and 214-213 B.C. as the date of issue. JFH

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Deutschland. Sammlung v. Aulock. Part 6, Nos. 1768-2333. Ionien. Berlin, Published for the Deutsches Archaeologisches Institut, 1960. [55-72] pls., with text.

This recent catalogue of 566 additional coins from the von Aulock collection contains fifty-three electrum issues of probable Ionian origin from the seventh, sixth and fifth centuries B.C. as well as coins of the Satraps of Ionia, Ephesus, Erythrae, Heraclea-ad-Latinum, Clazomenae, Colophon, Larisa, Lebedus, Leucæ, Magnesia-ad-Maeandrum, Metropolis, Miletus, Myus, Phocæa, Phygela, Priene, Smyrna, Teos, Chios, Cenoe and Samos. The city coinages run from the sixth century B.C. to the third century A.D. ILM

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Fitzwilliam Museum: Leake and General Collections. Vol. IV, Pt. 5: Sicyon-Thera. London, Published for the British Academy, 1958. [65-72] pls., with text.

Publication of the Leake and General collections in the Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge) continues with this illustrated catalogue of 545 coins from Sicyon, cities of Achaea, the Achaean League, Elis and the adjacent islands, Messenia, Laconia, Argolis, Arcadia, Crete and the Aegean Islands. ILM

W., R. C. Prijzen van huis en huisraad in Athene. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (Oct., 1960), pp. 45-46.

Reproduced in this article is a list of prices relating to a Greek house and house furnishings which was published in connection with an exhibition being held in various Dutch cities. The prices were originally given in drachms, but have been converted into Netherlands currency at the rate of ten guilders to the drachm to represent the approximate counter-value (based on relative purchasing power) rather than the actual amount of silver contained in the Greek Coin. They are derived from recently discovered pieces of steles which appear to record sales of property belonging to persons found guilty of desecrating the Mysteries and demolishing the Hermae in 415 B.C. HJE

WIRGIN, WOLF. Gedanken über die attische Tetradrachme von Gaza. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 38 (August, 1960), pp. 45-48, illus.

The author's acquisition of a third exemplar of this type of tetradrachm (the other two being in Berlin and Boston collections) occasions a review of the efforts made to give it precise location. These coins are generally considered to be of Philisto-Arabian minting, from Gaza, and are dated either ca. 450 or ca. 415 B.C. Three features — the Phoenician inscription, the owl facing with out-spread wings, and the two olive branches — distinguish the type from the normal Attic form, although the coins are unmistakably Attic in style and were probably engraved by Attic die-cutters. If struck near the earlier date, they could have been the work of a Greek involved in the expedition to Egypt who remained in the neighborhood when the Greeks capitulated to Artaxerxes in 454; and if struck ca. 415, the die-cutter could have been an Athenian who, after Decelæia, wandered off in search of work. The reverse type of facing owl was borrowed from the triobol which was used in Gaza. The practice of striking Athenian tetradrachms in foreign countries obviously began in the fifth century B.C. and was followed quite extensively in the late fourth century, such coins being widely used for trade with Athens. A close dating of the fifth century tetradrachms requires careful scrutiny of the historical details of the period. DR

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. Helena nobilissima femina. Zur Deutung der Trierer Deckengemälde. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 10 (1959/60), pp. 79-90, pls. 4-7.

By using coin portraits of the women in the imperial household of Constantine the author succeeds in re-identifying the female portraits in the Trieran paintings. On the basis of careful analysis she concludes that the figure with the jewel box is Helena the Elder, the figure with the veil Fausta, and the woman with lyre Helena the Younger, the wife of Crispus. HLA

ALMAGRO BASCH, MARTÍN. El tesorillo de Valera de Arriba (Cuenca). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 5-14, 4 pls.

Twenty-three denarii, discovered together with a number of silver artifacts at Valera de Arriba (Cuenca) in 1953 fall into three groups: Ampurias, Hispano-Carthaginian and Roman Republican. The coins are all fully described and illustrated.

BALIL, ALBERTO. Tipos de origen pictórico en la moneda romana republicana. In: *Numisma*, No. 33 (July-August, 1958), pp. 9-23, illus.

A number of Roman Republican coin types have pictorial origins. Among them are the staters and half staters struck in 218-217 B.C. (which show a reverse representation of a pact or oath) and a denarius of Sextus Pompeius (133-126 B.C.) which depicts the shepherd Faustulus watching the wolf nursing Romulus and Remus; the pictorial prototype for the former is believed to be the Esquiline paintings, while the latter is thought to be based on a picture of Hercules finding his son Telephus in the mountains of Arcadia. Other Republican coins, listed with their respective prototypes, include denarii issued by P. Licinius Nerva (106 B.C.), Q. Minucius Thermus (96-95 B.C.), A. Postumius Albinus (92-91 B.C.), L. Titurius Sabinus (88 B.C.), C. Mamilius Limetanus (ca. 82-81 B.C.), L. Farsuleius Mensor (ca. 73 B.C.), Manius Aquilius (ca. 68 B.C.), Q. Nasidius (ca. 38-36 B.C.) and various others. Illustrations of the pertinent pieces are included within the text.

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Un atelier monétaire à Boulogne de 286 à 296. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 442-443.

Certain folles without indication of the first tetrarchy show complete stylistic similarity with those issued at Lyons; they were classified by C. H. V. Sutherland (*Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society*, New York, 1958, pp. 627-649) in his Group I, indicating that they were issued by workmen detached from the Lugdunum mint. The writer recently proposed that these coins may have been struck at the secondary mint of Boulogne-sur-Mer and now gives cogent historical reasons in support of this hypothesis.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Tiberio. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 66, illus.

In memory of Augustus and the exaltation of his divinity an ample coinage in gold, silver and (especially) bronze inscribed *DRVVS AVGVSTVS PATER* was struck by Tiberius. A brief discussion of this emperor's career and coinage includes illustration of the obverse and reverse of an as struck in A.D. 21.

CARNEY, T. F. Coins bearing on the Age and Career of Marius. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 79-88.

Three Republican denarii are generally held to reflect incidents in the career of Marius. In addition to these, the author discusses eleven other issues from the mints of Rome, Narbo, Massilia, and Rhegium struck

between 106-95 B.C. which reveal the propaganda programs for or against Marius.

JMF

CARSON, R. A. G. The Bredgar Treasure of Roman Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 17-22, pl. 4.

"A find of Roman gold coins is a rare occurrence anywhere within the empire, and of the score or so from the province of Britain there are only two of any quantity recorded in adequate form." The treasure from Bredgar (Kent), discovered during the digging of foundations for a bungalow in Gore Road, is an early hoard containing aurei from Julius Caesar to Claudius (first issue, A.D. 41-42). "If the conjecture that the hoard is connected with the invasion of A.D. 43 is correct, the place of finding is of some interest for the early stages of the Roman campaign, and for the varying views of the Battle of the Medway."

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman Coin Acquisitions. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 22, Nos. 1-2 (Feb., 1960), pp. 20-24, pl. 4.

"A small hoard of thirty-four aurei of the early Empire, discovered during excavations for a house foundation at Bredgar in Kent and declared treasure trove at a coroner's inquest has been acquired in its entirety for the British Museum. It is only the third hoard of any appreciable quantity of Roman gold coins found in Britain and is of an earlier period than the other two, found at Corbridge in 1908 and 1911 and also acquired by the Museum." Brief descriptions are given, together with a note on the historical importance of the hoard.

Other Roman coin acquisitions include a bronze antoninianus issued by Carausius (a coin of great rarity, only one other example being known), a bronze sextantal as (quite rare, and in unusually fine condition), an aureus of Caracalla with new reverse type, a unique gold solidus of the emperor Constans (a hitherto unrecorded variety of an extremely rare reverse type for this ruler), a rare, light miliarensis of Valentinian I struck at Antioch between A.D. 367 and 375 and a unique, previously unrecorded solidus of Theodosius II commemorating both his consulate and the celebration of his *vicennalia*. Eight pieces are illustrated and all are briefly described.

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman Coins acquired by the British Museum 1939-1959. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 1-16, pls. 1-3.

From among some ten thousand pieces which were added to the Museum's collection of Roman coins during the past twenty years the following are given special mention: A sextantal as — a splendid example of this denomination with a most attractive patina; a gold stater of

Flamininus; the thirty-four aurei from the Bredgar hoard (ranging from Julius Caesar to the first issue of Claudius); a bronze medallion of Commodus with the effigy of the emperor executed in high relief; an aureus of Caracalla with new reverse type; an aureus of Diadumenian (one of the great rarities in the whole of Roman coinage); an aureus of Severus Alexander dated A.D. 232; a denarius of the consecration issue for Julia Maesa, grandmother of Alexander; a silver quinarius of Balbinus — a denomination which had become increasingly rare in the early third century and which for this reign is apparently known only from this specimen; an antoninianus of Postumus with a reverse *Internuntius Deorum* ("quite new, not only in the coinage of Postumus but in the whole Roman coinage."); a bronze antoninianus issued by Carausius; a solidus of Constantine I struck at Nicomedia and a rare 1½ scripulum piece, also of Constantine I.

DAYET, JEAN. Trésor du III^e siècle trouvé à Sancey-le-Grand. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 437-440.

A hoard of Roman Imperial coins unearthed in a field at Sancey-le-Grand in 1959 shows an unusually large number of denarii in relation to antoniniani — 137:288. The latest specimens contained in the find were denarii of Gallienus struck at Cologne.

DOBIÁŠ, JOSEF. Hadrianův sestertius Coh.² 469=M.—S. 643=Strack 443. K Hadriánově výpravě Suebsko-sarmatské r. 117/8 (The Sestertius of the Emperor Hadrian, Cohen 2, 469=Mattingly & Sydenham 643=Strack 443. Concerning Hadrian's Expedition against the Suevii and the Sarmatians in 117/8). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 5-12. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 13-16.

New epigraphical and numismatic evidence in proof of Hadrian's expedition against the Suevii and the Sarmatians in 117/118 can be found on a formerly enigmatic sestertius which depicts a pile of arms upon the reverse — a type already known under Trajan. Inasmuch as Gallic trumpets (*carnyx*) appear on the Hadrianic coin it was formerly concluded that all the arms were Gallic. However, coins with completely identical reverses which were struck under Marcus Aurelius and Commodus were inscribed (respectively) DE GERMANIS and DE SARMATIS, the first referring to the Marcomani and Quadi, the second to the Sarmatians (together with the Suevii) against whom Hadrian directed his expedition. The legends on this coin of Hadrian (with COS III in the reverse exergue, denoting his third and last consulship), together with the absence of the title PATER PATRIAE, show that it was struck between 119 and 128. Thus nothing conflicts with the date of Hadrian's military success achieved in 118.

GÖBL, ROBERT. *Einführung in die Münzkunde der römischen Kaiserzeit*. 2nd. ed. rev. Vienna, 1960. 72 pp., 6 pls., map.

The text of this work remains virtually unchanged from the first edition, which was published under the title *Einführung in die Münzprägung der römischen Kaiserzeit* in 1957. Certain difficult problems are overlooked, but this is necessary in a book which attempts to cover so much ground and the work remains a good introductory summary for the beginner in Roman numismatics. The most important feature of this edition is a major revision of the plates. HLA

GRAY, P. H. K. A Further Report on the Southsea Find of Fourth-Century Silver Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 89-91, pl. 7.

An earlier report on the hoard of 927 mid-fourth century Roman silver coins discovered at Southsea (Hampshire) in 1897 was published in the 1936 issue of the *Chronicle* (cf. pp. 292 ff.). Thirteen coins which are now added to the original listing include four issues of Constans, two of Julian, and one each of the following emperors: Diocletian, Constantine II, Constantius II, Magnentius, Decentius and Gallus.

GUEY, JULIEN. La dévaluation du denier romain sous Septime-Sévère. IV. Spectrogrammes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 455-456.

Spectrographic analysis of coin specimens is used to illustrate the devaluation of the denarius during the reign of Septimius Severus.

GUEY, JULIEN. La dévaluation du denier romain sous Septime-Sévère. V. 6 deniers de Pescennius Niger, 11 spectrogrammes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), p. 457.

Six denarii of Pescennius Niger, the standards of which are duly noted, are studied by means of spectrograms obtained by spectrographic analysis of the coins.

HEURGON, JACQUES. Dupondium et dupondius. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), p. 451.

On the basis of references found in Lucilius (*Vasa quoque omnino dirimit, non sollo dupondi*), Plutarch and Varro, the monetary denomination *dupondius* — at the end of the second century B.C. — must be distinguished from the *dupondium* (a weight).

KENT, J. P. C. The Revolt of Trier Against Magnentius. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 105-108, illus.

Kent presents numismatic evidence that places the revolt of Trier

against Magnentius in the last months of his reign, rather than in the beginning as historians have supposed. JMF

KIENAST, DIETMAR. Hadrian, Augustus und die eleusinischen Mysterien. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 10 (1959/60), pp. 61-69, pls. 2-3.

The cistophorus with obverse head of Augustus f.r. and the legend IMP CAESAR AVGVSTVS (reverse, Hadrian standing l., holding a sheaf of wheat, and inscribed HADRIANVS AVG PP REN) refers to Hadrian's initiation into the Eleusinian Mysteries in A.D. 129.

KÜTHMANN, HARALD. Claudius, Germanicus und Divus Augustus. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 10 (1959/60), pp. 47-60, pl. 1.

In connection with the return of the standards seized by the Germans after the defeat of Varus the author discusses in detail a coin which portrays Germanicus dressed in a toga picta and riding in a triumphal quadriga; the reverse, inscribed SIGNIS RECEPT. DEVICTIS. GERM. S.C. shows a general, in three-quarter face stance, making an *adlocutio* gesture. A detailed analysis of this coin with regard to legends and type suggests a minting in either late 41 or early 42 A.D. A dupondius issued in honor of Augustus, inscribed CONSENSV. SENAT. ET. EQ. ORDIN. P.Q.R. (obv.) and DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. S-S (rev.), is similarly dated by Küthmann to the year 42. HLA

LAFaurie, JEAN. Méthode de fabrication des coins de deux monnaies de Séverine. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 441-442.

Denarii of Severina, wife of the emperor Aurelian (270-275) are inscribed on the reverse with the Greek letter *stigma* to indicate that they were struck at the sixth *officina* of the Rome mint. After examining various specimens the writer concludes that the dies for these coins were unquestionably struck — rather than cast — but with a *cast* die which may have been prepared by the *cire perdue* process.

LONGUET, H. Monnaies de Séverine. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), p. 454.

Extremely sensitive optical instruments were used to examine two issues of Severinus from the Pflaum collection (discussed in the above periodical, June, 1960, p. 441), but due to the coins' variance in wear no conclusive results were obtained.

LÓPEZ SERRANO, MATHILDE. Tesorillo de denarios romanos del Cortijo del Alamo (Jaén). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 25-47, 9 pls.

A hoard of 131 Roman Republican denarii, most of them in a good state of preservation, was recently unearthed at Cortijo del Alamo (Jaén) while ground was being broken up for cultivation. The earliest was struck by the monetary magistrate Lucius Saufeius between 145 and 138 B.C., the latest by Octavian (30-27 B.C.). Two tables are included. The first shows the chronology of the hoard by year of issue and number of specimens, the second the names of the monetary magistrates which appear on the coins. All pieces are illustrated and bibliographic references to Cohen, Mattingly and Sydenham are included in the descriptions.

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Hallazgo de dos aureos en término de Funes (Navarra). In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 193, pl. 7.

Two Roman aurei discovered during the excavation of a Roman wine shop in the municipal district of the town of Funes (Navarra) in 1959 are fully described and illustrated. Both were struck at Rome, one in the name of Domitian during the reign of Vespasian (76 A.D.), the other by Hadrian (119-122 A.D.).

PERNIČKA, M. R. Nález antické mince u Prosiměřic na jižní Moravě (Find of an Ancient Coin at Prosimeric, South Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 375.

A small bronze issued by the emperor Probus (276-282) which was found at Prosimeric (South Moravia) in 1957 conforms to the type listed in Mattingly & Sydenham's *Roman Imperial Coinage* (V, 2, 1933, Probus 820). The inscriptions read IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBUS P.F. AVG (obv.) and VIRTVS PROBI AVG (rev.), with XXIII in the exergue.

PFLAUM, H.-G. Denier inédit de Séverine. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 440-441.

An unpublished denarius of Severina, wife of the emperor Aurelian (270-275), with obverse legend SEVERINA AVG, depicts the diademed empress f.r.; the reverse is inscribed VENVS FELIX, and the Greek letter *stigma* which appears in the field to right (the first such instance known on a coin of this type) signifies that the coin was struck at the sixth *officina* of the Rome mint.

REECE, RICHARD. Cleaning Roman Coins — A Reconsideration. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 508 (Sept., 1960), pp. 362-363.

In amending certain views which he expressed in an earlier article on this subject (cf. the above *Bulletin*, No. 467, April, 1957, pp. 148-49)

Reece discusses the cleaning of two main classes of coins: (a) Archaeological finds, where heavy chemical corrosion prevents a full reading of the coins, and (b) poor, worn or corroded specimens which could be redeemed for a budding collection or improved for sale purposes. In a final paragraph devoted to coin cleaning in general he advises against adherence to hard and fast rules, suggesting that treatment should always be dictated by the coin in question. GHN

RUIZ TRAPERO, MARÍA. "El Imperio romano a través de sus monedas." Exposición numismática en el Instituto Nacional de Enseñanza de Media Ceuta. Enero, 1958. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 217-218.

An exhibition of Roman coins, held at Ceuta during the month of January, 1958 under the aegis of the *Instituto Nacional de Enseñanza Media de Ceuta* was arranged by sections to illustrate (1) The political history of the Roman Empire from Augustus to Honorius, (2) the social life during the empire, (3) the Roman army and (4) the pagan religion and Christianity. A fifth section, presented under the title of Roman Spain, included coins found for the most part in Ceuta and its environs.

TOYNBEE, J. M. C. A Bust of an Antonine Boy. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 49, Pts. 1 and 2 (1959), pp. 39-40, pls. 1-3.

In its hair style, drapery and facial features, the marble bust of an Antonine boy which now stands in the hall of a school for Polish boys at Fawley Court (nr. Henley, England) strongly recalls the bust of the young Commodus in the *Sala degli Imperatore* of the Capitoline Museum. Following her examination of portraits of Commodus and those of his brother Annius Verus (whose likeness is found on two medallions which she describes), the writer is able to state the following conclusions: "If it is felt that the Fawley Court boy cannot be a youthful Commodus, on account of his lack of a hooked nose, could he be a portrait of Annius Verus, executed very shortly before his death? Granted the fact that some ancient, as well as some later, portraitists tended to make their child-subjects look somewhat older than their years, the Fawley Court child, who to modern eyes appears more like eight or nine, might have been actually two years younger. One can imagine the baby of the medallions developing, during the three-year interval, into the boy of the bust and being given, at this later stage, a much maturer hair style, resembling that of his elder brother. This might even be a posthumous portrait of Annius. That the Fawley Court boy is an imperial prince seems to be certain in view of the fact that he wears the *paludamentum*; and the only imperial child of this youthful age who could have been portrayed in this technique and style is either Commodus or Annius Verus."

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. Some Roman Coins found in North Lincolnshire. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), p. 236.

A number of Roman coins found over a period of several years near the villages of Risby and Crosby Warren (Lincolnshire) were illustrated in an early issue of *The Lincolnshire Magazine* (Vol. 1, No. 4, 1933). The coins, which are now briefly described, range from Domitian (A.D. 81-96) to Magnentius (198-217) and well illustrate the continuity of Roman economic influence in North Lincolnshire during the period covered.

GHN

ZWAGER, H. H. Een kwestie van rangschikken. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (July, 1960), pp. 30-32, illus.

Among coin series which can be classed as unpopular are local coinages of the Roman emperors, one of the reasons for their unpopularity being the difficulty of trying to devise a satisfactory scheme of classification. The series includes many thousand coins, several hundred mints, and almost as many standards. The usual *Greek* (i.e. geographical) classification has many drawbacks — especially for the general historian — hence an arrangement, first by dynasty and then by geographical location within each separate reign has been suggested; but since this again entails many difficulties for the local historian the writer would change the latter arrangement to geographical location *within each dynasty*. In addition, considering that a large number of local coins are unique or extremely rare, he suggests that any catalogue should include indication of rarity for the purpose of distinguishing such issues from normal coins.

HJE

BYZANTINE

BELLINGER, A. R. and D. M. METCALF. A Hoard of Byzantine Scyphate Bronze Coins from Arcadia. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 155-164, pl. 16, tabs.

Descriptive catalogue of a hoard of some 200 Byzantine scyphate bronze coins reported to have been found in Arcadia in the spring of 1958. In common with similar hoards from the late twelfth century the find contained for the most part issues of Manuel I (*BMC* types 11 and 13), Isaac II (type 4) and Alexius III (type 4). "Eight of the coins . . . were so different in appearance from the rest as to suggest that they were not the product of the same mint. These eight coins of good style and workmanship were almost certainly struck at Constantinople; the origin of the others may possibly have been provincial." The writers note that the work of publishing such a hoard, which might once

have been regarded as a numismatic chore, has now become a matter of some interest. "It has long been thought that for nearly two centuries before the Latin capture of Constantinople all the imperial coinage was struck there. Some recent reflections on the fabric and style of the Byzantine and Nicaean issues have prompted the question whether this can be true. Great differences in the size and weight of what has usually been considered as a single denomination raise the same doubt. Evidence such as this suggests that the dogma of a single Byzantine mint between A.D. 1025 and 1204 should be re-examined."

TURCAN, ROBERT. Un trésor d'époque vandale. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 454-455.

A hoard of 1558 small bronze coins, extending from Claudius II Gothicus to Justinian, was recently found at Tipasa (Algeria). Although badly preserved (some 300 specimens being completely illegible), 58.4% of the pieces deciphered were datable to the fourth century; of these, 234 were identified as coins issued by official Roman and Eastern mints after 395 A.D. The hoard provides an exceptional opportunity for studying the circulation of small bronze coinage in Vandal Africa at the time of the Byzantine re-conquest.

TURCAN, ROBERT. La valeur du follis à l'époque vandale. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 456-457.

According to Section II, 11. 8-9 of the *Tablettes Albertini* (cf. p. 203 in the work of that title, published in Paris, 1952) the gold solidus was equivalent to 1400 folles. A decree promulgated by Valentinian III in 445 A.D. prohibited the circulation of the solidus at a rate of less than 7,000 *nummi*; thus, assuming that 1400 folles equaled that amount, the single follis was worth five *nummi*. When this equivalence is taken into account, the prices shown on the *Tablettes* — datable for the most part to the end of the fifth century — help to establish the real value of the follis, a coin which appears very frequently in hoards of that period.

EUROPEAN

A[LCORTA], C. P., M[ARÍA] R[UIZ] T[RAPERO] and J. M. de N[AVASCUÉS]. Monedas ingresadas en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. Años 1955 a 1957. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 199-206, pl. 8.

This descriptive listing of coins acquired by the numismatic section of the *Museo Arqueológico Nacional* (Madrid) during the above years includes bibliographical references and illustration of some of the more outstanding specimens. Among them may be mentioned a copper coin

weight with the types and legend of the dinero of Alfonso IX of Castilla and Leon (1188-1230), a four maravedi piece struck at Sevilla by Pedro I (1350-69) and a real struck at Burgos by John II (both of Castilla and Leon), an imperial escudo issued at Barcelona by Charles I of Spain (1516-56), a media onza struck at Segovia by Philip III (1598-1621) and a *real de a ocho* struck by Philip IV at Granada in 1651.

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Nález strieborných mincí v Hrkovec, Slovensko (Find of Silver Coins at Hrkovec, Slovakia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 401-402.

A hoard of 2,084 silver coins discovered at Hrkovec (Sahy district, Slovakia) in the summer of 1956 contained 538 Hungarian denars of the Madonna type struck by Mathias Corvinus during the period 1467-1490. A listing of the coins includes ruler and date of issue.

BALAŠA, GEJZA. Rákóczyovské mincí z Molcanskej jaskyne pri Banskej Bystrici (Rakoczyi Coins from Molcanska Cave near Banska Bystrica). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 416.

Listed and briefly described is a hoard of 516 coins discovered in the Molcanska Cave (near Banska Bystrica, Slovakia) in October, 1953. Among 483 pieces which were acquired by the district museum of Banska Bystrica were several issued by Francis II Rakoczy (1676-1735) in the early years of the eighteenth century.

BAUMGARTNER, EGON. Die Blütezeit der Friesacher Pfennige. Part 2. Die Friesacher Grenzprägung. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 78 (1959), pp. 14-57, pls. 2-6, illus.

When the Friesach denarius reached its zenith in the first half of the thirteenth century its popularity for trade with Hungary and other countries of eastern Europe caused it to be widely imitated in mints situated close to the borders of the Empire. After examining more than 900 of these coins, and many hoard inventories, Baumgartner is able to attribute them to such mints as Pettau, Rann, Landstrass, Reichenberg, Heiligenkreuz and Tschatesch, as well as to the estates of the Archbishop of Salzburg, the Patriarch of Aquileia, the Duke of Carinthia, the Duke of Styria and others. Special attention is given to the coinage of the Bishops of Gurk.

HJE

BENDIXEN, KIRSTEN. Hvad børsfundet gemte. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), pp. 189-194, illus. With an appendix by B. Brorson Christensen and Knud Holm, pp. 194-95.

Two dark, solidified masses of coins, apparently silver, with a combined weight of 12,000 gr., were found beneath the Exchange Building

(Copenhagen) in 1909. By the application of modern methods — described in the appendix — one of these, when treated, yielded five gold and 317 silver coins, thus providing the first indication that any gold was contained in the hoard. The majority of the coins are of Danish origin, but among the silver pieces are patagons struck in the Spanish Netherlands, German Reichstalers, a Swedish mark coin and an English half-crown of 1644/45. Three of the gold issues are Dutch, one is Spanish and the other Danish. The hoard was probably buried when the Swedes tried vainly to capture Copenhagen in 1659. LL

BIANCHETTI, ANTONIO. Le monete di Gregorio XVI. (1831-1846). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 62, tabs.

A listing of the coinage of Pope Gregory XVI (1831-46). The arrangement, by denomination, includes dates of issue, mint (Rome or Bologna) and degree of rarity.

BRAUN von STUMM, GUSTAV. Deniers de Basse et Haute Alsace du XII^e et XIII^e siècles. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 429-432.

Alsatian deniers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are known not only from finds which have come to light in that territory but also from discoveries in the countries to the north and east. The reading of the legends on the earlier issues normally permits easy identification, but by 1120 Strasbourg deniers had become anepigraphical and can be recognized only from their style. At times one is able to distinguish different imperial and episcopal mints (e.g. Strasbourg, Molsheim, Châtenois and Altdorf), as well as abbatial mints, when issues have been stamped with special signs such as a crown (for Wissembourg), a large star (Seltz), the wheel of martyrs (Molsheim) and a rose (for Hagenau).

BRUNIALTI, ALIGI. Un bagattino inedito della zecca di Venezia. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 61 (1959), pp. 14-16, illus.

Because of its incontrovertible style and the initials of the mint master (A.Z.), the writer does not hesitate to attribute the above unpublished bagattino to the mint of Venice. The initials are believed to be those of either Antonio Zorzi (1536-38) or Andrea Zorzi (1555, 1556) and the coin to be representative of a special issue intended for the use of a Venetian overseas station — perhaps in the region of the Aegean.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Mince v základním kameni býv. kláštera klarisek v Olomouci (Coins discovered in the Foundation Stone of the Former Convent of Poor Clares at Olomouc). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 419.

A foundation stone dated August 22, 1754 which was discovered by workmen during reconstruction of the convent of the Poor Clares at Olomouc (Moravia) was found to contain four silver coins, together with memorial documents and a large number of devotional deposits. The coins were Maria Theresia issues from the period 1740-80 and were struck at mints in Bohemia, Tyrol and Hungary.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nálež mincí v Hněvotíně, okres Olomouc (Coin Find from Hnevotina, Olomouc District, Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 413-414.

In the autumn of 1946 a pot containing coins was found at Hnevotina (Olomouc district, Moravia); 311 pieces which remained after dispersal — 15 kreuzer silver issues struck in the years 1659-1680 at mints in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Upper and Lower Austria, Styria and Hungary — are listed by place and date of issue, ruler, mint and mint master.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nálež mincí z napoleonských válek v Nedvězi, okres Olomouc. (Coins from the Period of the Napoleonic Wars found at Nedvezi, Olomouc District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 418-419, illus.

A pot found at Nedvezi (Olomouc, Moravia) in 1958 contained approximately 265 copper and silver coins of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries struck at mints in Bohemia, Lower Austria, Tyrol, Hungary and Brandenburg-Ansbach. They are listed by number, denomination, place and date of issue, ruler (with dates), and mint master (when known).

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nálež mincí ze 16. stol. [?] v Olšanech, okres Prostějov (Find of a Sixteenth Century (?) Coin at Olšanech, Prostějov District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 401.

About thirty years ago, while ploughing a field at Olšanech (Prostějov district, Moravia) a farmer turned up a large number of coins which had been contained in a leather pouch; unfortunately, the only piece recovered from the find was a half kreuzer issued by the Archbishopric of Salzburg in 1537. After being identified by Mme. Emanuela Nohejlová-Prátová the coin was presented to the district museum at Olomouc.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nálež mincí ze 17. a 18. stol. v Horním Městě, okres Rýmařov (A Find of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Coins at Horní Město, Rymarov District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 416-417.

During reconstruction of an old mine at Horní Město (Rymarov district, Moravia) a workman discovered a broken stone jug containing nineteen coins. All but one were recovered by the director of the Rymarov

museum and were identified as issues of Bohemia, Silesia, Lower Austria and Hungary from the period 1662-1711; they are listed by country, sovereign (with dates), mint, mint master, denomination and date of issue.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nález pražských grošů v Krakovicích, okres Šternberk na Moravě (Find of Prague Gros at Krakorice, Sternberk District, Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 377-378.

In spite of the fact that a hoard of Prague gros discovered at Krakorice (Sternberk district, Moravia) in 1956 was partly dispersed almost immediately after discovery, the director of the Sternberk museum succeeded in obtaining sixty-five specimens issued by Václav II (1283-1305). The coins are briefly described with reference to J. Smolík's *Pražské groše a jejich díly*.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nález pražských grošů v Rybníčku, okres Šternberk na Moravě (Find of Prague Gros at Rybníček, Sternberk District, Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 401.

Four Prague gros — two issued by Václav II (1283-1305) and two by Vladislav II (1471-1516) — were found in a forest at Rybníček (Sternberk district, Moravia) in 1950 or thereabouts. The coins are listed with reference to the monograph by Smolík entitled *Pražské groše a jejich díly* (Prague).

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nález pražských grošů z Olomouce (?) (Find of Prague Gros at Olomouc (?)). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 391, illus.

Thirty-seven Prague gros, together with two fragments of the pot in which they were presumably found, are contained in the Municipal Historical Museum at Olomouc. No record of the find is known, but since this museum obtains most of the artifacts in its collection from the province of Olomouc it is presumed that the discovery was made somewhere in that area. Nine of the coins were issued by Charles I (1346-78) and fourteen by Václav IV (1378-1419); the remaining fourteen are so far unidentified.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Svatoplukův denár z Olomouce (A Denar of Svatopluk from Olomouc). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 377.

A note in the catalogue of the numismatic collection of the Olomouc municipal museum states that this institution received from J. Nerlich a denar of Svatopluk (1095-1107) which had been found in a building erected in 1899. A similar find from the year 1840 is recorded in the section entitled *Coin Finds* (No. 1716).

CACH, FRANTIŠEK. Mince českého knížete Jaromíra (1003-1012) (Coins of the Czech Prince Jaromir, 1003-1012). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 41-58, pls. 2-3, map. tab. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 59-60.

A chronological sequence of the coins struck by Prince Jaromir (1003-1012), based on all the known specimens, includes seventeen new types found in recent hoards. Particular attention is given to the Bavarian-Swabian type, especially to the coins inscribed with English legends, whose origin and destination still remain uncertain. The writer suggests that they may have been struck for Baltic markets, where English coins were much esteemed by the merchants. The distinctive form of the letter *м* — characteristic of Vysehrad — was helpful in distinguishing coins issued at that mint from those struck in Prague. Certain coins of Jaromir must be considered counterfeits, having been struck outside of Bohemian territory in imitation of the original Bohemian deniers.

CALICÓ, F. X. Monedas de los Infantes de España. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (April-June, 1960), pp. 132-134, illus.

A discussion of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century coinage of the *Infantes* of Spain, in which the following pieces are illustrated: (1) An undated taler of the Infante Fernando (brother of Charles I) as king of the Romans and Hungary; (2) a taler issued by him in 1564 as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; (3) a gold six ducat piece issued by Carlos de Borbón as King of Naples; (4) a piastra struck in 1784 by Fernando IV (son of Charles III) as King of Naples and (5) a silver ducat issued in 1734 by Fernando I (nephew of Charles III) as Duke of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla.

CASTELIN, KAREL. O chronologii pražských grošů Jana Lucemburského (Concerning the Chronology of Prague Gros of John of Luxembourg). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 129-163, tabs. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 164-167.

Chronological classification of the undated Prague gros struck during the reign of John of Luxembourg (1311-1346) constitutes the major numismatic problem of the gros period. Various criteria which can be used in approximating the time of striking and chronological succession of these issues include: Differences in representation of the Bohemian Lion and Crown, the forms of the letters, and (especially) the marks of allotment, by means of which the officials of the Kutná Hora mint distinguished the different series. Other important factors concern metal standards and the weights of the coins themselves which, when considered in conjunction with hoard circumstances (e.g. their composition,

dates of burial, etc.) enabled the writer to classify the gros issued by John of Luxembourg into three periods: 1311-27, 1327-40, and 1340-46.

CIFERRI, R. Tentativo di seriazione dei 'Tari' normanni e svevi d'Italia. III — Il tipo della croce equilatera cantonata dalle sigle del Cristo vittorioso. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 63-65, illus.

Parts one and two of this article appeared in earlier issues of the above periodical (cf. Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 13-16; Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 32-33). Dealing now with the tari type showing an equilateral cross cantoned with the initials of the victorious Christ, the writer is compelled to acknowledge the impossibility of an exact stylistic classification because of the coin's relative scarcity. Only the appearance of a large, well preserved hoard can be expected to clarify the present situation.

D'INCERTI, VICO. Le monete borboniche delle Due Sicilie (periodo 1799-1860). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 61 (1959), pp. 17-173, tabs., illus.

Among the non-decimal Italian coinage of the nineteenth century — knowledge of which has so far remained incomplete — are issues of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies under the last of the Bourbons: Ferdinand IV of Naples and III of Sicily (later Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies), Francis I, Ferdinand II and Francis II. The above catalogue, covering the period 1799-1860, presents a listing and description of 1095 coins (including 436 types — or different dates — and 659 variants), 471 of which (17 types — or different dates — and 454 variants) are not found in Cagiati, Spahr or the *CNI*; 121 of the more distinctive types are illustrated. A bibliography of works and documents consulted, together with a listing of the principal collections examined, appears on pp. 171-172.

DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Platinprägungen. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 78 (1959), pp. 78-83.

Platinum coins in denominations of twelve, six and three rubles, as well as a number of medals, were produced in Russia between 1828 and 1845. Less well known, however, are the coins struck in this metal in other countries, several of which can undoubtedly be classed as fantasy pieces. The so-called taler of Napoleon III, for instance, struck for Mainz in 1867 (i.e. after the city belonged to France) is generally believed to be the work of the engraver Korn — probably a specimen piece made when he applied for a position at the Paris mint. An attached list of valuations which the writer includes unfortunately makes no distinction between official coins, essays, forgeries and fantasy pieces. HJE

DUMAS, [FRANÇOISE]. Une double vacquette d'Henri II de Béarn. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 451-452.

Because of its value, type and legend, a double vacquette of Henry II of Béarn merits special attention. The coin was contained in a hoard discovered at Lescun (Basses-Pyrénées) in 1959 and was eventually examined at the *Cabinet des Médailles*. It constitutes the first known multiple of this denomination and marks the first time that the name of a coin — DOUBL(E) VACQUETTE, in the vulgate — has appeared on an issue of Béarn.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Stempelonderzoek van Nederlandse munten. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (Oct., 1960), pp. 37-43, illus.

For about half a century the system of die comparison has been used in Greek numismatics for the establishment of relative chronologies in coin series that frequently could not be dated by any other method. The system has been employed only rarely for coins of more recent date, partly because other means of dating are usually available and partly because the large quantity of extant specimens makes die comparison a practical impossibility. Nevertheless there are cases in which this method can and has been used, with excellent results, for relatively recent series. Among a number of such instances which the writer describes is the case of the silver rijders issued in Gelderland during the years 1581-83. There, with the help of die comparisons, die combinations, and examination of the gradual deterioration of dies and punches it was possible to establish not merely a relative but an absolute chronology of these rare coins. HJE

GAMBERINI, CESARE. Una nuova inedita contraffazione del tallero 1621 di Leopoldo arciduca del Tirolo. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 61 (1959), pp. 174-192, illus.

Gamberini describes and illustrates an unpublished forgery of the taler struck in 1621 by Leopold, archduke of Tyrol; as against this coin's authentic specifications (diameter, 42 mm., weight, 28.782 gr. and fineness of 875/1000) the counterfeit piece measures 41.5 mm., weighs 28.75 gr., and shows a fineness of 230/1000. The article includes a brief history of Leopold and his coinage, as well as notes on the monetary characteristics of the period and on the area of influence exerted by German-type coins in Italy.

GUIBOURG, EMILE. Le trésor de Pont-l'Abbé (Finistère). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 452-453.

From among some fifty coins found by a contractor beneath the pavement of a side street at Pont-l'Abbé (Finistère) in Sept., 1959, thirty-

three were recovered for examination and study. They included an *ecu d'or* of Charles VI with heart and six-pointed star on the reverse (possibly struck at Tournai), a *double à l'Hermine* from the mint of Morlaix, and thirty-one *blancs à la targe* of John V (1399-1442) struck at the mints of Dinan (6), Morlaix (2), Nantes (7), Rennes (9), Vannes (6), unidentified (1); i.e., all the known mints of John V excepting Fougères. Burial is believed to have taken place ca. 1440-1442.

GUMOWSKI, MARIAN. Ein Thorner Fund von Brakteaten des Deutschen O-dens. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 25 (1959), pp. 11-16, illus.; No. 26 (1960), pp. 32-39, tabs.

A hoard discovered in a suburb of Thorn in 1950 contained 1858 bracteates struck by the Teutonic Order in Königsberg, Danzig and Thorn prior to 1457 — probably under Ludwig von Erlichshausen. The writer discusses the purchasing power of these coins and illustrates five separate types covering the period 1414-1457. HG

HESS, P. I. Der Halbdicken des Abtes Christian von Castelberg in Disentis. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 38 (August, 1960), pp. 48-51, illus.

Coins from the monastery Disentis (founded in 613) were first struck under the abbot Christian von Castelberg (1566-1584). Although generally small in size, one larger coin — now the property of a Swiss collector — was published in 1959. It showed an obverse bust of Pius V (1566-1572) and a reverse type (used by Pius V) depicting lion with standard. If authentically issued under the authority of the abbot, such an obverse could have led to ridicule; hence the coin should be more properly considered an imitation of a papal issue, possibly struck as a friendly gesture. Similar (and even more carefully worked) pieces, bearing portraits of other popes, are known. DR

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Dodatek ke zprávě o nálezu pražských grošů v Dušejově u Jihlavy. Nové naleziště kontramarky ježka (Supplement to the Report on the Find of Prague Gros at Dushejova, near Jihlava. New Finding of the Hedgehog Countermark). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 393-394, illus.

In the second part of the publication entitled *Nálezy mincí v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku* (Prague, 1955-58) under No. 2168, is reported a hoard of approximately 100 Prague gros of Václav IV (1378-1419) discovered at Dushejova (near Jihlava) in 1875. The report was excerpted from an article by Heinrich Richl which appeared in the *Wiener Zeitung* (Oct. 9, 1901). In 1957, the district museum at Jihlava obtained the journal of Richl's brother Wilhelm, a collector and antiquarian from

Mirosov (near Jihlava); it contains a record of objects obtained for his collection, and pictured on p. 20 are a Prague gros of Václav IV (with Jihlava countermark) and an Austrian pfennig of Albert V (1404-1439) from the period of his independent reign. An accompanying note states that a farmer unearthed these coins at Dushejova in 1875.

HLINKA, JOZEF. Nález mincí vo Vrbnici, okres Michalovce (Coin Find at Vrbnic, Michalovce District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 414.

While digging in his garden at Vrbnic (Michalovce district, Slovakia) in or about 1935 a farmer discovered an earthenware jug containing a number of silver coins which he distributed among friends and relatives. Eleven specimens which were later recovered by the district museum (Presov) are listed and briefly described.

HLINKA, JOZEF. Nález pokladu strieborných mincí v Rokycanoch, okres Prešov (Find of a Hoard of Silver Coins at Rokycany, Presov District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 417.

In the spring of 1950, while digging a hole prior to planting a tree, a resident of Rokycany (Presov district, Slovakia) uncovered a pot containing clay coins. The find was duly deposited in the district museum at Presov, where 165 pieces were identified by the staff as late seveneenth and early eighteenth century issues of Hungary, Bohemia, Silesia, the principality of Lehnica-Břeh, the bishopric of Olomouc, Burgundy, and Brandenburg-Ansbach. A descriptive listing of the coins includes ruler (with dates), denomination, number, date, place of issue, and mint master (when known).

IRIARTE y OLIVA, JOSÉ de. Aportaciones al catálogo de los reales de a ocho españoles. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 57-58, 2 pls.

Five specimens which have come to light since this writer published his *Catalogo de los reales de a ocho españoles* (Madrid, 1955) are now fully described and illustrated: (1) Isabel and Fernando, Sevilla; (2) Felipe IV, Sevilla, 1623; (3) Felipe IV, Mexico, 1624; (4) Felipe IV, Toledo, 1662; (5) Carlos II, Sevilla, 1673.

KOCH, BERNHARD. Grundzüge einer mittelalterlichen Währungsgeographie Österreichs. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 78 (1959), pp. 58-72, diag.

The beginnings of a continuous coinage in the present Republic of Austria can be traced to the twelfth century. From that period, to the issuance of gold and large silver coins at the end of the fourteenth century, the writer reviews the circulation of various territorial types of denarii and by using the evidence derived from documents and hoards describes

the succession of issues. In showing how the borders between their areas of circulation shifted quite frequently — independently of any political subdivision — he deals especially with denarii issued in Friesach, Aquileia, Graz, Vienna, Salzburg, Passau, Constance, Augsburg and Bavaria, and with the coins struck in Verona (Bern) which eventually developed into the Tyrolean kreuzer. A map shows the circulation of denarii in the above territories during the second half of the thirteenth century. HJE

KOCH, BERNHARD. Neue mittelalterliche Münzfunde aus Österreich. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 78 (1959), pp. 73-77, pl. 6.

Two recently discovered hoards of Austrian mediaeval denarii are discussed. One, from Pfarrwerfen (Salzburg) contained 3395 coins and is believed to have been buried in the ninth decade of the fourteenth century; the contents are for the most part of Bavarian and Austrian provenance, some 80% having been issued from the Vienna Mint. A number of unpublished pieces in this find permit several new datings and attributions, while others support various earlier conjectures.

The second hoard, discovered at Kollnitz (Lower Austria) contained fifty coins, forty-six of which were struck in Vienna. It was apparently buried in the second decade of the fifteenth century and provides further evidence for the attribution of the Albertus denarii. HJE

KRASKOVSKÁ, LUDMILA. Nález mincí v Bratislave v roku 1956 (The 1956 Bratislav Coin Find). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 414-415.

In the summer of 1956 a hoard of seventeenth century European coins was found in a house in the suburbs of Bratislav; eighty-four pieces — listed and briefly described — were presented by the finder to the Slovakian museum at Bratislav. They range from Bavarian half batzen struck in 1623 and 1624 to Brandenburg and Bavarian issues of 1696/97. The hoard is believed to have been buried at the very end of the seventeenth century.

KRASKOVSKÁ, LUDMILA and J. HLINKA. Nález mincí v Slávkovciach, okres Michalovce (Coin Find at Slavkovci, Michalovce District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 412-413.

In the spring of 1945 an earthenware pot containing a large number of early seventeenth century coins of central Europe (all issued at foreign mints, especially Polish) was turned up by a farmer while ploughing a field at Slavkovci (Michalovce district, Slovakia). Undispersed portions of the hoard which were acquired by the district museum (Presov) and the Slovakian museum (Bratislav) are briefly described by ruler, date, denomination and mint.

KRASKOVSKÁ, LUDMILA. Nález v Gajaroach, Slovensko (Gajaroach Find, Slovakia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 408-411.

Reports a find of late sixteenth and early seventeenth century central European silver coins discovered in the spring of 1955 at Gajaroach (Malacky district, Slovakia); 413 specimens which were recovered for examination and study are listed by place, date of issue, denomination, ruler and mint.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Trésor de Saint-Aubin-sur-Aire (ar. et c. Commercy, Meuse), l. d. Sommières. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), p. 452.

Although the Saint-Aubin-sur-Aire hoard was discovered as far back as 1840 it still presents many problems with regard to classification and dating. The coins resist almost every attempt at precise attribution, but by their unity of style form a homogeneous whole which can only emanate from one district — probably in the environs of the find-spot. A triens from an undetermined mint (now in the *Cabinet des Médailles*) was attributed by L. Maxe-Werly to Dagobert II (623-639), and another coin of this ruler, struck at Chalon, approaches in style coins struck at this mint in the name of Clotaire II; both pieces, together with a coin of Caribert II (629-32) struck at Banassac, indicate a time of burial between 630 and 639 — not, as proposed by Le Gentilhomme, at the end of the seventh century. The observation that most of the mints were located in what is now northeast France points to a healthy local monetary circulation during the Merovingian period.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Le trésor mérovingien de Fessenheim (Bas-Rhin). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 432-434.

A find of sixty Merovingian coins made near Strasbourg was reported by J. Leitzmann in the 1835 issue of the *Numismatische Zeitung* (cf. col. 144); the exact find spot was later identified by de Berstatt in his *Versuch einer Münzgeschichte des Elsasses* (p. 51, no. 117) as Fessenheim, but since the hoard was dispersed soon after discovery its complete contents were never known. Thanks, however, to the re-discovery of specimens in various collections, it is known to have contained a relatively large number of triens struck at Strasbourg and other mints. These pieces are of special importance inasmuch as they give a more precise indication of the time of burial (ca. 650) than that suggested by Le Gentilhomme (viz., the beginning of the eighth century). The composition of the Fessenheim hoard, although not fully known, provides a better understanding of the role played by the Rhine in commercial relations in the middle of the seventh century.

LAFOLIE, PAUL. Monnaie de Villeneuve-lès-Avignon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 450-451.

A sixteenth century building traditionally known as *La Monnaie* may, it is thought, have been the mint established at Villeneuve-lès-Avignon during the years 1526-27.

LANG, M. Le Cabinet numismatique de Strasbourg. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 435-437.

This numismatic cabinet was established in 1873 as part of Strasbourg's university and regional library, in compensation for coins lost when the *Bibliothèque de Strasbourg* was destroyed by fire during the siege of 1870. At the present time it contains 37,000 specimens (13,500 of which are the property of the city), most important among these being the Alsatian series of 10,000 coins, medals and jetons; owing to limited funds, this represents the only series in which current purchases can be made. The collection contains in addition some 1700 Greek, 4,300 Roman (obtained for the most part from regional finds), 5,800 French, 5,500 German and 500 Mohammedan coins.

LONGUET, HENRI. Esquisse du monnayage alsacien. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 426-428.

An outline of the history of Alsation coinage which the writer presented at a meeting of the *Cercle Numismatique d'Alsace* (June 6, 1960) is presented here in condensed form. It includes some discussion of Strasbourg coinage during the Carolingian and Merovingian periods and in the days of the Saxon kings Henry I, Otto I and II, Henry II and Conrad II. At the end of the Middle Ages the following Alsatian cities re-asserted their rights and issued coinage: Strasbourg, Ensisheim, Haguenau, Hanau-Licht, Mulhouse, Murbach, Thann and Wissembourg.

LUKÁŠ, VÁCLAV. Počátky úřadu nejvyššího mincmistra království českého (The Origin of the Office of Grand Mintmaster in the Kingdom of Bohemia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 169-201. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 202-205.

It was probably during the reign of Charles IV — certainly after the publication of the mint decree of 1378 — that the renting of the mint and mines to rich entrepreneurs stopped in Bohemia. In Kutná Hora, together with their revenues, they passed under royal jurisdiction and administrative duties were entrusted to a grand mintmaster. During the Hussite revolution the city and its mint fell first under the control of Prague, then under the Hussite military confraternities (Taborites and Orphelins) which appointed their own mintmasters. Following the restora-

tion of regal power after the battle of Lipany in 1434 the revenues of the royal mines and mint returned to the king, who again delegated administrative duties to a grand mintmaster.

MARSTRANDER, SVERRE. *Et nytt Trøndersk skattefunn fra 900-årene* (Det Kgl. Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter 1952, No. 2). Trondheim, 1953. 45 pp., illus.

A tenth century hoard found on Hemnskjel island (Trøndelag, Norway) in 1951 consisted of one gold bracelet (82.4 gr.) and a silver torque (550 gr.). Taking this find as a starting point, the writer discusses similar hoards, contemporary trade with foreign countries, the relationship between gold and silver in the finds, etc., stressing the importance of trade (as opposed to raiding) in explanation of the rich import of jewelry — especially silver — from the East. A listing of Trøndelag hoards, together with map, appears on pp. 35-36. LL

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. El dieciocheno. Notas y documentos sobre un valor monetario del reino del Valencia durante Felipe III y Felipe IV (1598-1665). In: *Numisma*, No. 33 (July-August, 1958), pp. 27-71.

A lengthy discussion of the dihutyé (or dieciocheno) which circulated in Valencia under Philips III and IV during the above period, appended to which are the texts of ten contemporary documents, promulgated in the years 1609-1614, which provided much of the data used by the author. The work is tantamount to a monetary history of Valencia during the seventeenth century.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios (XV). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 67-78.

Continues the writer's listing of coin finds which contribute to Spanish monetary history, part one of which appeared in the pages of the periodical *Ampurias* (1941). Forty-four finds (nos. 888-931) are now listed, together with brief notes on their contents, and indices are arranged alphabetically both by find spot and monetary series.

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios (XVI). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 173-191.

The contents of seventy-five hoards, encompassing coins from the earliest Spanish issues to the present, are listed and briefly described. Two separate indices are included, one arranged by find spot, the other by monetary series.

METZGER, JAKOB. Der Münzmeister vom Totengässlein. Eine Reminiszenz aus dem alten Basel. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 38 (August, 1960), pp. 51-53, illus.

A small relief depicting a rearing lion with a smith's cutting tool clutched in its paw, which hangs over a door in the *Totengässlein* (Basel), preserves the memory of Ludwig Gsell, a mint master in that city toward the end of the fifteenth century. Gsell ran afoul of the city authorities for his sharp practices and fled, but fellow citizens rallied to his aid and he was later appointed mint master for a number of nearby cities. He and his second wife, Verena Keller, operated a popular inn in Basel.

DR

MITCHELL, O. Austria. Monedas de la Segunda Republica. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, No. 19 (July-August, 1959), p. 16.

Denominations of 1, 2, 5 and 25 schillings, 1, 2, 10, 20 and 50 groschen were issued by Austria in silver, aluminum, bronze-aluminum and zinc during the period 1945-55. The coins are listed and briefly described, together with a note on Austrian history after 1938.

MØLLENHUS, K. R. Vikingatidens skattefunn i Norden. In: *Det Kgl. Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Museet, Årbok, 1959* (Trondheim, 1959), pp. 5-18, illus.

The writer surveys Scandinavian Viking Age finds of gold and silver, dwelling on such aspects as the excess of silver over gold, the distribution of gold finds (in which he points out the weakness of the theory concerning the "western" localization of gold in Scandinavia), the importance of hoard material in relation to trade, reasons for burial, etc.

LL

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Hallazgos monetarios en la Catedral de Santiago de Compostela. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 195-197.

From among nine coins discovered in the course of archeological excavations undertaken inside the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela the writer examined and attributed the following specimens: A bronze of Constantius II (324-361), a dinero of Sancho Ramírez of Aragon (1063-94), a dinero of Doña Urraca of Castilla and Leon (1109-26), an obolo of Alfonso I of Aragon (1104-34) and a dinero of Alfonso IX of Leon (1188-1230). Tentative attribution was made in the case of two other coins — a bronze of Claudius II (268-270) and an obolo of Centulio IV, viscount of Bearne (1058-88).

NĚMEČEK, VLADIMÍR. Nález pražských grošů v Martinicích na Velkomeziříčsku (Find of Prague Gros at Martinice in Velke Mezirici). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 392.

The entire contents of a hoard of Prague gros, found in a pot at Martinice (Velke Mezirici district) in 1954, were deposited in the museum

at Velke Mezirici. After cleaning, eighteen pieces were identified as coins of Charles IV (1346-1378), 223 as issues of Václav IV (1378-1419). Time of burial is estimated as the end of the reign of Václav IV or shortly after his death.

NĚMEČEK, VLADIMÍR. Nález pražských grošů v Mostištích (Find of Prague Gros at Mostišt). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 393.

A find of Prague gros and Austrian pfennigs made at Mostist (Velke Mezirici district) in 1946 constitutes the third discovery from this small place in recent years. The coins were found in a garden, without any traces of wrapping or a container, and were attributed as follows: Charles IV (1346-78), five Prague gros; Václav IV (1378-1419), sixty-eight Prague gros; Albert V of Austria (1411-1439), three pfennigs and one half pfennig.

Netherlands. Ministerie van Financien. *Omtrent de toestand van het Nederlandse muntwezen gedurende het jaar 1959*. [The Hague, 1960]. 31 pp.

The report contains the usual statistical tables relating to coinage and circulation, as well as to stocks of current and non-current coins and coin metals. The exchange period for the old 2½ guilder pieces has now expired, but circulation of the new coins in this denomination has not begun owing to the limited quantities at present available; when sufficient numbers have been struck they will be issued by the *Nederlandse Bank*. The last pre-war coin to remain in circulation — the silver ten cent piece — was demonetized as of January 19, 1960 inasmuch as the new ten cent nickel-bronze issues were then obtainable. Except for one guilder pieces, all denominations showed an increased circulation in 1959. HJE

Le nuove monete vaticane di Giovanni XXIII. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 61 (1959), pp. 198-203, tab., illus.

Together with the text of the six articles of the papal statutes authorizing their issue are illustrations of all coins issued by the Vatican in 1959. Denominations include: 500 lire (silver), 100 lire (gold), 100 and 50 lire (acmonital), 20 lire (bronzital) and 10, 5, 2 and 1 lira (italma).

PLATBĀRZDIS, A. *Latvijas naudas*. Stockholm, 1960. 80 pp., 15 pls.

This publication on the coinage and paper currency of Latvia (1919-1940) is a Latvian translation of a chapter dealing with that country in the author's *Die Münzen und das Papiergeld Estlands, Lettlands, Litauens* (Stockholm, 1957; cf. *N.L.*, No. 39, 1957, p. 253). It includes textual revision and additional information, particularly with regard to

the recent appearance of Latvian *proof* coins dated 1922. These coins, not ordered struck in silver by the Latvian government (the original coinage, minted in Switzerland, was struck in nickel and bronze), would seem to be the result of misuse of the die, perhaps in quite recent times. LL

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Nález v Tišnově z r. 1830 (The 1830 Tisnov Find). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 404-408.

This discussion of the hoard of 14,040 silver gros of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries found at Tisnov in 1830 includes a descriptive catalogue listing the sixty-two mints at which they were struck, together with indication of issuing ruler (with dates), type and number. Of the original find, 547 pieces were acquired by the Vienna cabinet, 126 by a Brno museum, and some 300 by the university cabinet at Olomouc.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Nástin dějin brněnské mincovny II (Summary of the History of the Brno Mint. II). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 303-341, pls. 14-15, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 342-343.

Part I of the history of the Brno mint appeared in the previous issue of the above periodical (Vol. 5, 1958, pp. 99-169). In Part II the writer surveys the monetary situation in Brno and Moravia.

Although permission to strike its own coinage was sought by Moravia, the Brno mint did not operate during the sixteenth century; only after the initial success of the Bohemian States' insurrection (at the beginning of the Thirty Years War) was it re-opened for the striking of a Moravian coinage. The mintmaster at that time was Hans Pecz, known from various archival documents which have since come to light. Moravian coinage was replaced for a period by imperial issues following Ferdinand II's suppression of the revolt, but was resumed in 1646 with the striking of talers, gold ducats and their multiples under a mintmaster named Richthausen. Richthausen's departure for Vienna — where he was appointed mintmaster in 1648 — marked the end of the Brno mint.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Stříbrný poklad z 12. století z Prahy-Štěpánské ulice (A Hoard of 12th Century Silver Coins Discovered in Stepanska St., Prague). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 61-84, pls. 4-6. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 85-86.

In 1931 a hoard of silver coins, together with silver rings, was found in Stepanska Street, Prague, not far from the Romanesque rotunda of St. Longinus at the site of the village of Rybník. All were Bohemian deniers of the twelfth century, issued by the following rulers: Prince Vladislav (1109-1125), 3, each of a different type; Sobeslav I (1125-

1140), 359 coins, six types; Vladislav II (1140-1173), 158 coins, five types. In analysing the contents of the hoard the writer notes an important fact — namely, its confirmation of the existence of the village of Rybník in the second half of the twelfth century. Burial is believed to have taken place ca. 1142, the year in which a revolt against Vladislav II broke out in Bohemia and rebels pillaged the outskirts of the besieged city of Prague. Metrological tables show the weight of every coin contained in the hoard and a catalogue describes fully the fourteen representative types.

RUMPL, ANTONÍN. Moravské vládní mince za třicetileté valky. II. Dlouhá mince na Moravě (Moravian Regal Coinage during the Thirty Years War. II. Long Coins in Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 207-297, pls. 7-13, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 298-301.

The depreciated currency known as "long money" circulated in Moravia during the years 1622-23 — a period in which numerous decrees were instituted in vain attempts to stabilize the country's currency. Under Ferdinand II, the epoch of this coinage may be divided into two periods, the first of which ended on February 15, 1622. The second, which began with a coinage contract entered into with Hans de Witte and fifteen associates, ended shortly after the expiration of the contract on March 29, 1623. Coins struck during the first of these periods carried the mint mark of either Olomouc or Brno, while those issued under the aegis of De Witte bore no mark of origin. At the beginning of this second period coins were struck only at Brno, but gros were issued from both Olomouc and Brno some months later. A marked, steadily increasing decadence with regard to reduced module and altered standard is noticeable in these issues of 1622-23.

SCHULMAN-SMITS, H. 600 Jaar Franse Franc. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (July, 1960), pp. 25-29, illus.

The French franc was first coined in 1360, being named in honor of Jean le Bon who regained his freedom from English capture in that year. It was originally a gold coin, weighing 3.88 gr. of fine gold, and was first struck in silver (at a weight of 14 gr.) during the reign of Henry III (1575). The denomination disappeared after the reign of Louis XIII, but was revived by Napoleon as first consul in 1803 and at its new weight of 5.9 gr. lasted until World War I, when an accelerated devaluation led to the establishment of a new franc equal in value to 100 of the old issues. Based on a revised monetary standard, the franc was again re-issued in 1960.

HJE

ŠIKULOVA, VLASTA. Uherské denáry ze slovanského kostrového hrobu z Hodonína (Hungarian Denars from a Slavonic Skeleton Grave at Hodonin). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 375-376, pl. 16.

Three Hungarian denars issued by King Stephen of Hungary (1000-1038) were found in a Slavonic skeleton grave at Hodonin (South Moravia) in 1956. All are fully described and illustrated.

SIMON, RENÉ. Esterlin de Gaucher de Châtillon. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 443-444.

Following his marriage to Isabelle de Rumilly (widow of Thiébaud II, duke of Lorraine) in 1314, the count of Porcien and constable of France Gaucher de Châtillon struck an esterlin which is seen to resemble closely the Porcien specimen described and illustrated in Poey d'Avant (No. 6091, pl. 141, no. 13). The coin — which the writer describes fully — was struck at Neufchâteau prior to the agreement made between the count and duke of Lorraine which stipulated that all coins struck at this mint were to be of the same weight and alloy as ducal coins.

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Et myntfunn fra Kaupang. In: *Universitetets Oldsaksamlings Årbok 1958-59* (Oslo, 1960), pp. 106-119, illus. With English Summary.

For ten years Norwegian archaeologists have conducted excavations at the Kaupang settlement in Tjølling (Vestfold, Norway, on the western side of the Oslo fjord), the site of a Viking Age trading center. The writer here deals with two coins found there — an Anglo-Saxon penny struck by Coenwulf of Mercia (Brooke, pl. 6:9) and a fragmentary, Christiana Religio-type denar of Louis the Pious (Prou, No. 990 & ff.). No large scale importation of European coins to the Scandinavian countries took place before the tenth century. In listing earlier finds of Anglo-Saxon and Carolingian coins from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Skaare stresses the scarcity of such material but at the same time notes the vulnerability of the conclusions which he draws.

LL

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Vikingatidsmynter fra Kaupang — en handelsplass vid Oslofjorden. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), pp. 195-197, illus.

Since the publication of Skaare's paper on the two coins found at Kaupang (see abstract, above) four additional pieces have come to light: Two fragments of dirhems (one of which, at least, can be dated with some certainty to ca. 780-830), a fragment of a Birka-Hedeby coin, probably struck at Birka in the ninth century (Hauberg, *Myntforhold og udmyntninger i Danmark indtil 1146*, Copenhagen, 1900, pl. 1:6), and a fragment of an unidentified silver coin.

LL

Suomen metallirahojen (1864-1958) hinnasto. Helsinki, Suomen Postimerkkeily Oy [1959]. 15 pp.

A listing of Finnish coins issued during the period 1864-1958, with present values given in terms of Finnish currency.

TABACZYŃSKI, STANISŁAW. *o badaniach nad wczesnosredniowiecznymi skarbami srebrnymi wielkopolski* (Studies on Polish Silver Treasures of the Middle Ages). Warsaw, Akademii Nauk, 1958. 63 pp. With French Summary.

After discussing the general principles involved in the study of hoards, Tabaczyński divides his source material into three groups: (1) Fifteen hoards (9.8%), covering the period from the early ninth century to ca. 970; except for occasional Persian and Byzantine pieces, the currency is chiefly of Arabian origin; (2) 970-1070; eighty-seven hoards (56.7%), largely local and European currency; these increase as the period progresses, while the percentage of Oriental coins shows a gradual decrease. The wide-scale importation of European coins declined in the first half of the eleventh century; (3) 1070-1250; eleven hoards (7.2%). Polish coins, with a sprinkling of German, Hungarian and Czech currencies, form the chief circulating medium. Forty hoards (26.1%) could not be chronologically assigned.

The suggestion is made that sufficient quantities of Roman coinage — enough to fulfill the needs of trade — remained in circulation in Poland throughout the Middle Ages, and that they constituted a chief source of raw material for jewellers, even during the period of Oriental ascendancy. In discussing the circulation of currency in mediaeval Poland the writer utilizes the principal that the total value of goods, divided by the number of monetary transactions involving coins of the same face value, equals the aggregate of circulating currency — a “law” which makes it easy to prove that changes in the proportions of the coefficients either encourage or discourage hoarding. In these terms he interprets the presence (or absence) of hoards in instances where wars or political events have proven unsatisfactory. The latter part of the article is devoted to the specific application of this theory to the economic conditions of so-called Great Poland from the ninth through the first half of the thirteenth century.

HLA

VAN der MEER, G. and L. O. LAGERQVIST. Ett anglosaxiskt mynt med inristade fågelbilder. In: *Fornvännen*, Vol. 55 (1960), pp. 92-98. With English Summary.

A Viking Age hoard from Halsarve (Gotland) was found to contain a York penny (the last Small Cross type) of Aethelraed II; it showed the figure of a bird stretched into the obverse and two similar figures on the reverse, and since it had been pierced had no doubt been used as an

ornament or charm. In the North, this bird motif is first found on ornaments and rune-stones from the eighth century; it appears quite frequently later, but none of the known examples bears any resemblance to the bird figures on the Aethelraed coin, which are noticeably similar to the roosters (?) found on ninth century coins from Birka. It is not known to what part of the century — between the striking of the coin (ca. 1009-1015/16) and its burial ca. 1120 — these graffiti can be assigned, but some of the indentations made for testing the purity of the silver can be seen beneath the scratchings of the drawings. Probably this particular penny was first used as currency, then as an ornament or charm, after which it once more went back into circulation.

VAULTIER, ROGER. Le Musée de Bonneval (Eure-et-Loir). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), p. 453.

The numismatic collection in the recently organized *Musée de Bonneval* includes the unpublished Carolingian hoard from Saumeray (57 coins), 110 pieces from the Méroger hoard (deniers of Louis VI, and coins of Chartres and Châteaudun), a *franc à pied* of Charles V and a coin weight for the *ange d'or* of Philip VI (both part of the Albert Sidoisne bequest); also forty-four issues of Henry IV and Louis XIII from the hoard discovered at Mézières.

VIAN, CARLO. Trésor d'Ornag (Ardèche). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 418-420.

Approximately 250 French regal coins — the latest dated 1570 — were found within a wall in the district of Cassagnole (about one kilometer from Aven d'Ornag, Ardèche) in 1955. Among 126 specimens which were recovered for examination and study were twenty-one testons, three demi-testons, eighty-eight pieces struck in silver or billon and fourteen black coins, all of which are briefly described. According to the writer, the find probably represents the savings of some Protestant refugee, many of whom took shelter in the mountains of Gard, Lozère and Ardèche during the Religious Wars.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Der Guldentaler Ferdinands I. für Elsass. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 8 (1960), pp. 96-97.

In spite of the rarity of the undated gulden taler struck for Alsace by Ferdinand I at the mint of Thann the author is able to distinguish four separate dies from pieces described in the literature. All are described in detail.

HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A New Late Saxon Mint in Suffolk. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), p. 236, illus.

Coins struck from a reverse die of Edward the Confessor's fourth substantive issue which bear the legend + PALGARODYR (e.g. *BMC* 200, 201 and 202) were attributed by Grueber to Dereham (Norfolk). The attribution was later questioned by Brooke and the writer himself (unfortunately) once suggested Derby. Two recent developments now combine to shed new light on the coins' origin. One is in the form of an article by Mrs. J. S. Martin (cf. *BNJ*, 1956, pp. 414-416) which establishes beyond all doubt that the hoard found at Thwaite (Suffolk) in 1832 is the ultimate source of all known DYR coins; the other is Mr. Dolley's own discovery that the obverse die of *BMC* 202 was also used by the Ipswich moneyer Eadwig (e.g. *BMC* 438). "The new position, therefore, is that our mint town of DYR is die-linked with Ipswich and consequently is to be sought in that general area — and the more so since it is a Suffolk hoard which has supplied the specimens of its coinage which have survived."

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on Some Early Sources for the Coins of Edward the Confessor. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 183-184, diag., tabs.; Vol. 68, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 211-212, diag.

The writer defines his purpose as "... to determine to what extent — if any — the representation of the coins of Edward the Confessor in the British Museum and Hunter collections may have been coloured by major hoards discovered in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." Prior to 1830 the British Museum contained 275 of these pieces, and 167 were in the Scottish collection at the time of Hunter's death in 1783. From a careful study of graphs (plotted from a table listing the contents of these two collections by mint and Brooke number) combined with (even for Mr. Dolley) an unusually ingenious process of deduction, conclusions can be stated thus: The bulk of the coins contained in the above cabinets at the times stated are from four hoards, two of them from York and apparently unpublished and two from south of the Humber, one of which can only be the 1774 find from St. Mary Hill (Thompson 250).

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Small Find of Late Thirteenth-Century Pence from Skipton Castle. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 199-200, tab.

Five thirteenth century silver pennies were recently found at Skipton Castle, Yorkshire. Although the condition of the coins was poor the

writer was able to identify four issues of Edward I (struck at Bristol, Lincoln, London and Dublin) and a specimen of the second coinage of Alexander III of Scotland struck at Berwick(?). Regarding the dating and time of concealment he reports that the coins would appear all to have been struck within a matter of at most five years, and that their burial must have occurred at some date subsequent to $\pm$ 1285.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Small Find of Scottish Billon Coins of the Sixteenth Century. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 201-202, tab.

By courtesy of their present owner, a Mr. P. R. Baldock of Plaxtol, the writer lists a group of seventeen Scottish billon coins — five issued by James IV (1488-1513), two by James V (1513-42) and ten by Mary (1542-67) — which give every appearance of having belonged to a single hoard. Although of unknown provenance, the coins' distinctive common patination, together with the fact that they all derive from consecutive issues, leaves little doubt but that they represent part — if not the whole — of a Scottish find deposited shortly after the middle of the sixteenth century. Brief descriptions include references to Stewart's *The Scottish Coinage* (London, 1955).

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. A Strange Use for Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), p. 243.

A pair of fighting rings (known to the trade as "knuckle dusters"), now in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, are seen to be made from copper halfpence of George III dated 1807. The method of manufacture involves two pairs of hollowed-out coins being held together in such a way that all four pieces are able to move freely. A diabolical (but no doubt highly effective!) weapon. GHN

UNITED STATES

American Numismatic Association. *Selections from The Numismatist. United States Coins*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1960. 301 pp., illus., pls.

In view of the growing interest seen in numismatics, the American Numismatic Association at its Convention held at Portland, Oregon in 1959 decided to reprint and publish in book form articles of outstanding interest which have appeared in the pages of *The Numismatist* during the past seventy-two years. Under the chairmanship of Charles M. Johnson, the originator of the project, committees of numismatic specialists were appointed to study (1) United States and Colonial coinage, (2) ancient, mediaeval and foreign coinage and related topics, and (3) the

details of editing, organizing and publishing four proposed volumes, of which the above compilation is the first. Articles appear in their original form (i.e. without correction of any kind) and for ease of use have been listed and indexed in a table of contents under the following headings: Introduction to coin collecting — Collecting United States coins — Background of American coinage — Large and small cents — Silver dollars — Other regular issue copper and silver coins — Gold coins — Commemoratives — Mint engravers and dies — Patterns. GHN

Early Use of Motto. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), p. 2512, illus.

When first used on United States currency in 1957, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST evoked considerable interest among numismatists and the public in general. Not so well known is the fact that similar mottoes (GOD AND OUR RIGHT and IN GOD IS OUR TRUST) appeared on paper currencies as far back as the period of the Civil War. IN GOD WE TRUST as a coin motto first appeared on the two cent issue of 1864. GHN

FINK, C. M. "American Money Changers and their Dilemma of 1784". In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), p. 2817.

A whimsical note, telling how the great diversity of circulating foreign coinages, coin clipping and counterfeiting all added to the woes of persons handling coinage in early America. GHN

GLASER, LYNN. History of United States Proof Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 3133-3142.

When proof coins were first struck in the United States in 1817 they were frequently given to foreign mints — or traded with collectors — in return for coins presented to the Philadelphia Mint Cabinet; the so-called "proof" coins issued before that date were actually presentation pieces and were made as samples of mint work for the benefit and inspection of Congressmen and other dignitaries. Proof sets were first offered for general sale in 1858. The above article, which lists these pieces by year and denomination, includes a number of coins discovered since publication of Breen's monograph *Proof Coins struck by the United States Mint 1817-1921* (*Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 20, Nos. 2-3, March-June, 1953, pp. 1-48), to which frequent reference and acknowledgement is made. It describes in detail the manufacture and appearance of proof specimens and provides useful lists of (1) Branch mint proofs, (2) proof commemoratives, (3) coins struck in proof at the Philadelphia Mint, and (4) coins which are rarer in uncirculated condition than in proof. GHN

GLASER, LYNN. Some Undiscovered Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 2513-2517, illus.

Under the heading *Domestic Coin Manufactured by Mints of the United States* which appears in the numerous editions of Wayte Raymond's *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* we find mintages for several years which are quite unknown today. Most of these apparent *disappearances* are explained by the fact that coinages for certain years were often struck with dies from the preceding year, while in other cases mintages are sometimes known to have been melted down for various reasons. Numerous such instances are listed by the writer, together with all known information concerning them. GHN

LISS, C. L. Gold Lure 1848-1958. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 2844-2846, illus.

Relates the story of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Fort (California) in 1848 and the subsequent frenzied activity which accounted for one fifth of all the gold so far produced in the United States. Most of the country's gold mines are located within the boundaries of California, South Dakota and Nebraska. GHN

Medium Date 1960 Cent an Illusion! In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 2785-2788, illus.

Both *large* and *small* date varieties are known in the 1960 series of United States cents, but the report that a *medium* date has recently been discovered on specimens struck at the Denver Mint is shown to be without foundation. (According to mint officials, it is nothing more than a thick date of the *large* variety resulting from the use of a worn die). The article is well illustrated with bright-field illuminated microscopic photographs taken by Charles Deibel. GHN

RISK, J. C. The Spanish Milled Dollar and the U. S. Dollar. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Sept.-Oct., 1960), pp. 118-121.

An investigation into the background of the adoption of the Dollar as the standard monetary unit and coin of the United States leads to the conclusion that the forerunner of the present silver dollar was not, as is popularly believed, the Pillar Dollar illustrated on page 4 of Yeoman's *Guide Book of United States Coins* and referred to as "the coin of our nation's founders." Numismatically speaking, the coin in question was very probably the Milled Dollar struck some years after 1771. Extensive reference is made to Jefferson's undated memorandum submitted to Congress ca. 1783 and to Alexander Hamilton's "Report on the Establishment of a Mint" dated May 5, 1791. GHN

Small-Date Cent Boom. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Fall, 1960), p. 111, illus.

In May, 1960 attention was drawn to a *small date* variety of the United States cent issued in that year. Investigation disclosed that 2,000,000 such specimens were struck at Philadelphia and 50,000,000 at Denver before a clogging of the "6" and the "0" in the original issue necessitated the change to a die with larger date. GHN

SPRING, AGNES WRIGHT. *The First National Bank of Denver. The Formative Years 1860-1865*. Denver, The First National Bank [n.d.]. 48 pp., illus., pls., ports.

"Colorado's oldest, continuously operating banking firm — the First National Bank of Denver — stems from the great Gold Rush to the Rockies in 1859-1860. The bank owes its founding chiefly to two Clark brothers, Milton E. and Austin M., who with E. H. Gruber, established a banking business in Denver City in 1860, as a branch of their Leavenworth, Kansas bank. They carried on this business in Denver for five years, when it became the basis of the first nationally-chartered bank in Colorado."

In relation to the minting operations conducted at the bank and mint of Clark, Gruber and Company during 1860-61, the coining capacity of the machinery (based on a ten hour day, at slowest speed) is given as follows: 120,000 double, 60,000 single, 30,000 half and 15,000 quarter eagles. New dies were used by the company for its 1861 coinage — the four denominations of which followed closely the general pattern of United States coins — but more alloy was used in that year after it was found that the coins struck in 1860 (in almost pure gold) had proved too soft for general use. Among the numerous illustrations which appear throughout the above work are portraits of the bank's founders, early views of Denver and of the Clark, Gruber & Company banking premises and colored plates showing the gold coinage struck in 1860/61.

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Copper Nickel Cent. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 2489-2493, illus.

Probably no new departure in United States coinage produced such far reaching effects as did the introduction of the small Flying Eagle cent in 1857. As advocated in a report submitted to Congress in that year by James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, and afterwards enacted by law, a small size coin was needed to replace not only the cumbersome Large Cents but also the extensive quantity of Spanish fractional currency still in use. The accuracy and wisdom of Snowden's plan is reflected in the figures compiled after the redemption had been completed, which showed that totals of \$1,074,692 in Spanish coin and

\$54,630,500 in Large Cents were exchanged for the new coins. The overwhelming success of the small cent is attributed in large measure to the introduction of twelve parts of nickel into the alloy. To the uninitiated, its light, silver-like color gave the appearance of silver, and as a consequence the new coins were valued by the public far beyond their intrinsic worth. Furthermore, the Government profited handsomely, since the exchange was one of 168 grains of pure copper for 72 grains of copper-nickel alloy — a transaction which heralded the abandonment of the long held theory that minor coinage must be intrinsically worth its face value.

GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. Frank Stewart and the First Mint Building. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 2838-2840, illus.

An artist's conception of the appearance of the United States' first mint building was recently found to be in temporary possession of the Still Picture Section of the National Archives, Washington, D. C. The picture was reproduced in Frank Stewart's *History of the United States Mint, its People and its Operations* (Privately printed, 1924) with the explanation that it was the result of notes taken from old newspapers and interviews with many of the older residents of the area. Details of construction were obtained from workmen who had helped repair the building at various times prior to its unfortunate demolition. Failing to arouse any enthusiasm among Philadelphia civic authorities for preservation of the historic structure, Stewart spent seventeen years compiling its history; the picture which he commissioned is now accepted as authentic by the National Archives.

GHN

CANADA

Canada's First Silver Dollar. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), p. 459, illus.

In the Dominion of Canada Currency Act of 1910 provision was made for the striking of a Canadian silver dollar. Dies for the new coinage were prepared at the Royal Mint, London, and a coinage press was purchased from Messrs. Taylor and Challen of Birmingham; but for reasons unknown the coin was never struck. Through the courtesy of B. A. Seaby Ltd., a pattern dollar, produced at the Royal Mint at the time the dies were made, was exhibited in Canada for the first time at the C. N. A. Convention held at Sherbrooke, Quebec (August, 1960). GHN

ECHENBERG, EDDY. Minor Die Varieties or Variations. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 419-422.

Minor Canadian decimal varieties, such as those which involve striking errors or the use of worn dies, while having no official standing or place in Canada's annual Mint Reports are seen to have developed into an important aspect of modern collecting. The writer sees this as part of the increased numismatic activity which has characterized the period following World War II and is of the opinion that it should be encouraged, if only for the purpose of leading collectors to the more important phases of numismatics.

GHN

GINGRAS, LARRY and JACK GRIFFIN. Obverse Types of Large Canadian Cent In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 331-332; Vol. 5, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 368-371.

All recognized die varieties of the Canadian Large Cent — probably the most widely publicized of Canada's decimal issues — are associated with the coin's reverse designs. Lately, in studying many thousands of specimens, the writers discovered a number of obverse variations, most of which concern either the lettering or the representation of Queen Victoria's bust on the issues of 1876-1901. These variations are listed and described in detail.

GHN

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Canadian Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 2527-2528, illus.

In view of the current interest shown in collecting Canadian coins, the writer offers information on the forty-three varieties of Large Cents issued between 1858 and 1920, noting degrees of rarity and current values. The series comprises three distinct portrait types: Queen Victoria (1858-1901), Edward VII (1902-1910) and George V (1911-1920).

GHN

NEW ZEALAND

WHETMORE, S. A. H. New Zealand "Waitangi" Crown 1935. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), p. 182.

An investigation into the minting and distribution of the "Waitangi" crown substantiates H. W. A. Linecar's earlier conclusions that 104 proof specimens were struck by the Royal Mint in addition to those included in the original proof sets.

GHN

LATIN AMERICA

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Acufiaciones en plata a nombre de Fernando Séptimo de España. II. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (April-June, 1960), pp. 135-142, illus.

In this second part of an article on the silver coinage of Fernando VII, begun in the previous issue of *Monedas* (Vol. 2, No. 5, 1960, pp. 105-111, 2 pls.), the writer discusses and illustrates coins struck at the Mexican mints of Chihuahua, Guadalajara and Nueva Vizcaya.

BUTTREY, T. V. A Rare Variety of Mexican Eight Reales. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 1326-1327, illus.

The coin which Buttrey describes and illustrates shows a number of peculiarities: The date has been changed from 1891 to 1896; the assayer's initials, ML, have been re-cut over RS — the proper initials for Guanajuato in 1896; the mint mark has also been re-cut. "This coin, manufactured at Guanajuato, was struck from a die first cut for the mint at Alamos. The under-letters form a perfectly good and consistent Alamos legend: 8R A^s 1891 ML 10 D^s 20 G^s." What remains perplexing is the whereabouts of the die between 1891 and 1896.

Crease la Academia Argentina de Numismática y Medallística. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 20-21 (Sept.-Dec., 1959), pp. 3, 24.

Reports the recent founding of the *Academia Argentina de Numismática y Medallística*, and the election of the distinguished Argentine numismatist D. Humberto F. Burzio as honorary president.

Ensayo de clasificación de las monedas argentinas. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 20-21 (Sept.-Dec., 1959), pp. 4-16, 3 pls.

Provides a rational classification for the coins which circulated in the territory of the *Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata*, together with a descriptive listing of the denominations under the following headings: (1) National issues: Potosí mint, 1813-1815; mint of La Rioja, 1824-1860; coins struck in England (cobres de la Confederación) 1854; issues of the National Mint, 1881-1960. (2) Provincial issues: Birmingham, 1822-23; Buenos Aires, 1827-61; Córdoba, 1815-1854; Santiago del Estero, 1823-1836; coinage of "Rioxa"; coinage of Tucumán (República Federal) 1821-23; Mendoza, 1823-24 and 1836. (3) Special issues: San José (Entre Ríos) 1867; Tierra del Fuego, 1889. (4) Foreign or presumptive coinages: Nouvelle France (Araucania and Patagonia), 1874.

FERRARI, J. N. Nuestros Numismáticos. Aurelio Prado y Rojas. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, No. 19 (July-August, 1959), p. 12.

Outlines the career and numismatic activity of Dr. Aurelio Prado y Rojas (1842-1878), former keeper of the Cabinet of Coins and Medals at the University of Buenos Aires. This distinguished Argentine numismatist was the author of the first major numismatic work published in that country, the *Catálogo descriptivo de las monedas y medallas del Gabinete del Museo de Buenos Aires, 1874* which lists and describes approximately 5,000 specimens.

HUBBARD, CLYDE. Monedas raras de México. Notas de la acuñación provisional de Durango en el reinado de Fernando VII (Tipo de Busto 1812-1822). In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 26 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 94-96, illus. With English Translation.

From specimens in his own collection, the writer illustrates and describes examples of the very rare minor silver and rare copper coins of Ferdinand VII struck at the Durango Mint between 1812 and 1822. The copper octavos ($\frac{1}{8}$ real) were struck from 1812 to 1818 — type one from 1812 to 1814 and type 2 from 1814 to 1818; both types were struck in 1814.

HUBBARD, CLYDE. Monedas raras de México. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 27 (April-June, 1960), p. 120, illus. With English Translation.

Two previously unpublished coins of the Mexican Revolution — a 1914 copper peso and a twenty centavo silver issue of 1917 — are described and illustrated. The first was probably struck at Cuencamé (Durango) and may have been a pattern. Its obverse is inscribed GOB. PROVISIONAL / MUERA HUERTA, and, around the upper edge, EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONALISTA; the reverse, different from Wood No. 12 in that it has no border of dots and regular indentations, shows a radiate liberty cap, exergual date and denomination, and the legend ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS.

The obverse field of the second specimen depicts an eagle, and is also inscribed ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS; a small radiate liberty cap and the legend CACALOTEPEC / GRO / 20 / CEN / TAVOS / 1917 are seen on the reverse. Specimens bearing only the mint mark GRO were reportedly struck at Cacalotepec by order of General Salgado, but this is the only known denomination inscribed with the name of the town.

El Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades cumplió su 25°-aniversario. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Nos. 20-21 (Sept.-Dec., 1959), pp. 2-3.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the above institute serves as the occasion for relating the story of its founding and accomplishments. Particular mention is made of the medals issued, the numis-

matic publications sponsored, and the numerous exhibitions held since its inception in 1934.

JOHNSON, JERAH. Surviving Influences of a Forgotten Coin. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), p. 238.

The word "Picayune" appears in the name of the largest daily newspaper in the City of New Orleans, the *Times-Picayune*. It is frequently used as a synonym for "little," and can be traced back to the "picayon" or "picayune," a small Spanish eighteenth-century silver half real (officially valued at 1/16 of a U. S. dollar) which circulated widely throughout Louisiana during much of its early history. GHN

LÓPEZ de CHAVES SÁNCHEZ, LEOPOLDO. Las acuñaciones precilíndricas de onzas en la ceca de México. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 169-171, pl. 6.

The striking of gold coins at the Mexico City Mint was authorized by a decree dated February 25, 1675; the coinage is referred to by the author as *pre-cylindrical*. It consisted of the cut (*cortádo*) or hammered (cob) type and lasted until replaced by the regular (cylindrical) coinage of 1711. The number of these pre-cylindrical onzas struck at Mexico City was very small, but from the few specimens available the writer is able to conclude that they were identical — except for the name of the king and the necessity of incorporating the coat of arms of his House to the traditional shield of the Austrian epoch — to those struck in the name of Charles II.

LOPEZ SERRANO, MATILDE. Aportación de la Biblioteca del Palacio de Oriente, del Patrimonio Nacional, a la I Exposición Iberoamericana de Numismática y Medallística en Barcelona, 1958. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 214-216.

As its contribution to the numismatic exhibition held at Barcelona (Nov.-Dec., 1958) the above library displayed forty of its Spanish-American proclamation medals — four of gilded bronze, the remainder silver. The selection covered the period from Louis I to Doña Isabel and was arranged to present visitors with a striking panorama of Spanish-American art — especially as it concerned Mexico — during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A descriptive catalogue of the pieces exhibited includes date, metal, dimension, engraver, bibliographical reference and the event commemorated.

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Los escudos de los reyes de España en las monedas coloniales de México. Carlos y Juana — Felipe II. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 26 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 91-93, pl. With English Translation.

An illustration shows the coat of arms used on the column-type coins struck at the Mexico City Mint between 1536 and 1572 (i.e. before the introduction of the Habsburg shield on coins of the Cross and Shield type struck under Philip II). All coins struck during this period carried the names of Charles and Joanna, although the latter died in 1555 and Charles abdicated in favor of his son Philip II in 1556. The quarterings on the early shield show the arms of Castile and Leon above those of Granada, a dotted line being used to indicate the position of the latter on the first issues struck under Charles and Joanna. The pointed type Central European shield was used on all coins in the period under discussion.

RUIZ, L. E. México 1536: Prima Numisma America. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 26 (Jan.-March, 1960), p. 89. With English Translation.

Included in the story of the adoption of the above inscription as the motto of the Numismatic Society of Mexico is a brief history of the Mexico City Mint, authorized by royal decree under Joanna la Loca and her son Charles V on May 11, 1536. The decree specified that all silver coins struck at the mint were to bear the inscription *Carolus et Joanna Reges Hispaniae et Indiarum*, and that the letter M was to be placed between the two reverse columns to indicate that the coins were struck in Mexico.

Santos Leitão & Cia. *Catálogo de moedas brasileiras de 1643 a 1960*. 8th ed. Rio de Janeiro, 1960. 197 pp., illus.

This newest edition of the Santos Leitão catalogue lists all Brazilian coins — including essays and proofs — by metal, type and date, together with current market values. Inflation has been largely responsible for the sizeable increase in prices since publication of the last edition in 1957.

SEGHIZZI, L. Casa de Moneda de La Rioja. Monedas de plata del año 1826. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, No. 19 (July-August, 1959), pp. 2-4.

The monetary type adopted by the mint of La Rioja province (Argentina) for its 1826 issues was modeled on — and hence closely resembles — the first independent coinage struck at Potosí in 1813 and 1815. The obverse and reverse of the new type are described at length, with much attention given to the distinctive features of the varieties.

TAMBORREL, JOSÉ, Jr. Existió como moneda el columnario del año de 1772? In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 26 (Jan.-March, 1960), pp. 97-98. With English Translation.

The Pillar Dollar was first struck in 1732, during the reign of Philip V; it continued under Ferdinand VI (1746-59) but stopped during the reign of Charles III (1759-88). "Was there," asks the writer, "a Pillar Dollar of 1772?" Many numismatists describe such a coin, but few illustrate it. Representations which are found in catalogues appear to be copies of one original illustration, and although the piece is mentioned by such authorities as Herrera, Medina, Pradeau and Yriarte the writer believes that the two or three existing specimens are proofs rather than genuine coins, it being well known that dies with new dates were always on hand well before the beginning of a year. In support of this belief he quotes contemporary governmental documents, one of which includes a statement made by an accountant of the Royal Mint to the effect that the type was not struck after 1771.

TIDWELL, K. K. Texas Treasures. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), p. 2864.

A recent treasure hunt on the sandy beaches of Padre Island (situated in the Gulf of Mexico, south of Corpus Christi) turned up three Spanish "Pieces of Eight," two issued during the reign of Philip II (1555-58) and the third by Philip IV (1621-65). A number of coins are said to have been found in the same area during recent years. GHN

VERGARA, R. W. Numismatica Uruguay. Monedas de cuño extranjero emitidas por ley nacional. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*. Nos. 22-23 (Jan.-April, 1960), pp. 10-11.

The first Argentine copper coins struck during the period 1822-31 were known as décimos of the *Provincia de Buenos Aires* (or simply as *décimos de Buenos Aires*). Because of a shortage of fractional currency they circulated legally in Uruguay during that period but were eventually prohibited by a Uruguayan decree dated March 3, 1831.

ISLAMIC

BABINGER, FRANZ. Contraffazioni ottomane dello zecchino veneziano nel XV secolo. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 83-99, pls. 5-6.

As evidence for the striking of Ottoman imitations of Venetian zecchini during the fifteenth century Babinger cites Iacopo de Promontorio, a Genoese authority on economic conditions of the period, who stated that Mohammed II contracted for a yearly coinage of 3000 "*ducatti d'oro in stampa veneziana*."

BALOG, PAUL. Dinars of Al-Mu'azzam Shams al-Dīn Tūrānshāh, and Al'aziz Tughtegīn, Ayyūbid Princes of the Yemen. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 237-240, pl. 16 (1-4).

Four of the five denars which the writer describes were acquired from an ambulant dealer in Cairo; the fifth is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. The coins are dated 573, 576, 580 and 583 H. (one date being effaced) and were struck at Aden by Ayyūbids who ruled in the Yemen. "Several points of interest come to our attention through this modest series. First of all, this is the only gold issue of the Yemeni Ayyūbids which has come down to us so far. It is noteworthy for the fact that only independent rulers were supposed to strike gold; and certainly independent they were not. The five coins fill an important gap which has existed until now in our knowledge of the Ayyūbid coinage in the Yemen. Above all, they are the issues of the first and second princes, Tūrānshāh and Tughtegīn, whose coins were previously unknown. Furthermore, they are the first gold coins of this branch of the Ayyūbids to be published."

BROWDER, T. J. Holey Maria Theresa Taler. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 3109-3110, illus.

A Maria Theresia taler with punched-out center was recently acquired by the writer. It is said to have come from the Royal Mint in Sana'a, the capital city of Yemen, where the center was probably used for the manufacture of ½ ryal coins. The ring itself is stamped with the Arabic word AL-GHAY (meaning "not of the same value," or "void") and may have been put aside for assay purposes or for melting down for the manufacture of small silver coins.

GHN

DAVIDOVICH, E. A. Samanidskie monety Kuby (Sāmānid Coins of Kuba). In: *Sovetskaiia Arkheologiia*, No. 2 (1960), pp. 254-257. In Russian.

Kuba as a Sāmānid mint town was unknown to V. G. Tiessenhausen, nor does it appear in the general listing of mints published by Codrington in his *Manual of Musalman Numismatics* (London, 1904). There are, however, two coins of Kuba in the Hermitage collection, and a third (completely different from the other two) was found in 1957 in the territory of mediaeval Khodzhen (the present-day city of Leninabad, Tadzhik, SSR). All three specimens are fully described, including transcription of the coin legends. They were issued by the Sāmānid emirs Nūḥ I b. Naṣr (943-954), Abd al Malik I b. Nūḥ (954-961) and Maṣṣūr I b. Nūḥ (961-967).

HIMLY, F. J. Y a-t-il emprise musulmane sur l'économie des états européens du VIII^e au X^e siècle? In: *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1955), pp. 31-81.

In this rather detailed work the author re-examines the problem of the commercial relations between the Arab and Christian worlds from the eighth to the tenth century. Returning to the theses propounded by Henri Pirenne, Sture Bolin and Renée Doehaerd, he examines them critically and on the basis of both numismatic and literary evidence proposes that neither Christianity nor Islam formed a distinct political or economic unit during the period. The Baltic-Scandinavian lands, he finds, were most closely connected with the Carolingian and Ottoman realms, and all of the Samanid silver which was unearthed in the Baltic area is to be attributed to approximately fifty years of endemic piracy in the region — not to trade between Birka and Samarkand. Likewise in Italy and England, where no Arab gold or silver has been found, the use of the word *mancus* is not to be taken as evidence of trade; the *mancus* was introduced as a unit of account because of the instability of the local monetary system (cf. *NL*, No. 46, 1959, pp. 334-35). The evidence from Gaul and Germany is that importations into these areas were quite rare, and were largely in the form of presents from other rulers; the Carolingian and Ottonian realms, as has been noted, were more closely bound with Scandinavia. The conclusion reached by Prof. Himly is that the Islamic world possessed neither commercial nor monetary supremacy during the period under consideration. HLA

INALCIK, HALIL. Bursa and the Commerce of the Levant. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 3, Pt. 2 (August, 1960), pp. 131-147.

As proof of an expanding Ottoman-Mameluke trade during the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries the writer cites an Egyptian gold coin, known as the *Ashrafî*, which was widely used in the Ottoman dominions (especially in Bursa) during that period. Its official rate of exchange varied between 42.5 and 43 akča as against 45.5-46 for the Venetian ducat (the *Efrendji*, or *Afrandji*) and the Ottoman gold coin.

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Consideraciones críticas sobre los caracteres del Derecho musulmán en relación con la problemática de la delincuencia monetaria ante el Islam español. In: *Numisma*, No. 33 (July-August, 1958), pp. 75-105, illus.

Under the following headings, the writer deals with the characteristics of Islamic law in relation to the problems encountered in monetary delinquency: The Koran and the general characteristics of Islamic law — The Sunna and its complimentary sources — The historical and politico-social status of the legal and monetary structure — Analogy and its

classes — The Problems encountered in the promulgation of legislative rules for monetary crimes — The nature of Islamic law — Juridical science — The birth of schools — The principal representatives of the Mālikīs in Spain — Characteristics of the Mālikīs — The structure of the judiciary in the penal law of the Mālikīs.

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Observaciones críticas sobre el problema de la represión de la delincuencia monetaria en el Islam español. In: *Numisma*, No. 33 (July-August, 1958), pp. 107-136, illus.

Problems encountered in the repression of monetary delinquency in Spain during the Islamic period are discussed under the following headings: Falsifications in the Koran — The problem of including monetary delinquency within the frame of the general code — Generalization of the forms of economic crimes — False money and the crimes of theft — Default and monetary falsification — Acts of arbitrary punishment — Blasphemy and coinage — Penal and civil scope of falsifications — Usury — Usury and monetary irregularities — Especial jurisdictions of heterodox tendencies — Falsifications and disciplinary faculties of the judge — Legislation and monetary policies in Spain during the Islamic period — Economic law and the coinage — Civil effects of the crime of using falsified currency — The general interest and the application of Visigothic law.

MATSSON, G. O. A Hoard of Turkish Akchehs found in Belgrade. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 165-174, pl. 17, tabs.

A hoard of 555 very small early Ottoman silver coins, found at the Citadel (Belgrade, Yugoslavia) and purchased by a soldier in the German army of occupation during World War II, was presented to the Royal Coin Cabinet (Stockholm) in 1954. Although the coins are presumably akchehs — the smallest of the Turkish silver issues — they are, almost without exception, smaller and lighter than the normal akchehs of the reigns in which they were minted. The earliest Ottoman sovereign represented is Murad II (1421-51) and the latest Murad IV (1623-40), whose coins constitute the major portion of the hoard; except for four pieces, all appear to have been struck in Belgrade. The descriptive catalogue includes a list of akchehs from the larger collections — principally Constantinople and London — and for purposes of comparison gives the weights and fineness of those struck during the period from Urkhan to Murad IV.

MILES, G. C. A Hoard of Arab Dirhems from Algarve, Portugal. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 219-230, pl. 14, tabs.

Through the kindness of Dr. John F. Lhotka of Oklahoma City the writer was able to examine a hoard of Spanish Umayyad silver dirhems said to have come from Silves (province of Algarve, Portugal); altogether, seventy-nine coins from the period 153-261 H. (A.D. 770-875) were studied, the estimated time of burial (or loss) being calculated as in or shortly after 261 H. Tables list these pieces by number, date, type and weight, with a final column reserved for pertinent remarks, and certain peculiarities observed in the course of the examination are considered as being worthy of special mention: "The span of years and the distribution of dates represented are in no way remarkable and the hoard might perhaps merit no more than passing mention were it not for the fact that a dozen specimens present a very curious appearance. These pieces have been cut or pierced with a sharp instrument, and clippings of other Spanish Umayyad dirhems have been inserted through these holes, gashes or slashes and bent around the coins, sometimes overlapping the edge, to hold them in place." In explanation of this unusual condition the writer concludes that despite all objections and counter-objections — to which can be added the inclusiveness of the available date — "a metrological explanation for this bizarre practice still seems the most likely."

MILES, G. C. Notes on Kākwayhid Coins. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 231-236, pl. 15.

"A few years ago the American Numismatic Society acquired a handsome, unpublished dirhem of the Kākwayhid (or Kākōyid) dynasty, that interesting family of princes who ruled over various regions of north central Persia during the period of the collapse of the Buwayhids (Būyids) and the rise of the Seljūqs. This addition brings the total of these rare coins in the Museum's collection to eight, a respectable number considering the limited size of the published corpus [G. C. Miles, *The Coinage of the Kākwayhid Dynasty. Iraq*, Vol. 5, 1938, pp. 89-104]."

The above specimen, the description of which includes comments on several peculiarities encountered, is a dirhem of Muḥammad b. Dushmanzār struck at Iṣbahān in 410 H. (A.D. 1019/20). Included in the article are a number of additions and amplifications relating to the above corpus of Kākwayhid coins and seals.

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesorillo de moneda de plata de Abderrahman III (300-350 a.H.). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 207.

In 1957 the *Museo Arqueológico Nacional* (Madrid) acquired a hoard of 328 silver coins struck by 'Abd al-Raḥmān III (300-350 H.). They cover the period 321-341 H. and are entered as having come from Córdoba, but whether or not the find was preserved intact is not known.

NAVASCUÉS, J. M. de. Tesorillo de monedas de plata del califato cordobés y fatimies. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 207-210.

A hoard of 382 Islamic silver coins, discovered in Córdoba and acquired by the *Museo Arqueológico Nacional* in 1957 included issues of the following rulers: 'Abd al-Raḥmān III (300-350 H.), 127; al-Ḥakam II (350-366 H.), 47; Hishām II (366-399, 400-403 H.), 137; Muḥammad II (399-400 H.), 18; Sulaymān (400, 403-407 H.), 19; al-'Azīz (365-386 H.), 4; al-Manṣūr al-Ḥākim (386-411 H.), 27.

NAVASCUÉS y de PALACIO, JORGE de. Estudios de numismática musulmana occidental. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 49-55, 2 pls.

Part one of this article deals with the fish symbol found on sundry western Islamic coins, two types of which were previously known. The writer now presents a third type, bringing the number of coins bearing this symbol to ten, four of which he describes for the first time.

Part two presents a hoard of four Roman Imperial and twenty-five western Islamic bronze coins recently discovered at Córdoba; the latter are described with bibliographical references to G. C. Miles' *The Coinage of Umayyads of Spain*, Pt. 1 (New York, 1950), No. 179 and to Henri Lavoix' *Catalogue des monnaies musulmanes de la Bibliothèque Nationale Espagne et Afrique* (Paris, 1891), p. 356, No. 848, pl. 7.

Part three contains a full description of an eleventh century Islamic gold coin in the numismatic collection of the *Museo Arqueológico*. On the basis of a new reading of the legends the writer would amend the present (supposedly) incorrect attribution and would assign the piece to Lubd b. Hūd of Huesca. If correct, the coin would thus constitute the first known issue of this little known ruler.

SASANIAN

GÖBL, ROBERT. Narsē und nicht Bahrām III. Das Problem des Herrschers mit der Lamellenkrone, zugleich ein Beitrag zur frühsasanidischen Münzepigraphik. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 78 (1959), pp. 5-13, pl. 1.

The identification of the ruler with so-called laminated crown as either Bahrām III or Narsē has been the source of a long-standing controversy in Sasanian numismatics. On the basis of iconographic, historical and epigraphical grounds, Göbl concludes that this crown was the first to be used by Narsē and that it preceded his use of the palmetto crown. In a comparative table, legends on coins of Bahrām I, II, IV, V and VI are compared with those on coins showing ruler with both types of crown, and a listing is given of all known pieces showing only the laminated crown.

HJE

AFRICA

No Double Shaft? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), p. 243, illus.

Sovereigns which were once circulated in South Africa by President Kruger depicted a South African wagon with double — instead of a single — shaft; the mistake was soon corrected and a completely covered vehicle with single shaft appeared on later issues. Regal coins of 1923 showed a partly covered wagon. A third type, designed for the new South African decimal coinage, will again depict an almost completely covered wagon, with single shaft placed underneath ("out of harm's way").

GHN

FAR EAST

TAMIYA, EIICHI, translator. *Ramsden chosho kenkyu* (Ramsden's Publications). Yokohama, 1960. 8 pp. In Japanese.

An article entitled *Ramsdeniana* which was published in *Coin Collector's Journal* (Vol. 8, No. 5, May, 1941, pp. 76-77) listed some forty articles written by Henry A. Ramsden, who up to the time of his demise in 1915 was a prime mover in the work of the Yokohama Numismatic Society. With the recent re-establishment of this society (which had lapsed into desuetude after Ramsden's death) interest in its earlier activities has been revived and the above bibliography has been published and distributed to all members.

HFB

WANG MING-YUAN. *Hsien Ch'in huo pi shih* (History of Early Ch'in Coins). [1947]. 109 pp., illus., maps.

This comprises a study of the very earliest forms of Chinese currency, from cowries and other types of shell money to the evolvement of circular coins with punched-out round or square centers. Many primitive characters are reproduced within the text, and special mention is made of the spades which were used both for barter and as implements. Except for the photographic frontispiece, and maps which indicate find areas, the illustrations in general leave much to be desired from the standpoint of accuracy, being for the most part crude sketches executed with a Chinese writing brush.

HFB

Yokohama Kosenkai Senpu (Yokohama Numismatic Society Coin Record). Yokohama, July, 1960. In Japanese.

This second issue of the above society's bulletin contains twenty-seven ink rubbings of Chinese and Japanese coins owned by members. They include two essays or patterns, one of which (previously unreported) is a thin flan copper impression struck from dies for a one yen issue dated Meiji 40 (1907), with retrograde rim inscription which translates as IMPERIAL MINT OSAKA. The character *Shi* of the date is very weakly impressed, indicating that it may have been struck from dies altered from an earlier year. No yen are known to have been struck in 1907, and this specimen has come to light only since the end of World War II. The second pattern, for a one yen dated Meiji 2 (1869) is hand engraved.

HFB

INDIA

AHMAD, Q. Some Coins of the Bengal Sultans. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 140-145, pl. 10.

Five coins which the writer describes and illustrates represent four of the independent Sultans of Bengal: Bayazid Shah, Barbak Shah, Shamsuddin Muzaffar Shah and Alauddin Husain Shah. Except for certain gaps they cover a period of more than a century (1409-1518) and constitute the only pieces remaining from a large number discovered while foundations for a house were being dug in the village of Barimo (Darbhanga) in 1958.

ALTEKAR, A. S. Lyrist Type of Samudragupta in Silver. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 191-192.

A silver coin of Samudragupta which the writer discusses imitates the gold variety of the Lyrist type in every respect. The obverse shows the king playing a lute, while reverse depicts the goddess seated up on a wicker stool with cornucopia in one hand and a noose in the other; the legend *Samudragupta* is quite distinct. Since the coin weighs seventy-four grains (as against the normal weight of thirty-three for Gupta silver issues) it is believed to a forgery produced in ancient times.

ALTEKAR, A. S. and M. C. CHOUBE. A Tripuri City Coin with a New Symbol. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 186-187, pl. 7.

Three coins of the city of Tripuri were recently acquired by Dr. Hiralal of the Jabalpur Archaeological Society; two belong to a known type described by Allan (*BMC, AI*, p. 239, pl. 35) but the third introduces a hitherto unknown variety in the series, showing the Ujjain

symbol between two three-arched, crescented hills; other known coins of Tripuri show only two symbols. The palaeography of the inscription reveals that the coin was issued ca. 200 B.C.

ALTEKAR, A. S. Under Weight Gupta Gold Coins. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), p. 191.

A section on metrology in the author's *Catalogue of the Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard* (Bombay, 1954) discussed the question of the underweight gold coins (100.4, 100.8, 108.4 and 110 grains — quite common in the standard type of Samudragupta); it was suggested that they were probably *remainder* coins, i.e. the last to be issued during the course of a minting operation. In support of this theory, Dr. Altekar now cites two recently examined Archer type coins of Kumaragupta I (weighing 100 and 110 grains respectively) which again are unusually small for their type.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Coin-Weights of the East India Company. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 179-180, pl. 9.

Six coin-weights of the British East India Company which are described and illustrated were used for the detection of spurious coins — chiefly for the protection of banks and business houses against fraud. The letters MC and F which appear on two of the pieces may represent an issuing or checking authority, a business house, or an individual.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Rupees Issued by the English and French East India Companies and the Nawabs of Arcot in the 17th to 19th Centuries. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 146-173, pls. 7-8.

In collecting and analysing "the scattered and often sketchy details that exist concerning the rupees issued by the European companies and the Nawabs of Arcot in the Madras Presidency during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries" the writer limits himself to issues which resemble the generally accepted Mughal pattern of the period. He attempts to furnish as many interesting facts as possible, together with particulars of the references from which they have been extracted, and illustrates twenty-two specimens: thirteen issued by the East India Company, two by the *Compagnie des Indes* and seven by the Nawabs of Arcot.

CHOUBE, M. C. A Coin of Sātakarṇi from Tripuri. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 110-111, pl. 6.

A bronze coin, roughly square in form and weighing eighty grains was recently found among the ruins of the ancient city of Tripuri. Distinct

legend and symbols indicate an issue of Sātakarni I, the husband of Nayanikā, and the fact that the palaeography of the legend closely resembles the Nānāghat inscription is further ground for assigning the coin to that ruler rather than to any other Sātavāhana sovereign.

CHOUDHARI, C. R. R. A Rare Gold Coin of Kadphises II. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 129-131, pl. 6.

The above coin was purchased from a local dealer in June, 1957 by the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art (Calcutta University). Although of unknown provenance, it may have been discovered somewhere in the Punjab or northwest India — the source of four other known specimens of that type. Two or these are in the Punjab Museum (Lahore), one is in the British Museum and the other in the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

GÖBL, ROBERT. Zwei Neufunde in der Numismatik der Kuschan. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 8 (1960), pp. 94-96, illus.

While examining dinars of Kushan the writer discovered dies of Kanishka which showed an Iranian legend re-cut from the original Greek. He offers this as proof that coins with Greek legends were issued first in Kanishka and were not contemporary with those bearing Iranian inscriptions. Further, on the basis of paleographical studies, he states that the legend on Kushan dinars showing a supposed portrait of Roma — which had formerly been read as RIOM — should be read as RISCHNO, and the portrait more properly identified as that of Pallas. HJE

GUPTA, P. L. Alleged Silver Coin of Birsingh Deo. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 199-201.

An octagonal silver coin published by C. R. Singhal in the above periodical (Vol. 20, p. 49) was attributed to Raja Bir Singh Deo of Datia. Actually, the coin was an issue of Rajeśvara Simha of Ahom struck at Rangapur.

GUPTA, P. L. The Coins of Nurjahan. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 195-198.

Continues a discussion begun by the writer in Vol. 20 of the above periodical (cf. pp. 223-224) in which he questioned certain statements made by Shri C. R. Singhal (with the support of Dr. A. K. Narain) concerning the coins of Nurjahān. The mere presence of the title Bādshāh Begam on the coins, he now states, cannot be cited as evidence of the *de jure* sovereignty of Nurjahān, on which much stress was laid by

Singhal and Narain; relevant passages in the *Iqbāl-nāmā* indicate that it was "nothing more than a title."

GUPTA, P. L. Copper Coins of Chashtana (?). In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 133-134, pl. 6.

While arranging the cabinet in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, the writer discovered two copper coins similar to one which had been doubtfully attributed to the western Kshatrapa ruler Chashtana (*BMC, AK*, p. 75, pl. 10, no. 264). Despite the fact that wear and truncation have made the legends on the coins difficult to read he feels quite certain that the earlier attribution is incorrect, but at the same time offers no amendment. Both pieces are described and illustrated.

GUPTA, P. L. The Dates of the Taxila Hoards of Punch-Marked Coins. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 114-119, illus.

Concerning the above hoards, the writer noted in the same journal (Vol. 20, p. 1-8) that no archaeological evidence could be cited in support of the claim that they were post-Mauryan deposits. "The association of Greek and Bactrian coins with the punch-marked coins in these hoards enables us to fix their period of deposit. The date for the deposit of the hoard of 1924 is not later than 300 B.C. If it was deposited during the period of war between Seleucus and Chandragupta Maurya, then it may be precisely dated as 308 B.C. The date of deposit of the hoard of 1912 was not earlier than 245 B.C., or later than the last quarter of the third century B.C. As such, a gap of about three-quarters of a century is suggested between the deposit of the two hoards."

GUPTA, P. L. Gold Amulets and the Kushana History. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 188-190.

In publishing a gold amulet — an imitation of a coin of the Kushāṇa king Huvishka found during excavations at Sadargalli (Patna) — Dr. A. S. Altekar made further reference to the possibility of Kushāṇa rule in Bihar (cf. *JSNI*, Vol. 20, pp. 1-3). The present writer, in repudiating this theory, cites many imitations of Roman and Venetian coins which were fashioned into pendants and amulets for feminine wear in India (where neither Romans nor Venetians had any jurisdiction), thus logically weakening the arguments for Kushāṇa rule in Bihar. Furthermore, he notes, the scarcity of finds of Kushāṇa pendants at Patna and Bodhagaya indicate that Kushāṇa gold coins were scarce in that region. Such would not have been the case had Bihar been under Kushāṇa domination.

GUPTA, P. L. A New Sātavāhana Portrait Coin. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 107-109, pl. 6.

A new portrait coin, issued by a sovereign of the Sātavāhana dynasty, was found by a woman while washing for gold at Bālpur (in the Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh) in 1929; it was recently sent to the writer for examination and publication. Although broken into two pieces and noticeably worn (particularly with regard to the inscriptions), the portrait is clear enough to establish the fact that it does not belong to any of the three known Sātavāhana portrait types, but only when a better preserved specimen comes to light can precise attribution be made.

GUPTA, P. L. A Silver Coin of Chashtana. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), p. 132, pl. 6.

A silver coin of the western Kshatrpa ruler Chashtana, recently acquired by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, is fully described. The writer discusses problems encountered in the reading of the coin's legend, correct interpretation of which can only be stated with certainty when a better preserved specimen is found.

GUPTA, P. L. Silver Coins of Bombay in the Name of William III and Mary. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 174-175, pls. 10-11.

Silver coins which were issued at the Bombay Mint in the name of William and Mary were struck on the Mughal pattern and bore legends in Persian script; they soon became confused with local Mughal issues — an occurrence which both provoked and annoyed the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. Six examples of these coins (five single rupees and one half rupee, issued in the fifth and sixth regnal years of the above sovereigns) were recently discovered by the writer in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. All are described and illustrated.

JAIN, B. C. A Clay Sealing of Dhanadeva. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 187-188. pl. 6.

An oval seal from the first century A.D., now on deposit in the Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum (Raipur) shows a bull f.l.: a small, uncertain object (perhaps a three-arched hill) is seen in front and a spear appears in the background; the circular inscription above the animal reads *Ra-Dhanaderasya*. Although the exact circumstances of discovery are not known, the seal is thought to have come from Rajghat, the source of other seals of Dhanadeva. This ruler is known from coins found in Ayodhyā (bearing Prakrit legends) and in Kauśāmbī (with legends in Sanskrit); a bull, with one other object (in the case of the Kauśāmbī

coins a three-arched hill) appears on both series, so the above seal would appear to be connected with local coins of Kauśāmbī bearing the name of King Dhanadeva.

KUKURANOV, L. N. A Coin Collector's View of India. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (Summer, 1960), pp. 71-73, illus.

"Strangely enough, the country which has every right to claim a predominant place among the nations of the world in respect to numismatic wealth only of late has become conscious of its riches in this fascinating domain of human endeavor. Whereas Chinese numismatic works go back to the early centuries of our era, and we possess catalogs of coin collections built up under some rulers of Imperial China, her neighbor — India — had to wait for the British scholars of the nineteenth century to make her realize the presence of the untapped gold mine of numismatic material scattered throughout her vast territory."

In an interesting survey of Indian coinage the writer discusses briefly the Greek coins of Bactria, the coinage of the Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian kings, the coinage of the Kushans, the gold Gupta series issued during the reigns of Samudragupta, Chandragupta II and Kumargupta I (A.D. 330-455), the Persian legends on the gold and silver series of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan (A.D. 1556-1658), and the Mohammedan series, from the first Sultans of Delhi to the end of the long reign of the last Great Mughal Aurangzeb (a span of more than five centuries, A.D. 1193-1707).

KUKURANOV, L. N. Fully Dated Coins of Murād Bakhsh, Pretender to the Throne of Hindustan (December 1657-June 1658). In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes IX* (1960), pp. 241-243, pl. 16 (5-6).

Among the occupants of the Mughal throne and the pretenders thereto were several whose brief appearance on the historical stage began and ended within the span of one and the same Hijri year shown on their coins; thus, unless some historical evidence can be found, there is no way of telling which pieces belong to an earlier and which to a later issue. An exception to this situation occurs in the case of a very few scarce coins of Murād Bakhsh on which the Ilāhī month is discernible, but only two such pieces (both of which are described, together with relevant bibliographical references) appear to have been published so far. The first was struck at Sūrat (Aḥad 1068 H., Ilāhī month Farwardīn) the second at Khambāyat (Aḥad 1068 H., Ilāhī month Azar). The writer discusses events in the career of Murād Bakhsh connected with his unsuccessful pretension to the throne of Hindustan, salient features of which are represented by these fully dated coins.

MIRASHI, V. V. A Coin of Jayāśraya. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 135-136, pl. 11.

On the basis of palaeography, a coin found at Ujjain was attributed by Dr. H. V. Trivedi to Jayāśraya and the second century A.D. (cf. *JSNI*, Vol. 20, p. 219). The coin's Sanskrit inscription, however, shows that it must have been issued at a much later date, and furthermore, no sovereign of that name is known to have ruled at Ujjain (or elsewhere) in the second century A.D. The present writer identifies the coin with the Chālukya prince Vinayāditya Maṅgalarasa who ruled in Konkan in the Śaka years 613-653 (i.e. at the end of the seventh and the beginning of the eighth century A.D.).

RAMAYYA, S. A Real Kākatīya Coin. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 181-184, pl. 11.

A copper Kākatīya coin (weight, 125.5 grains; diameter, .82 inches), reported to have been found in Hyderabad, is fully described and illustrated. Its inscriptions, transliterated from thirteenth century Nāgari script, read: SRIMAD VIKR / MA KAKATIYA / PRATAP RU (obv.) and DRA DEVA VI / JAYA KATAKA / (12?) SAKA (rev.). Translated, these can be read as *The valorous and victorious Kākatīyi Shrimad Pratapa Ruda Deva; (issued) in his capital (Kataka), Śaka 12.*

RAO, DINKAR. A Coin of Some Sātavāhana Feudatory (?). In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 112-113, pl. 6.

The Ujjain symbol on the reverse of a coin recently acquired by the writer connects it with the Sātavāhanas; but no name of any one of the thirty kings of the Sātavāhana dynasty can be read in the Brāhmī inscription, which appears to post-date the earlier of these rulers. The suggestion is made that the coin may have been issued by one of the feudatories who ruled part of this empire during the period of its decline. The word Yashabhatasa in the obverse legend ASAVARIKADA YASHABHATASA may be a Prakrit form of Yaśobhūti, or the name of the Sātavāhana feudatory who issued the coin.

RAO, DINKAR. A New Taxila Coin with Fish Symbol. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), p. 185, pl. 6.

The obverse of a hitherto unpublished copper Chaitya-type coin of Taxila in the writer's collection shows an incuse Chaitya consisting of three arches, surmounted by a crescent and placed within a double circle; a dot is seen in the upper arch. The reverse depicts two fish, seen above and below a central hollow cross flanked by taurine symbols.

RAY, S. C. A Note on the Chronology of the Punch-Marked Coin-Hoards at Taxila (Bhir Mound). In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 120-128.

Largely on the strength of a coin of Philip of Aridaeus (whose last known issue can be dated 317 B.C.) and two gold coins of Alexander the Great, the Taxila hoard of 1924 was assigned to the end of the fourth century B.C. Similarly, because of a coin of Diodotus which it contained, the 1912 hoard from the same source was placed in the second half of the succeeding century. These datings have been questioned for various reasons, and a burial date in the early second century B.C. has been suggested as an explanation of the abandonment of the treasures in the face of threats from the Bactrian Greeks. After further study of the contents of the two hoards the writer as yet finds insufficient evidence for disagreeing with the original datings.

SINGHAL, C. R. The Coins of Nūr Jahān. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 198-199.

In the penultimate paragraph of an article published in an earlier issue of the above journal (Vol. 20, pp. 42-45) the author stated that after assuming sovereignty of the State Nur Jahān Begum styled herself on the coins as Nur Jahān Bādshāh Begum — or Nur Jahān Bādshāh — in the same manner as Akbar Bādshāh, Jahāngīr Bādshāh, and so on. On page 233 of the same publication Shri P. L. Gupta objected to this statement, noting that since the title Bādshāh Begum was normally conferred upon the first lady of the Court of Empire it would already have been held by Nur Jahān and thus could have had nothing to do with her assumption of regal power or with her issuance of coins bearing that title. Furthermore, Gupta disagreed with Hodivala's contention that sovereignty of the State was bestowed upon Nur Jahān by Jahāngīr, giving as his opinion that no statement to that effect is to be found in the *Iqbāl-nāmā* and that Nur Jahān was appointed to the office of Jahāngīr's deputy only for the purpose of carrying on the administrative work of the state.

In an attempt to solve the problem the writer now quotes relevant passages from the *Iqbāl-nāmā* (in both Persian text and English translation) which he concludes show quite clearly that: (1) The Persian couplet on the coins of Nur Jahān was written by Jahāngīr himself, (2) the expression *Bādshāh Begum* forms a part of the couplet and has nothing to do with her title, and (3) when Jahāngīr's health had failed, the kingdom was bestowed upon Nur Jahān.

SINGHAL, C. R. The Phadiya Coin of Gujarat. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 192-195.

After examining the opinions of various numismatists and studying the evidence available concerning the above coin, the writer is able to offer the following conclusions: (1) the *phadiyā* was a copper, not a silver coin, and was not the Portuguese *foeda*; neither the small silver coins of the early Arab invaders of Sind nor the silver *Gadhaiya* coins of Gujarat and Rajasthan were called *phadiyās*; (2) the *tanka* of Gujarat was equal to one hundredth of a rupee; (3) since five *phadiyās* were equal to twelve *tankas*, forty-two *phadiyās* equaled one rupee; (4) if Shri Agrawala's contention that the Portuguese *foeda* was a very small denomination (with forty-eight equal to one rupee) were true, then the Gujarati *phadiyā* and the Portuguese coin should be almost of equal value; such is not the case; (5) in Gujarat, the *phadiyā* equaled approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ *tankas* or one copper *pice*; (6) the *tanka* and the *dokdā* were equal in value, with one hundred of each denomination equal to one rupee.

SIRCAR, D. C. Alleged Copper Coin of Rāshtrakūṭa Kakka II. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 137-139.

In a note which appeared in the above periodical (Vol. 21, Pt. 1, pp. 37-38, pl. 4, nos. 6-9) Shri Dinkar Rao published four copper coins which he attributed to the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kakka II (972-73 A.D.). According to the present writer, Rao's reading of the coin legends is quite untenable; for since the characters are clearly inscribed in southern *Nāgarī* script (i.e. twelfth or thirteenth century A.D.) these pieces cannot possibly be dated to the third quarter of the tenth century! Although not fully legible in the illustrations, the legends leave no doubt but that "the copper coins published by Shri Dinkar Rao were issued by the Kākatīyā king Pratāparudra, although, owing to our inability to read the date, it is difficult to say whether the king is Pratāparudra I (1163-95 A.D.) or Pratāparudra II (1291-1313)."

TOKENS

ALLEN, H. D. "M. H. S. Cafeteria" Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 2851-2852, illus.

A type of brass token sometimes encountered in Eastern Canadian accumulations bears the simple inscription M.H.S. / CAFETERIA, accompanied by one or two large digits engraved centrally on both sides of the planchet. The writer identifies it as a token originally used for the purchase of meals in the cafeteria attached to Montreal High School (Montreal, Quebec).

GHN

BIDDULPH, C. H. Tokens Resembling Coins of the East India Company. In: *The Journal of The Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 21, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 176-178, pl. 9.

In connection with two tokens which resemble coins issued by the above company the writer notes that "obvious differences exist which make it easy to recognise these private rupees or tokens, and that they were issued in compliance with requests from bankers or jewellers at Kanpur, Delhi and certain other centres for use as jewellery. A possible restriction in the use of the Company's coins for this purpose may account for their introduction." Both pieces are illustrated and described.

HAWKINS, R. N. P. Another Bird Countermark. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), p. 238, illus.

The countermark on a coin recently acquired by the writer resembles the bird mark described by F. Pridmore in his article *The So-called 'Puffin' Countermark Attributed to Lundy Island* (cf. *The Numismatic Circular*, Nov., 1958, pp. 230-31, illus.). Both pieces are tentatively classified as Irish "Slap Tokens". Little is known of the background of this series and any forthcoming information would be gratefully received.

GHN

HAWKINS, R. N. P. Dictionary of Birmingham Makers of Metallic Tickets, Checks and Counters during the Middle and Latter Parts of the 19th Century. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 502 (March, 1960), pp. 93-97; No. 503 (April, 1960), pp. 140-143; No. 504 (May, 1960), pp. 180-183; No. 505 (June, 1960), pp. 228-233; No. 507 (August, 1960), pp. 310-314; No. 509 (Oct., 1960), pp. 406-410.

The compiler's aim has been to provide a chronological key to the great volume of signed medalets, metallic checks, tradesmen's cards, counters, etc. produced in Birmingham (the most prolific seat of this activity) mainly during the last half of the nineteenth century. It is designed to complement Forrer's *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists* with regard to minor discs, and to give more information on individual discs and their makers than appears in Batty's *Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland*, etc. Descriptions include design, legend, metal, date, addresses and biographical notes relating to issuing firms and individuals, historical details, and references to Forrer, Batty, and Grant's *Catalogue of British Medals since 1760* (cf. *BNJ*, Vols. 22-23, 1936-41). Appendices present (1) A layout of Batty's work (Vols. 1 & 2) and (2) notes on the manufacturing trades involved and the streets where makers congregated.

GHN

SMITH, F. C. Recent Information on "Canadian Trade Tokens for Identification." In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 461-463.

Thanks to the co-operation of readers, the author is now able to publish additional information relating to several pieces which appeared in his listing of Canadian trade tokens recently published in the above journal (Vol. 5, No. 5, May, 1960, pp. 233-239). GHN

SMITH, KENNETH, comp. *American Vecturist Association. Foreign Check List. Check List of the Transportation Tokens of Germany*. [Boston, 1960]. 12 pp. Mimeograph.

Part I of a combined check list and price list (with values shown in U. S. currency) of the fare tokens, fare passes and bridge tokens of Germany, including a glossary of terms (German, with English equivalents) commonly used on such pieces. Part II, to be issued subsequently, will contain commemorative medals and patterns as well as road, gate and other tokens associated with transportation.

[STEWART, H. R.] Old Prince Edward Island Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 466-467.

A note reprinted from the *Prince Edward Island Magazine* (May, 1899) concerns the "Speed the Plough and Success to the Fisheries" tokens, struck by the firm of Ralph Eaton & Co. of Birmingham, England, which circulated in both Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island ca. 1860. GHN

WOODBURN, HELEN. German War Tokens ("Notgeld"): A Supplement. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 5-11, illus. [and various issues] to Vol. 73, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 1504-1509, illus.

O. P. Eklund, in numerous installments which appeared in *The Numismatist* during the period 1948-1955, described 1964 of these German war tokens; being an emergency currency they were struck from the cheaper metals and in enormous quantities. The present writer now supplements the earlier listing with specimens from her own collection which were either omitted from (or overlooked in) Eklund's unfinished article. The majority of the pieces are illustrated and descriptions include place of issue, metal, denomination, date, size and legend. GHN

MEDALS

ABRAHAM, I. R. American Arctic and Antarctic Expedition Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (July-August, 1960), pp. 1-5, illus.

Four medals, commemorating the Peary Polar Expedition (1908-09), the first and second Byrd Expeditions (1928-30, 1933-35) and the U. S. Antarctic Expedition (1939-41) are described and illustrated.

BABELON, JEAN. Une médaille de l'empereur Ferdinand III. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 434-435.

The obverse of a lead medallion which was recently presented to the *Cabinet des Médailles* shows the emperor Ferdinand III on horseback, galloping to left; the inscription reads: FERDINAND: III. DG: ROM. IM: SA: and the initials w.s. appear in the exergue. The medallion, so far unidentified, was no doubt used as a model for the design of a medal, although no known specimens exist in either German or Austrian museums.

Calicó Family Commemorative Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), p. 1318, illus.

A medal recently issued by F. Xavier and Fernando Calicó in commemoration of the 175th anniversary of the founding of the numismatic house of the Calicó family (Plaza de Angel 3, Barcelona) is described and illustrated. Depicted on its obverse is the Angel which originally stood in the Plaza but is now in the municipal historical museum; the reverse bears an appropriate linear inscription between the shields of Santa Coloma de Farnés (top) and Barcelona (bottom).

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. Explicación de la medalla que la Real Academia de las Tres Nobles Artes de San Carlos de Nueva España, dedica a su augusto fundador el Señor Don Carlos III, para perpetuar su memoria. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (April-June, 1960), pp. 143-144, illus.

Silver and copper specimens of a medal issued by the *Real Academia de las Tres Nobles Artes de San Carlos de Nueva España* in commemoration of its founder (Charles III) were recently struck at the Mexico City Mint. The monarch's effigy (f.r.) appears on the obverse; on the reverse, his tomb. The writer explains the symbolism incorporated into the design of the medal, which was the work of the distinguished engraver Gerónimo Antonio Gil.

FERRARI, J. N. and O. MITCHELL. Medalla conmemorativa del 87 aniversario de la reconquista de Buenos Aires. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Vol. 5, Nos. 22-23 (Jan.-April, 1960), pp. 2-4, 23, illus.

In 1893, the year of its founding, the *Junta de Numismática Americana* issued a copper medal in commemoration of the 87th anniversary of the re-conquest of Buenos Aires. Oval in shape, and weighing 101 gr., the medal was designed and executed by the engraver Rosario Grande. It is fully described and illustrated.

FERRARI, J. N. Medallística. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, No. 19 (July-August, 1959), pp. 5-7.

In discussing the status of medallic art, particularly with regard to Argentina, Ferrari again stresses the need for a uniform system of classification and description as proposed by him at the *Congreso Internacional de Historia* held at Santiago de Chile in 1952 in honor of the centenary of the birth of José Toribio Medina. Elements necessary to a catalogue of medals are listed under the following headings: (1) Number contained in the catalogue, (2) year of issue, (3) purpose and character, (4) place, (5) obverse, (6) reverse, (7) edge, (8) metal, (9) weight, (10) dimension, (11) artist and engraver, (12) collection, and (13) bibliography.

FERRARI, J. N. *Santiago Caccia — Grabador de Rosario*. Buenos Aires, 1960. 156 pp., illus., pls.

Born in Italy in 1829, the distinguished medallist Santiago Caccia moved to Argentina and settled there in 1856. This catalogue of 143 of his medals includes complete obverse and reverse descriptions, together with indication of metal, weight, dimension, form of signature and present location. All specimens are illustrated. A compilation of the various forms of the artists's signature is appended, also chronological, subject and geographical indices and a listing of the institutions, associations and collections (both public and private) in which Caccia's work is represented. Thirty-eight titles are included in a bibliography.

GOMEZ TOCA, M.-A. Medalla conmemorativa de la I Exposición Ibero-Americana de Numismática y Medallística. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 216-217.

A medal issued by the *Círculo Filatélico y Numismático* (Barcelona) in commemoration of the above numismatic exhibition held in that city from November 24 to December 14, 1958 is fully described. It was designed by the distinguished sculptor Don Francisco Socías March and struck by the firm of Talleres Vallmitjana.

HAHN, GEORG. Ein Amtsabzeichen des stiftlich herzogenburgischen Hofrichters Schwandtner. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 8 (1960), pp. 89-90, illus.

On the basis of archival studies, an engraved copper medal is identified as the official insignia of Johann Ignatius Schwandtner, who held the office of people's judge in Herzogenburg during the period 1720-1744. HJE

Información medallística. In: Barcelona. *Círculo Filatélico y Numismático. Boletín informativo* . . . No. 2 (May, 1960), p. 13, illus.

Three commemorative medals, sponsored by the *Círculo Filatélico y Numismático* (Barcelona) and issued in 1951, 1953 and 1957 respectively are fully described and illustrated. They were struck in honor of Archbishop Antonio Agustin (the so-called Prince of Spanish Numismatists), Joaquin Botet y Siso (1864-1917) and Antonio Pisano (Pisanello).

KRAUS, E. British Exhibition Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), p. 1339, illus.

Edge inscription on the above medal reads: BRITISH EXHIBITION JUNE NEW YORK 1960, and obverse shows a central shield bearing the U. S. and British flags, with eagle (left) and lion, holding crown (right). The British coat of arms, surmounted by the crown, appears on the reverse.

Official Medal Proclaims Santa Fe's 350th Anniversary. In: *Coin World*, Vol. 1, No. 17 (August 11, 1960), p. 1, illus.

An official medal recently struck by the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, commemorates the 350th anniversary of this "oldest seat of government in the United States." Leading to the city plaza (depicted on the obverse) are the Santa Fe, Onate and Ecalante trails, while further to the south the Rio Grande is seen flowing past Coronado's trail; four heads, shown to the left of the plaza, represent the Indian, Spanish, Mexican and American cultures which in using the trails helped to establish Santa Fe as a vital crossroads of the southwest. The medal was designed by Kay Van Elmendorf Wiest and executed by Donna Quasthoff.

PINI, G. Nel ricordo della guerra 1915-1918. Medaglia commemorativa della pace con epigrafe del poeta Giovanni Bertacchi. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 61, illus.

Inscribed in the lower half of the obverse of a rare medal issued in commemoration of Italian participation in World War I and the ensuing peace is a six line epigraph by the poet Giovanni Bertacchi. The medal is fully described and illustrated.

Pony Express Medal Available July 5. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 7 (July, 1960), p. 846, illus.

The medal issued in commemoration of the Pony Express Centennial is described and illustrated. During the years 1860/61 the Express operated in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California.

POWER, J. R. British Arctic and Polar Issues. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (July-August, 1960), pp. 11-15, diag.

When the British government became medal conscious in the middle of the nineteenth century it decided to cover Arctic and Antarctic polar exploration as far back as 1818; between that year and 1865, British naval vessels took part in seventeen such expeditions. The first two medals were given for Arctic service only, and were struck in silver; they are known as Arctic medals. The remainder, referred to as Polar medals, were struck in either silver or bronze — depending upon the nature of the service performed — and were awarded for both Arctic and Antarctic exploration. The article includes relevant passages from contemporary issues of the *London Gazette*.

St. Lawrence Seaway Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 6 (June, 1960), p. 700, illus.

A medal designed by Robert McNamara (obverse) and Walter Vinz (reverse) has been struck by the Heraldic Art Co. of Cleveland to commemorate Canadian and American co-operation in the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway; 5,900 specimens have been issued in sterling silver, forty-eight in gold. The medal is fully described and illustrated.

WILLERS, UNO. STF:s medalj. In: *Svenska Turistföreningens Tidning*, No. 2 (April, 1960), pp. 46-47, illus.

A medal designed by the artist Erik Lindberg (b. 1873) which was instituted by the Swedish Tourist Association in 1910 has so far been bestowed upon some 2,000 persons in recognition of services performed in promoting the aims of the Association. Included in the above article are illustrations of the medal, together with various sketches executed by Lindberg and some discussion of his art. LL

WITTOP KONING, D. A. Hoogeleerden in de pharmacie uit vervlogen jaren. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (Oct., 1960), pp. 44-45, illus.

Five medals were displayed in connection with an exhibition, held at Utrecht, which dealt with professors of pharmacy at Dutch universities. All are illustrated and described, together with biographical notes on the persons portrayed. HJE

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Canadian Bank Notes for West Indies Branches. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 2494-2502, illus., tab.

The paper currency of the newly formed British Caribbean Federation (printed in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars) replaces the notes previously issued by Barclay's Bank (Gt. Britain) and by three of Canada's largest and most influential banks — the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank of Canada, all of whom owned numerous branches in the island colonies. The notes issued by them are fully described by bank, date, denomination, design and number, with ten specimens illustrated. GHN

FERGUSON, J. D. The Merchants Bank of Canada. Supplementary Listings. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), p. 460.

The March (1960) issue of the above journal contained an article by H. D. Allen which described notes issued by the Merchants Bank of Canada from 1864 to 1922 (the year of its absorption by the Bank of Montreal). Three additional notes are now listed and briefly described: \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations, all dated 1873. GHN

GILMORE, STARR. Canadian Card Currency. In: *The Coin Press Magazine*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (July 12, 1960), pp. 14-15, illus.

Playing card currency, issued on the credit of France, lasted in Canada (in what was then New France) for nearly seventy-five years — from 1685 to the fall of Quebec in 1759. It began as a temporary expedient, since hard money was painfully slow in crossing the Atlantic, but through the rascality of Quebec's governor, the Marquis of Vaudreuil, and the intendant, François Begot, was much abused and soon got out of control. During the decade 1718-28 France succeeded in taking the currency out of circulation, but the edict forbidding its use was soon disobeyed and within twenty years one million livres were in use; the amount had increased to fourteen million in 1759, not taking into account some forty or fifty million livres which were held unredeemed in France. Acting upon information received from Quebec's General Montcalm (who had long distrusted Vaudreuil and Begot) the French government, early in 1759, suddenly refused to honor a flood of thirty-three million francs in promissory notes which Begot had seen fit to issue. It foretold the end of a period of appalling financial corruption, and eventually a large portion of the card currency was redeemed at 25% of face value, some of it being purchased by British speculators. Following the French defeat at Quebec, Vaudreuil, Begot and some fifty others were returned to France, tried and thrown into the Bastille. Vaudreuil was later acquitted (but lived the remainder of his life in disgrace) while Begot was banished from France for life and all of his property confiscated. FDC

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Billets de confiance alsaciens et lorrains (1790-1793). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June, 1960), pp. 444-446; Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), pp. 457-460.

In dealing with the necessity paper money issued in Alsace and Lorraine during the above period the writer notes the various *départements* in which this currency was printed and used (Meuse, Vosges, Meurthe and Moselle); also the collections in which such notes are represented and the numbers known at the present time.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND and JEAN LAFAURIE, comps. Catalogue des papiers-monnaie français de la Guerre de 1870 (Période 1870-1873). In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vols. 10-12 (1955-57), pp. 1-128, 8 pls.

Descriptive catalogue of French paper money issued during and after the Franco-Prussian War (1870-73), part one of which describes general issues of the *Banque de France* and the *Société Générale*. Part two (pp. 12-121) lists and describes 318 local issues, arranged first by geographic *Département* and then by place of issue. A bibliography includes eight works consulted, and tables list the *départements* covered by the catalogue as well as the specific localities mentioned. Eight specimens are illustrated on the plates.

JOHNSON, C. M. Collecting Small Size Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 1619-1631, illus.

Several advantages are seen in collecting small size United States currency issues: required space is kept at a minimum, the collector's initial investment is secure, and fluctuating markets present no problems as in the case of hard currency. Six types, twelve denominations and some 800 varieties are available in the form of United States (also known as "legal tender") notes, silver certificates and Federal Reserve notes. In suggesting and outlining a method of collecting to be followed the writer discusses condition, denominational limits, sources, star notes (which are used to replace spoiled or mutilated specimens), signature combinations, etc. He refers the reader to Friedberg's *Paper Money of the United States* for a complete listing and identification of all issues of small size currency.

GHN

KIRKWOOD, JAMES and J. W. CURTIS. Zanzibar Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 1315-1316, illus.

Under the administrative control of a British Resident, the Zanzibar government issued paper money from 1908 to 1935 with legends printed in three languages: Indian, English and Malay-Persian. Illustrated and

described in detail are ten, five and one rupee notes from Kirkwood's own collection.

KOHLBERGER, FRANZ and JOSEF BEISSER. Österreichisches Notgeld 1918. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 8 (1960), pp. 91-93.

As a result of difficulties resulting from the defeat and disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918, emergency money was issued by cities, savings banks and industrial establishments to help alleviate the shortage of circulating currency. This took place not only in territory which eventually became the Republic of Austria, but also in German-speaking parts of the old empire, which, although legally separated from the new republic, still regarded themselves as part of it. A catalogue of this emergency currency (which ended early in 1919) is subdivided into the areas of Austria, South Tyrol and the Sudetenland. HJE

PAÛL de la RIVA, JOSÉ. Emisiones de papel moneda de la contrarrevolución rusa. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 59-66, 9 pls.

Illustrations of twenty-one specimens appear in this interesting discussion of Russian paper currency issued during the revolutionary period (1917-19). Much of the material for the article was furnished by courtesy of Drs. Arnold Keller, N. I. Kardakoff, Dimitri A. Fourmanov and Stefanie Potyka.

PETRTYL, JOSEF. Moravské a slezské nouzové poukázky z let 1859-1861 (Moravian and Silesian Necessity Drafts of 1859-1861). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 6 (Dec., 1959), pp. 45-47. With German Summary.

The necessity paper notes issued in Moravia and Silesia during the above period are described and discussed against the troublesome political and economic background of the time.

PHILPOTT, W. A., Jr. Texas Currency Inflation. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 1657-1663, illus.

An irredeemable paper currency to the amount of \$13,318,145, backed only by land, was issued by the Republic of Texas during the period 1836-1845. Its value quickly declined, and after annexation in 1846 the currency was redeemed by the State at seventy-six cents to the dollar, providing a healthy profit for speculators (principally from the North and East) who had bought at much lower prices. Evidence that the lesson of inflation was well and truly learned is found in an Act promulgated by the first Texas State Legislature in 1847 which states that "No

person or persons within this State shall issue any bill, promissory note, check or other paper, to circulate as money.” GHN

RAISIG, L. M. The Confederate \$20 Diana Note. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 1249-1255, illus.

The female figure seen seated astride a deer on the \$20 Treasury note of the Confederate States of America — long an enigma to collectors and numismatic historians, and considered by many as wholly bogus — is identified as the Roman goddess Diana, best known in literature and art as the ruler and protectress of the animal world. Regarding the source of the vignette, the writer mentions a similar illustration showing Artemis seated upon a stag which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* in 1857. The Indian with calumet pipe seen in the lower left-hand corner of the note represents popular tobacco advertising of the period. Three distinct types of Diana notes are believed to have existed. The first were either rejected essay notes or the remaining issues of an intended or suppressed Confederate legal issue. The second, produced by lithographic process, counterfeited or illegally copied type 1, while the third comprised facsimiles produced after the Civil War by photography or photolithography. A useful bibliography is included. GHN

RAISIG, L. M. The Continental Currency Makers. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 2825-2828, illus.

While conceding that the last word on the subject has yet to be written, the writer produces substantial evidence to refute the popular belief that the Continental Currency of the United States was designed by Benjamin Franklin and engraved by Paul Revere. Instead, he would attribute the designs to Francis Hopkinson (1737-91), a lawyer, author and musician who had come to Philadelphia from Bordentown, N. J. in June, 1775 and whose artistic talents “were frequently employed in making heraldic devices.” Sketches from these designs are thought to have been made by David Rittenhouse (1732-96) and the actual copper plates used in the manufacture of the currency to have been the work of James Smith, a highly skilled Philadelphia engraver. GHN

SHUWARGER, MICHAEL. More color needed in Our Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 1317-1318. Reprinted from the *Congressional Record* (Feb. 4, 1960).

If each denomination of U. S. currency were given an individual color, suggests the writer, the sorting of money and the extraction of a required bill from one's wallet would both be greatly facilitated. In deference to tradition he would retain the present green color of the one dollar bill, but would favor changes in the higher denominations such as red for

\$5.00, blue for \$10.00, orange for \$20.00, silver for \$100.00 and gold for \$1000.00.

SLABAUGH, A. R. Interesting Inscriptions on Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 8 (August, 1960), pp. 2196-2199, illus.

Taking some bank note inscriptions which are of more than average interest, the writer elaborates upon their significance. He discusses the variety of mottoes found on early U. S. Colonial and Continental currencies, certain state issues whose inscriptions were designed to discourage counterfeiting, the origins of popular mottoes and the patriotic sayings which appear on pre-Civil War Union and Confederate notes, and inscriptions which deal with redemption provisions. Slabaugh also takes up the subject of mottoes on foreign currencies, particularly the post-World War I notes of Germany which offer a good insight into German life and thought of the period. FDC

SMEDLEY, G. B. Queen Victoria on a Delaware Bank Note? In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Spring, 1960), pp. 67-69, illus.

A \$3.00 remainder note of the Bank of Clifton (Ontario), altered to an equivalent note of the Citizens Bank of Middletown, Delaware (Nov. 1, 1859) shows a portrait of Queen Victoria in the lower right hand corner. Clifton is an earlier name of the present city of Niagara Falls.

SOUBOTÍN, N. Ensayo de catalogo de billetes de banco de la Republica de Bolivia — siglo XX. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 22-23 (Jan.-April, 1960), pp. 12-16.

Covering the period 1892-1952, this descriptive catalogue of bank notes issued by the *Banco Nacional de Bolivia*, the *Banco de la Nación Boliviana* and the *Banco Central de Bolivia* includes place of issue, date, issuing authority, dimensions, obverse and reverse colors and the principal characteristics of design. The notes were printed by three firms: American Bank Note Company, Thomas de la Rue, and Waterlow & Sons (London).

SUGAR, ISTVAN. Eger város 1860 evi szükségpénzenek története (History of the Paper Money issued by the Municipality of Eger in 1860). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 58-59 (1959-1960), pp. 56-59, pl.

Towards the end of 1860, when a shortage of small change was felt in some districts of Hungary, paper money was issued by a number of municipalities. Among them was the municipality of Eger, which on October 2, 1860 authorized a 5,000 florin issue of notes with nominal (Austrian) values of five, ten and twenty-five kreutzers. The writer's discussion of this currency includes considerable material gathered from the local archives.

SUTHERLAND, ALLAN. Maoris and Bank Notes. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (July-Dec., 1959), p. 245.

While discussing with a Maori friend a land payment ceremony conducted at Kaingaroa in the 1870's, the writer asked the significance of the Maori custom of attaching bank notes to branches or split sticks which had been stuck into the ground. The answer given was that the practice was followed, not in suggestion of "money blossoming on the branches," but rather for the display of wealth, or for the more practical purpose of preventing notes from being blown away or concealed under weights.

THOMPSON, WALTER. A Manipulation of Robert Morris. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 1256-1258.

Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance during the days of the Continental Congress, often resorted to unusual means in attempting to fulfill his country's financial obligations. One such instance concerns the law passed by Congress on February 3, 1784 authorizing the payment of all moneys due to soldiers of foreign birth who fought for the American colonies in the Revolutionary War. Morris met this obligation by issuing what can best be described as bonds — but, being negotiable instruments, also constitute money — guaranteeing payment and interest to the owners after a period of ten years. From among thirty of these documents in the U. S. Archives, one, signed by a Peter Benign Raffanau, is illustrated and described.

GHN

U. S. Currency Production. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May, 1960), p. 1259.

A report released by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Washington, D. C., includes the quantities of U. S. paper currency produced during the fiscal year 1959.

GHN

ODD AND CURIOUS

ALLEN, I. M. and ANTHONY WOOTTON. A Note on the Origin of a Form of Primitive Currency from the Abors of the Assam-Tibet Frontier. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), p. 237, illus.

A dull brass object from the Abors of the Siang Valley (on the Assam-Tibet frontier) is believed to represent a hitherto unpublished form of primitive currency. By means of line drawings it is compared with a snuff-taking tray from the Tiv of Northern Nigeria and the fact that

the two are very similar in form is seen to illustrate yet another result of existing cultural relationships between the two continents. GHN

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- [Editor's Note: The retirement of Franz Schmieder was wrongly reported under OBITUARIES in our last issue].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, H. F. Bowker, Francis D. Campbell, Herbert J. Erlanger, Joan M. Fagerlie, Henry Grunthal, J. F. Healy, Lars Lagerqvist, Irwin L. Merker, Geoffrey H. North, Doris Raymond.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.

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No. 56

July

1961

GENERAL

Air Force Sergeant Has 60,000 Specimens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3163-3165, illus.

Technical Sergeant John P. Butler, U.S.A.F., currently serving at the Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, owns what is believed to be one of the world's largest private coin and currency collections. It includes some 20,000 bank notes and 30,000 coins amassed during tours of duty in twenty-six countries since 1942. Perhaps his most prized piece is an extremely rare Japanese silver oban (the only known specimen) which he discovered almost accidentally in the small town of Zamaguchi during a tour of Japanese air bases. GHN

[American Numismatic Association]. *Selections from The Numismatist. United States, Paper Money, Tokens, Medals and Miscellaneous*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publishing Co., 1960. 317 pp., illus.

Because of the scarcity of many early issues of *The Numismatist*, the above Association recently embarked on its project of reprinting articles of outstanding interest which have appeared in that publication during its seventy-two years of existence. In this, the second of four proposed volumes, articles are grouped topically in the table of contents under the following headings: Early American Coins and Tokens — Private and Territorial Gold Coinage — Coin Designs and Symbols — Encased Postage Stamps — Tokens — Colonial and Continental Paper Money — Pioneer and Historical Currency and Tokens — Paper Money, General — State and Private Bank Notes and Scrip — Confederate and Southern State Coins and Currency — Large and Small Size Notes — Fractional Currency — Medals — Miscellaneous. GHN

ATRIA, ANTONIO. Profili numismatici. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 154-157.

The writer notes the importance of the science of numismatics (its vast scope, contribution to history, economics and art, etc.) as opposed to philately, and offers useful advice concerning the establishment of a coin collection.

BAILLON, F. Exposition "Regards sur la numismatique." In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 218-219.

A numismatic exhibition held at the *Maison des Arts* in Schaerbeek (a Brussels suburb) from October 3rd to October 25th, 1959 featured coins, medals and books collected by the Brussels section of the *Alliance Numismatique Européenne*. Items of special interest included a series of Roman denarii, a collection of German talers issued after 1700, several numismatic books recently published in England, coins of independent Belgium, a vitrine showing the circulation of gold in various countries, and miscellaneous collections of Belgian physicians', Napoleonic and contemporary medals.

BOYD, DOROTHY ANN. Counterfeiting: A Child of Time. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3182-83.

In a brief review of counterfeiting, particularly as practised in England throughout the centuries, the writer notes the severity of the punishments handed out to convicted offenders and comments upon the engraving skill seen on many of the early falsifications. GHN

CALICÓ, F. X. Curiosidades en torno a las nuevas emisiones monetarias. In: *Monedas*, No. 8 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), pp. 210-212.

This article appeared originally in the pages of the *Diario de Barcelona* (May 27, 1960, p. 38; cf. *NL*, No. 55, April, 1961, p. 475).

The Canadian Numismatic Association Library List — January, 1961. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 26-37.

A listing of the numismatic publications owned by the library of the above Association and available to its members is alphabetically arranged under the following: Canada — Great Britain and Ireland — British Commonwealth of Nations — United States — Latin America — Europe — General — Ancient — Background Reading — Periodicals — Miscellaneous. GHN

CHAMBERLAIN, C. C. and FRED REINFELD. *Coin Dictionary and Guide*. New York, Sterling Publishing Co., 1960. 251 pp., illus.

Various terms employed in numismatics are presented in alphabetical arrangement, and line drawings are used to illustrate some of the better known coin types. This compilation in no way competes with the well known works of Frey and von Schrötter but will be of help to beginners. HC

DICKIE, D. J. What Will be next in Coin Collecting? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 516-517.

Under the authorship of D. J. Dickie and A. E. H. Petrie, substantially the same article was published in the April (1960) issue of the Canadian Numismatic Journal (cf. *NL*, No. 53, 1960, p. 282).

EL-KHACHAB, 'ABD el MOHSEN. La collection numismatique du Musée d'Ismailia. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Études Historiques et Géographiques de l'Isthme de Suez*, Vol. 6 (1955-56), pp. 97-133, 11 pls.

Among the Ismailia Museum's collection of antiquities discovered in the northeastern section of Egypt, the coins are of exceptional interest in that they not only include a number of rare specimens but also provide a comprehensive representation of all periods of Egyptian monetary history. This detailed catalogue of the principal coin types in the collection includes full obverse and reverse descriptions, bibliographical reference and illustration of outstanding specimens.

ELKIN, BENJAMIN. *The True Book of Money*. Chicago, Children's Press, 1960. 48 pp., illus.

Written on the primary level, with a vocabulary largely taken from the *Combined Word List for Primary Reading*, Elkin's book provides a broad picture of the importance of money in everyday life and serves as a useful introduction to economics. A section is devoted to the coins, currency and mint of the United States, and the services of banks are explained in simple fashion. Illustrations include interesting examples of barter and primitive currency (wampum, stones, salt, shells, coconuts, etc.).

FONTRON, JOHN, Jr. Coin Collecting Today. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 291-294.

In this transcript of a speech delivered at the convention banquet of the Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association (October 22, 1960) Dr. Foltron sounds a few timely notes of warning concerning current numismatic trends. Coin collecting, he points out, should be pursued primarily for aesthetic pleasure rather than for monetary gain, and such things as an intoxication with dates (which collectors of American coins all too frequently worship with "passionate and misguided idolatry") should

give way to a search for beauty, charm, artistry and historical significance, all of which combine to form an integral part of imaginative collecting.

GHN

GERDTS, ELAINE E. Coins in the Frank I. Liveright Collection of the Museum. In: *The Museum*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (Summer, 1960), pp. 1-20, illus.

The extensive Frank I. Liveright coin collection, remarkable for its quality, was presented to the Newark Museum (Newark, N. J.) by the owner in 1925 with the thought that it might well be utilized for the benefit of the public. It is especially strong in coins of the United States (nearly 1800 specimens) as well as obsidional pieces, German talers, Swedish plate money, Persian and Far Eastern issues. Several specimens are singled out for special mention and illustration by the writer, and treatment of the paper money in the collection is promised in a future issue of the above publication.

GOLDMANN, ZEEV and N. SHAHAF. *The Coinage of Akko* (from Alexander the Great to the Time of the Crusaders). Acre, The Municipal Museum, 1959/60. [12] pp., 4 pls. English and Hebrew text.

The coinage of Akko (Acre) begins with the gold, silver and bronze issues of Alexander the Great (under whose rule the city passed in 332 B.C.) and ends with the revival of minting during the period of the crusades. The above article makes special mention of the coins issued by Henry of Champagne and illustrates some of the outstanding pieces struck at Akko.

HUBBARD, CLYDE. Instrucciones para hacer improntas (copias) de sus monedas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 28 (July-Sept., 1960), pp. 146-147, illus. With English Translation.

Practical information concerning the making of coin rubbings is presented under the headings Equipment and Instructions, with three illustrations demonstrating the various steps in the operation.

LI GOTTI, ANGELO. Barrafranca (Enna). Rinvenimenti nel territorio. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 84 (1959), pp. 357-365, illus.

From among recent archaeological discoveries made in the environs of Barrafranca (Enna, Sicily), Roman Imperial issues (Gallienus, Valerian and Gordian) as well as Byzantine coins and Norman issues of William II are listed and illustrated.

MASTERS, R. V. and FRED REINFELD. *Coin Collecting*. New York, Sterling Publ. Co., 1960. 128 pp., illus.

- An introductory work, containing much misinformation and little that
- can be considered of real numismatic value. HG

OTEIZA FERNÁNDEZ, JUAN. Avicultura y numismática. In: *Monedas*, No. 8 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), pp. 206-208, illus.

In a study pertaining to the various representations of the hen found upon coins and medals the writer illustrates: (1) An ancient coin of Himera (Sicily), (2) a French fifty-franc piece of 1953, and (3) a medal issued in commemoration of the *XI Congreso Mundial de Avicultura* held in Mexico in 1958.

PRIDMORE, F. A Cornish Advertisement Coin. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 6-7, illus.

A Japanese brass coin, *jiu ichi nami sen*, which was first issued in 1769 (Jacobs and Vermeule, Type F, No. K602) shows the following inscriptions re-stamped upon its broad, plain rim: BURTON'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. PALMOUTH (obv.) and KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD (rev.). It is an unusual example of a coin mutilated to serve the purposes of advertising, such as those used to publicize Spence's political slogans, Lloyd's newspapers, Pears' soap, etc. The article includes an interesting biographical sketch of the coin's issuer, John Burton (1840-1917), proprietor of the above shop, whose customers ranged from seafarers to members of the nobility.

REINFELD, FRED. *A Catalogue of the World's Most Popular Coins*. Rev. ed. New York, Sterling Publ. Co., 1960. 265 pp., illus.

This supposedly revised edition unfortunately repeats many of the shortcomings contained in the original publication; namely, the frequent use of wrong captions, misleading price estimates, and a highly questionable choice of "popular" coins. HG

REMICK, J. H. What Should I Collect? In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 74-79.

Among the suggestions made to incipient collectors are the value of background reading — general as well as specific — the importance of learning to judge coin condition, and the desirability of studying the coins of foreign countries. A useful bibliography lists outstanding works under the headings of Canada, United States, World, Great Britain and the Commonwealth, Greece, Rome and Byzantine Empire. GHN

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Coins Through the Centuries. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 3125-3127, illus. No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3184-3193, illus.

To the neophyte, the writer suggests collecting coins representative of each century, beginning with contemporary issues and working back to the coinages of the ancient Greeks and Romans. He describes and illustrates a number of suggested acquisitions — two or three pieces from each century, together with approximate current prices — and includes in a bibliography items of both general and specific interest. GHN

VAROUCOA-CHRISTODOULOPOULOU, IRÈNE. Acquisitions du Musée Numismatique d'Athènes. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 84, Pt. 2 (1960), pp. 485-503, pls. 7-10.

The National Museum of Athens reports its coin acquisitions for the year 1959 under three headings: Finds, excavation coins, and miscellaneous. Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Mediaeval coins are all included. and of the eighteen finds reported from mainland Greece, the Peloponnesus, Asia Minor and the islands, some are published here for the first time. JMF

WILLIAMS, R. N. "Help! We've Been Robbed." Warning to Coin Collectors. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 13-15.

The use of invisible ink, hidden identification and detailed photographs are cited as valuable precautionary measures against the current plethora of coin robberies; the photographs in particular are described as being especially helpful to police laboratories for the identification of confiscated coins. Williams, a resident of Pittsburgh and active in that city's numismatic society, writes from first-hand experience. While attending one of the society's recent meetings his home was burglarized and his coin collection stolen!

ANCIENT

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. L'inscription TOVTIOPOVO sur une monnaie imitée de la drachme de Marseille. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 8 (Oct., 1960), pp. 462-464.

In discussing the legend TOVTIOPOVO on an imitated drachm of Marseille the writer points out that the form *tovtio* is connected with the words *teuta* or *touta* (=civitas=tribe, or people). The root is encountered in a number of inscriptions.

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Une monnaie gauloise au coq, découverte à Tournai. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 214-215, illus.

A bronze, Gallic *au coq* type coin (14-15 mm. in diameter and weighing 2.50 gr.) which was recently discovered at Tournai is fully described and

illustrated. The type, the writer points out, is very rare, and its present attribution to the *Caletes* must be considered doubtful.

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Trouvailles dans les Ardennes. Monnaie d'or d'Arda à légende grecque et copie gauloise d'un denier romain, dont la légende est PENNILLE/RVPPE. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Nov., 1960), pp. 479-480.

From among various coins discovered in the Ardennes the writer discusses two pieces: A gold issue of Arda with Greek inscription and a Gallic imitation of a Roman denarius, the legend on which is read as PENNILLE/RVPPE.

CORBITT, J. H. Greco-Roman Site Finds from the Libyan Desert. In: *Archæologia Aeliana* (Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne), 4th Ser., Vol. 38 (1960), pp. 125-126.

During the course of construction of a light railway between Miniah and the Baharieh Oasis during World War I twenty-nine coins (including twenty Roman Imperial issues, nine from the mint of Alexandria) were discovered some six miles west of Miniah, in the Lybian desert. No archaeological site is known in that area, and the fact that the find was made during a wartime military operation is believed to be the reason why it was never officially reported to the proper authorities. The coins range from Ptolemy III (246-221 B.C.) to Justin II and Heraclius. All are listed and briefly described, including four illegible (possibly Mamlūk) pieces.

FRANKE, P. R. Antike Münzen im Heimatmuseum Büdingen. In: *Büdingen Geschichtsblätter*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 19-32, 4 pls.

The coin collection in the *Heimatmuseum Büdingen* (central Hesse, West Germany) comprises some 250 pieces, chiefly common types which were found in the Limes region and environs of Büdingen. They include 33 Greek, 7 Roman Republican, 191 Roman Imperial, 15 Roman Provincial (Egypt), 4 Byzantine and 13 mediaeval issues, also four forgeries. In addition to describing and illustrating the more outstanding specimens the writer offers a brief review of ancient coinage and the research currently being conducted in that field. IM

GUEY, JULIEN. Comment le "denier de César" de l'Evangile a-t-il pu devenir une pièce d'or? In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Nov., 1960), pp. 478-479.

A passage in the *Gospel of Thomas* is translated as follows: "They showed Jesus a gold piece. He said to them. Give that which is Caesar's

to Caesar, give that which is God's to God, and that which is mine, give to me." Thus the familiar silver denarius of the synoptics becomes a gold coin in the Apocrypha. In explanation of the variance the writer cites an article by A. H. M. Jones entitled *Numismatics and History (Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly)*, London, 1956, p. 27) which states: "The gold coin was usually known in Latin as an *aureus*, in Greek as a *chrysous*, and in Aramaic as a *denarius*."

HOPKINS, CLARK. The Origin of the Etruscan-Samian Griffon Cauldron. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 64, No. 4 (Oct., 1960), pp. 368-370, pls. 110-111.

Griffon protomes are developed from serpent protomes, and the prototype of the griffon cauldron is to be found in the Egyptian serpent disk (Uraeus); there is also a connection between griffon cauldrons and the cauldron carts of the Near East and central Europe. The snake frames which appear beneath the sun disk on coins of Sidon are from the Roman period.

ILM

KADMAN, LEO. A Large Hoard of Tyrian Shekels Discovered on Mount Carmel. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 507 (August, 1960), pp. 309-310.

Substantially the same report appeared in the pages of the *Numismatic Circular* (Vol. 68, No. 7-8, July-August, 1960, p. 167) and in *The Numismatist* (Vol. 73, No. 7, July, 1960, pp. 851-852; cf. *NL*, No. 55, April, 1961, p. 483.)

KARDARA, CHRYSOULA. Problems of Hera's Cult-Images. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 64, No. 4 (Oct., 1960), pp. 343-358, pls. 98-101.

Coins, employed in a subsidiary role, help to elucidate the appearance of various cult-images of Hera. Fourth century issues of Hierapolis, tetradrachms of Demetrius III which represent Atargatis, as well as coins of Damascus, Argos (fourth century B.C.) and Rome all depict the leaf-crown of the goddess. Issues of Samos from the Roman period illustrate the Samian cult-image in the Heraeum.

ILM

MEYSHAN, JOSEF. Probeprägung eines Schekels aus der Zeit des ersten Aufstandes der Juden gegen Rom. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 39 (Nov., 1960), pp. 73-75.

Ancient proof coins, which were usually struck in base metals or in metals not normally used for a given type, were probably retained by the mint master after striking. Three examples of Jewish proof shekels struck in bronze are known, one from Year III and two from Year IV of the first uprising; also a bronze proof of a tetradrachm from the

second uprising. On a bronze shekel owned by the writer the date is obscured by the patina, but the reverse (with thinner patina) suggests Year IV — or possibly Year II — of the first uprising; one letter appears reversed and the pomegranates are shown drooping instead of horizontal. The piece is undoubtedly genuine, since forgeries are mostly of silver, are cast rather than struck, and are frequently indistinguishable from genuine coins; furthermore, they lack the patina of the writer's specimen.

DR

GREEK

BERTINO, ANTONIO. Il rilievo arcaico e la prospettiva. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 2 (May-August, 1960), pp. 55-59, illus.

Bertino discusses various problems encountered in the study of perspective in archaic relief on coins struck in Magna Graecia during the sixth century B.C. One such example is illustrated: A silver incuse stater struck at Caulonia ca. 530/525 B.C. which depicts a standing, nude male (Apollo or Kaulon) in company with a stag and one running figure.

BOEGEHOLD, A. L. Aristotle's *Athenaion Politeia* 65,2: the "Official Token." In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), pp. 393-401, pl. 87.

Aristotle indicates that tokens were used in some capacity in the functioning of the Athenian courts. The present writer suggests a number of ways in which they might have been utilized and explains the meaning of marks found upon specimens which have survived.

ILM

DAUX, GEORGES, comp. Nikisiani. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 84, Pt. 2 (1960), pp. 750-751, illus.

A rare bronze specimen struck between 180 and 168 B.C. was among the twenty coins found during the excavation of the sanctuary at Dodona in 1959. Its obverse shows the crowned head of Zeus Dodona and two monograms: B O (the name of a *strategos*) and A I (the name of an archon); the reverse depicts a bolt of lightning within an oak crown and bears the legend APEIRŌTAN [in Greek letters] above the exergue. Only five other specimens of the coin are known.

DAUX, GEORGES, comp. Nikisiani. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique*, Vol. 84, Pt. 2 (1960), pp. 799-800, illus.

Currently on exhibition in the museum at Cavalla are various artifacts, dating from the period of Philip II and Alexander, which were discovered at Nikisiani Tumulus, a site in the plain to the north of Pangaeus, in

1959. They include three gold staters (one an issue of Amphipolis) and twenty-five bronze coins, all of Philip II.

DAUX, GEORGES, comp. Pella. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 84. Pt. 2 (1960), pp. 783-788, illus.

Excavations conducted at Pella under the direction of the ephors of Salonica and Veria in 1959 brought to light a gold coin of Philip V, both sides of which are illustrated.

GILLESPIE, J. U. KOINON IC POLEON [Greek Letters]. Addendum. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 211-213, illus.

Since publishing his article on the coinage of the Ionian League (cf. *Revue Belge*, Vol. 102, 1956, pp. 31-52, pls. 3-8) the writer has been notified of an additional specimen in the Brussels collection. The coin is in exceptionally fine condition (far superior to those of the same type shown on Plate III of the original article) and shows a clear, complete inscription. It belongs to Type I, Group I, and, as is evident from the positions (a) of the basket below the horses' hooves, and (b) of Persephone and chlamys around the head of Hades with reference to the word KOINON, is from the same die as Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on the above plate.

In addition to this new specimen, a direct contact photograph of a coin which appeared as No. 10 on Plate IV of the original article (and which was illustrated there by a line drawing taken from Kenner's catalogue of 1871) has been obtained from the collection in the monastery of St. Florian (Vienna). The photograph is of particular importance in that it shows the coin in its natural, corroded condition — not retouched as is the case with most of the other known specimens.

GOLENKO, K. V. Klad monet, naidennyi v 1951 g. v Patree (Predvaritel'noe soobshchenie). In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiya*, No. 2 (1957), pp. 197-204, 2 pls.

A hoard of 397 debased, bronze portrait staters of the last Bosphoran princes — Sauromates IV, Teiranes, Thotharses, Radamsades and Rescuporis VI — which was recently found in the brick wall of a large building at Patree, on the Taman peninsula, conforms to the standard pattern of similar discoveries. Except for a few interruptions it covers the period 275-336 A.D. and includes a new type believed to have been issued in 336, although irregularities in the legend make this reading somewhat uncertain. The contents in general represent a revival of the Bosphoran mint after a seven year lapse and are thought to have been buried during the time of the Hun invasion in the seventh decade of the fourth century. Golenko makes a number of suggestions regarding inscriptions and mint techniques.

DR

HEALY, J. F. Notes on the Monetary Union between Mytilene and Phokaia. In: *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 77, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 267-268.

A unique, well known Greek inscription in the Aeolic dialect (I.G. (2). I. 13-15) which can be dated to the early years of the fourth (or possibly to the end of the fifth) century B.C. sets down the terms of a monetary union between Mytilene and Phokaia by which, in alternate years, each agreed to issue an electrum coinage for circulation in both cities. In the above article Healy examines a phrase from the inscription: *Tò chrúston kérnan*. He shows that the verb *keránnumi*, although used primarily to describe the mixing of wine with water, also applies to metal dilution in the manufacture of alloys; hence the *tò chrúston* of the above phrase signifies gold (not electrum) and the word *argúrion* (or *árgyros*) is understood.

"The inscription is to be explained either as a renewal of an earlier version or as the official record of a practice of monetary exchange between the two cities which had evolved in the course of the fifth century B.C. *Kernân* implies the preparation, by a magistrate or official, of an artificial alloy according to an agreed standard of fineness . . . *To chrúston* is pure gold, not electrum, the other constituents in the alloy being understood (comparable with the ellipsis of *húdōr* in the phrase *oînon keránnunai*). *Hudarēs* refers to the degree of dilution, i.e. the quality of the alloy." The article concludes with a translation of the pertinent lines of the inscription.

JENKINS, G. K. Some Newly Acquired Greek Coins. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 22, Nos. 3/4 (April, 1960), pp. 71-74, pl. 23.

Among eleven Greek coins recently acquired by the British Museum is a silver stater of Tarsus, dated ca. 425-400 B.C., with obverse showing Melkart riding over the sea on a hippocamp — a type previously known only at Tyre in Phoenicia; the reverse, also new, shows Poseidon with trident before a huge ear of corn, and, to the right, the name of the city, TRZ (in Aramaic letters). Of even greater interest are new coins of Lycia (early fourth century B.C.), two of which were issued by the dynast Mithrapata. The main type, depicting a lion scalp and the Lycian *triskelis* (a primitive solar emblem akin to the swastika) is supplemented by a minute head of Herakles, shown *en face* with lion-skin head-dress and club — a fine, gem-like piece of engraving. The Lycian group further includes a second new type for Mithrapata as well as a new, smaller coin of the ruler Zagabaha. The selection contains at least five specimens of types which were quite unknown ten years ago, and, as in the case of the coins of Tissaphernes and Cyrene which the Museum acquired in 1948 and 1955 respectively, serves as a reminder that new and unsuspected types are still coming to light. Excellent illustrations appear on the plate.

KRAFT, KONRAD. Zur Übersetzung und Interpretation von Aristoteles, *Athenaion politeia*, Kap. 10. (Solonische Münzreform). In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 10 (1959/60), pp. 21-46.

In discussing the passage from Aristotle's *Constitution of the Athenians* which deals with the Solonian coinage reform Kraft emphasizes that the pre-Solonian weights were smaller than the Solonian. The ratio 70:100:105 which is used to indicate the relationship between the pre-Solonian weight, the Solonian trade weight and the Solonian coin weight can also, he finds, be applied to the Chalcidian, Achaean and Athenian staters. ILM

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Monnaies nouvelles des rois lyciens Périclès et Mithrapata. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), p. 488.

Four previously unknown Lycian coins (two silver staters of Pericles and two of Mithrapata) formed part of a hoard recently discovered in Anatolia (cf. G. K. Jenkins' article in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1959, pp. 34-41). In this descriptive note Le Rider stresses the artistic and historical importance of the four pieces.

MATT, LEONARD von. *Ancient Sicily*. Explanatory text by Luigi Pareti. Notes on plates by Pietro Griffo. Translated from the Italian by Muriel Grindrod. New York, Universe Books, 1960. 234 pp., pls., map.

Von Matt, a distinguished photographer, has selected 235 photographs in illustration of what he considers to be the most outstanding artistic and architectural remains of ancient Sicily. Chiefly his own work, they include an amazing variety of Greek temples, theatres, Roman mosaics, statues, and coins struck in the ancient Sicilian cities of Syracuse, Kamarina, Naxos, Leontini, Katane, Zankle, Gela, Akragas, Selinus, Herakleia Minoa, Himera and Egesta.

SCHWARZ, D. and L. MILDENBERG. *Aus einer Sammlung griechischer Münzen*. Zürich, Verlag Berichthaus, 1961. 65 pp., 32 pls.

Compiled as a tribute to the late Hans Römer, the above publication includes description and enlarged illustration of twenty-five specimens from his collection of Greek coins. ILM

TURCAN, E. Une pièce d'Apollonia d'Illyrie. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 7-8.

A large bronze of Caracalla struck at Apollonia (Illyria) was the only provincial autonomous issue contained in the hoard discovered at Guelma (Algeria) in 1953, full publication of which is reported to be forthcoming. The coin weighs 16 gr., measures 31-32 mm. in diameter, 2-3 mm. in

thickness, and bears an obverse effigy of the emperor; the reverse, inscribed APOLLŌNIATAN [in Greek letters] shows a dancing satyr f.l.

ROMAN

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Folles de l'atelier de Lyon frappés avec le même coin d'effigie. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 39 (Nov., 1960), pp. 75-77, illus.

Two folles of Lyons dated 301-303 show the same obverse die but two distinct reverse dies, each from a different *officina*. The writer suggests that all dies were cut at one center, from which they were sent out to various *officinae*. When in need of repair or replacement they would be returned to the center; thus a repaired obverse die, as in the above case, might easily be sent out to an *officina* other than the one in which it was originally used. DR

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Follis de poids réduit frappé par Maxence à Aquilée, avec des coins de la deuxième tétrarchie. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Nov., 1960), pp. 477-478, illus.

A follis struck by Maxentius at Aquileia from dies of the second tetra-archy — and issued after the abdication of Diocletian and Maximianus — shows unexpected characteristics of thickness, flan and weight (6.21 gr., much lower than normal for folles of the period).

BRUUN, PATRICK. The Battle of the Milvian Bridge: the Date Reconsidered. In: *Hermes*, Vol. 88, No. 3 (July, 1960), pp. 361-370.

The literary sources allow a date of either 311 or 312 for the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. On the basis of a solidus inscribed VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP and VOT X — which should be dated between March 31, 311 and March 31, 312 — Bruun contends that since the battle occurred on the *dies imperii* of Maxentius (October 28th) it must have taken place in 311. This leads to a re-interpretation of the significance of the SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI gold. HLA

CAPPELLI, REMO. Domiziano - Nerva. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 149-150, illus.

The ample coinage of Domitian is particularly important for the number of new types which it contains: e.g., the rich series depicting the statuary types of Minerva, the *Germania capta* coinage struck in three different metals (gold, silver and bronze) and a number of varieties, and the *Ludi Saeculares* commemorative series.

Despite a short reign of only sixteen months, the coinage of Nerva too

comprises a wealth of issues struck in the above three metals, especially important being the three sestertii inscribed, respectively: *FISCI IUDAICI CALUMNIA SUBLATA*, *VEHICULATIONE ITALIAE REMISSA*, and *PLEBEI URBANAE FRUMENTO CONSTITUTO*.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Galba - Othone - Vitellio. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), p. 121, illus.

During the troubled biennium (A.D. 68-69) which followed the death of Nero, coinage was issued by the emperors Galba, Otho and Vitellius during brief periods of rule. Included in a discussion of these issues are three illustrations: sestertii of Galba and Vitellius, and a denarius of Otho (who struck only gold and silver coins).

CAPPELLI, REMO. Nerone. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), pp. 102-103, illus.

The coinage of Nero (A.D. 54-68) is stated to be the most attractive, varied and original (as well as perhaps the most artistic) of the entire Roman Imperial series. Its principal characteristics, together with the chief features of the monetary reform instituted during the reign are discussed by Cappelli, with illustrations of the following: aurei with *SALVS* and *IVPPITER LIBERTAS* reverses, sestertius with *Roma seduta* reverse, and dupondius with *Macellum* reverse.

CAPPELLI, REMO. Vespasiano e Tito. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 134-135, illus.

In discussing some of the outstanding coins struck in the names of the above emperors (e.g. the *Iudaea Capta* sestertius showing a reverse representation of the Colosseum in the year of its inauguration, issued by Titus in the year 80) Cappelli notes that the principal events which marked Vespasian's reign have all left their impression on his coinage. Coins of Titus may be divided into two large groups: (1) Those issued in conjunction with Vespasian after 72 — which repeat the elder emperor's types — and (2) those struck during his brief sole reign (79-81) which show personal characteristics.

CESANO, SECONDINA L. *Catalogo della collezione numismatica di Carlo Piancastelli*. Forlì, Società Tipografica Forlivese, 1957. 451 pp., 30 pls.

The coin collection of Carlo Piancastelli, now in the *Biblioteca Comunale di Forlì* (Emilia-Romagna, N. central Italy) contains valuable late Roman Republican issues (Caesar to Augustus), an imposing collection of gold, silver and bronze imperial coins covering the period from Augustus to the mid-third century, a very rare series of silver and bronze medallions,

and approximately one hundred bronze contorniates. The above catalogue includes 3277 entries, chronologically arranged and fully described, together with bibliographical reference and illustration of outstanding specimens.

COLONNA, GIOVANNI. Carpineto Sinello (Chieti) - Tombe in contrada Policorvo. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 84 (1959), pp. 277-286, illus.

Among the artifacts discovered in the course of recent tomb excavations in the environs of Policorvo (Carpineto Sinello, Chieti), and now deposited in the *Museo di Chieti*, were three medium bronze coins of Imperial Rome, issued by Domitian, Gordian III and Maximianus. Bibliographical references to Cohen are included in the descriptions.

CORBITT, J. H. Coin Hoards of the Roman Period from Northern England. In: *Archaeologia Acliana* (Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne), 4th Ser., Vol. 38 (1960), pp. 113-124.

In a series of articles, of which this is the first, the writer will attempt to record all known Roman coin hoards from the northern English counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmoreland. Part one, which presents those found in Durham, includes mention and/or listing of contents, together with bibliographical references, for the following: South Shields Roman gold and silver hoard; Westgate-in-Weardale, 1870 (silver hoard); Piercebridge, 1921 (antoniniani and AE 3); Seaton, Seaham Parish (antoniniani); Gateshead, 1790; Darlington, No. 1, 1790; Darlington, No. 2; Whitburn; Washington, 1939.

ES, W. A. van. Een aureus van keizer Diocletianus uit Harlingen. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), pp. 98-99, pl. 8.

Acquired by the *Kon. Penningkabinet* in 1959, an aureus of Diocletian which the writer describes was discovered about sixty years ago in a garden at Harlingen (province of Friesland, North Netherlands). The type (Cohen 217) is not listed in *RIC* but was attributed by Pink to Ticinum and dated 286/88. Bibliographical references include works by Pink, Byvanck, de Boone, Boeles and Berghaus.

FRANKE, P. R. Bronzemedallion des Commodus aus Alzey. In: *Germania*, Vol. 36 (1958), pp. 475-476, illus.

A valuable bronze medallion (Gnecchi, *I Medaglioni Romani*, II, No. 96; Cohen, III, No. 525) which was discovered at Alzey (Rhenish Hesse, West Germany) provides a valuable addition to the few such pieces known to have been found in Roman Germania. The obverse, inscribed M. COMMODVS ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG. BRIT, shows a laureated bust of

the emperor, with cuirass and paludamentum, f.r.; on the reverse, inscribed P. M. TR. P. XII IMP. VIII COS. V P. P., he appears seated on a rock; his horse, standing to left, is held by one of the Dioscuri with spear. The medallion can be dated between December, 186 and December, 187. IM

GANSBEKE, PAUL van. Les trésors de monnaies romaines en Belgique. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 213-214.

Together with a number of corrections, ten finds are now added to the list of Roman coin hoards found in Belgium as published earlier by the writer in the above periodical (Vol. 101, 1955, pp. 5-44). Brief descriptions include reference to province and find-spot.

GIARD, J.-B. Une monnaie surfrappée de Capoue. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 3.

In examining the coins of Capua in the *Cabinet des Médailles* the writer was able to identify a coin in the Luynes Collection (No. 117, weight: 26.08 gr.) as a quincunx (not a quadrunx) overstruck on a semi-libral sextans of Rome — the only known specimen, as far as is known. If the example of Luceria is taken into consideration however, it is seen that Capua used a double monetary system — decimal and duodecimal — and the fact that in this double system the weight of the quincunx did not differ ostensibly from that of the quadrunx (25.54 gr. as against 25.08 gr.) would explain this apparent anomaly. The coin offers a new argument in support of the thesis presented by Heurgon and Hersh in *The Numismatic Chronicle* (6th Ser., Vol. 13, 1953, pp. 45-46) that the autonomous coinage of Capua which appeared during the Second Punic War (216-211 B.C.) was an original imitation of the Roman system.

GRICOURT, JEAN. Deux imitations d'antoniniens de Probus. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), p. 491.

Two coins which imitate antoniniani of Probus, although of unknown provenance offer further evidence of local issues which post-date by some time the revolt within the empire. Similar evidence is furnished by curious imitations from the Fins d'Annecy hoard; they were struck at the Lyons mint in the name of Tetricus senior and bear the reverse legend: COMITI PROBI AVG.

GRICOURT, JEAN. La problème des antoniniens frappés sur une seule face. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 5-7.

Gricourt takes up various problems encountered in the study of uniface antoniniani, two examples of which — issues of Claudius Gothicus with

blank reverses — were contained in the Bavai hoard. In the case of six other specimens with blank obverses, five are identifiable from characteristics found upon the reverses as coins struck by Gallienus, Aurelian and Claudius (3), while the sixth was used successively by Claudius Quintillus and Aurelian. Because of the difficulties and contradictions involved the writer made no attempt to explain the two Claudius Gothicus coins in his catalogue of the Bavai hoard, but simply annotated them *droit (ou revers) écrasé*. In the present note he suggests several possible reasons for the appearance of these antoniniani but reaches no final conclusions.

HILL, P. V. The Temples of Augustus and Elagabalus and the Identity of the Temples of the Divi and of "Jupiter Ultor". In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 208-210, illus.

By means of archaeological and numismatic evidence Hill attempts to trace the histories of four highly controversial buildings of ancient Rome: The "New" Temple of Augustus, the *Sacrarium Divi Augusti*, the *Aedes Divorum* and the *Aedes Elagabali*. A map shows the Northern Palatine in the second century A.D. and illustrations include: (1) A sestertius of Caligula which portrays the emperor in the act of sacrificing to the deified Augustus before a garlanded temple with portico of six Ionic columns; the coin was first struck in 37 and was re-issued in 39 and 40; (2) an issue of Antoninus Pius struck ca. 157 in commemoration of the temple's restoration, which shows it as having eight Corinthian columns.

KAPANADZE, D. G. Aureusy armazskogo nekropolia. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiya*, No. 3 (1957), pp. 159-175, 2 pls.

Thirty aurei and twenty-six silver coins, together with various objects indicative of the wealth and position of the deceased, were found in six unplundered graves near Mestchetha — in the area of the ancient capital of Georgia; denarii of Augustus and drachmas attributed to Gotarses have already been published as local imitations of well known types. Similarly, as indicated by their distorted legends and careless execution, the aurei appear not to have been struck in Rome. Their weights vary as much as 16% — in the manner of similar coins found in the same area — and two issues of Philip the Elder show the use of the same pair of dies on the same axis. The writer believes the source of issue to have been somewhere in the immediate vicinity, within the region which earlier had made and used staters imitating those of Alexander the Great and Lysimachus. These coins, he suggests, and other aurei which eventually replaced them, reflect the need for an internationally acceptable currency in this rather remote area.

DR

KARYSHKOVSKII, P. O. Nakhodka rimskikh monet v basseine r. Kodymy. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiia*, No. 2 (1957), pp. 250-253, illus.

Two Roman silver coins, one in the well known Libertas reverse type issued by Commodus in 187/8, were found near Odessa in 1955 and are now in the National Museum in that city. The second specimen, which has no exact parallel in Cohen, is a well preserved coin of Constantine II (weight: 3.2 gr.) showing an obverse portrait bust of the emperor with eyes turned upward; the reverse depicts Victoria holding filleted wreath in the right hand and palm branch in the left. Coins of Constantine II are quite rare in Russia and the date indicated by the upturned gaze (also found on gold presentation medallions) is given as post-326; probably, in the light of other considerations, between 330 and 337. Thus these two coins, although found together, were actually struck at a century and a half apart.

DR

KAZAMANOVA, L. N. Klad rimskikh denariiev I-III vv. n. e. iz s. Turia, Zlatopol'skogo raiona, Cherkasskoi oblasti. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiia*, No. 1 (1958), pp. 182-186, pl.

One hundred and five coins from a Roman hoard found in a clay pot at Turia (Zlatopol District, Cherkassy Oblast) were eventually deposited in the National Historical Museum. Among the emperors represented were Nero, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Commodus and Septimius Severus — a composition typical of Ukrainian hoards; thirteen of the coins are not listed in *RIC*.

This and similar finds clearly show that the main influx of Roman coins into southeastern Europe occurred in the middle of the second century and that the majority of the hoards were buried either at the end of the second or the beginning of the third century. This last period, which saw a penetration of Gothic tribes into the northern Black Sea regions, also witnesses a debasement in Roman coinage, with the result that the earlier denarii, of full weight and good metal, were hoarded as treasure. Coins in the above find all appear very much worn and vary in weight between 2.33 and 3.45 gr.

DR

KENT, J. P. C. An Introduction to the Coinage of Julian the Apostate (A. D. 360-3). In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 109-117, pls. 10-11, illus.

In undertaking a brief summary of the coinage of Julian, chronologically arranged by mint, Kent recognizes the following periods: (1) February, 360 to October, 361, when the emperor reigned only in Gaul; (2) October-November, 361, when he ruled also in Italy and Illyrium; (3) 361-63, the period of his sole reign.

HLA

KIENAST, DIETMAR. Die Rückeroberung Britanniens im Jahre 297 und die Trierer Follesprägung. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 10 (1959/60), pp. 71-78.

From his study of the folles issued at Trier ca. A.D. 297 Kienast concludes that the series inscribed GENIO POPULI ROMANI was struck late in 296. Constantius' British expedition took place during the spring and summer of 297, and later that year, following Galerius' Persian victory, the Virtus coinage was issued for Diocletian and the *Double Portrait* for Diocletian and Galerius. The turn of the fourth century saw the issue of the type inscribed FORTVNAE RECVCI AVGG ET CAESS NN and (contemporaneously, or slightly later) those bearing the legend MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN. When the Emmersweiler and Market Stainton hoards are studied in the light of this knowledge, the folles without mint mark would appear to be connected either with military operations involving the conquest of Britain or with Constantius' second British campaign. HLA

KÜTHMANN, CARL. Der "Domitians"-Cameo im Dom zu Minden. In: *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen des deutschen Numismatikertages in Göttingen 1951* (Göttingen, 1959), pp. 35-38, pls. 8-10.

A cameo in the Dom at Minden, previously identified as a likeness of Domitian, is now shown to be an altered portrait of Nero. The reason for the alteration — although the date is not known — is believed to have been the wish to exclude a portrait of the first persecutor of the Christians from a place of Christian worship. JMF

LAMBOGLIA, NINO and ANNA SICCARDI. Nuovi scavi nella necropoli romana del "monte" ad Albenga. In: *Rivista Ingauna e Intemelina*, N.S., Vol. 14, Nos. 1-4 (1959), pp. 63-73, illus.

Several coins of Augustus are illustrated and briefly described. They were discovered during excavations conducted on the site of the Roman necropolis at "Monte" Ad Albenga (Albium Ingaunum), Savona province, Liguria, Italy, in 1959.

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Deux grands bronzes de Gadara. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 5.

Two large bronzes of Gadara, one struck under Commodus in 182/3 and the other under Septimius Severus in 198/9, were recently acquired by the *Cabinet des Médailles*. The reverse type, depicting a galley, is also found under Caracalla, Elagabalus and Gordianus, but the large bronzes of Marcus Aurelius which show both a galley and an inscription which alludes to a naval battle are unquestionably forgeries, since the marks of casting are plainly visible.

MAINJONET, MONIQUE. Trouvaille des Fontaines-Salées, Cnes de Saint-Père et de Foissy-lès-Vezelay (Yonne). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*. Vol. 15, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), pp. 489-491.

A hoard of 246 Roman coins, discovered during the course of excavations at Fontaines-Salées in September, 1957, was deposited in the *Cabinet des Médailles* by M. l'Abbé Lacroix (an official connected with the excavatory work) and will be fully published in a forthcoming supplement to *Gallia*. In the present note Mlle. Mainjonet discusses the principal characteristics of the coins so far examined, which emanate from four separate periods: 275-324, 324-337, 337-350, and 350-353; they derive largely from Gaulish mints (Lyons, Trèves, Arles and Amiens), but include some specimens struck in Italy (Rome and Aquileia), the Balkans (Siscia) and Britain (London). A coin struck at Nicomedia appears to be the only one to have come from the East.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. *Roman Coins. From the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Western Empire*. [2nd. ed., rev.]. London, Methuen, 1960. 303 pp., 64 pls.

The first edition of this work was published in 1928. Since that time, great advances have been made in the field of Roman numismatic studies — particularly with regard to the chronology of the Republican coinage — with the result that a thorough revision has been made necessary. The tacit acceptance of the introduction of the denarius in 169 B.C. (rather than during the Pyrrhic War, as in the earlier edition) necessitated a re-writing of the historical section dealing with the coinage of the Republic, and a change in this framework required equally important revision in the interpretation of the relationship between coinage and life in general in the Republican period. In like manner, the historical summaries of the coinage during the early and later periods of the Empire have been subjected to a complete re-consideration. Mattingly has now suspended judgment concerning a possible connection between monetary changes and the constitutional reforms of 27 and 23 B.C. — a relationship which he had previously attempted to establish — but he does continue his insistence upon the primacy of the mint of Lugdunum during the Augustan Age. The coinage of Galba is dealt with along the lines of the general pattern presented by C. M. Kraay and major revisions are offered in the descriptions of the monetary systems of Aurelian, Diocletian, and the fourth century. HLA

NAU, ELISABETH. Funde antiker Münzen in Württemberg und Hohenzollern. 36. Nachtrag zu Nestle, Funde antiker Münzen im Königreich Württemberg 1893. In: *Fundberichte aus Schwaben*, N.S., Vol. 15 (1959), pp. 205-213.

Coins from the above finds, most of which the writer was able to examine, include Roman Republican issues covering the period from M.

Antonius Triumvir to the second half of the fourth century (presumably Valentinian I) and three pieces of Celtic origin. The listing follows a chronological arrangement by find, and detailed descriptions include date, condition, circumstances of discovery, bibliographical references and present location. IM

SABETTA, LUIGI. Soemiade invece di Soemia ed Eliogabalo a preferenza di Elagabalo. Divagazioni etimologica sugli ultimi Severi. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 2 (May-August, 1960), pp. 61-63, illus.

Etymological reasons are given in support of the writer's preference for the Italian forms *Eliogabalo* and *Soemiade*, rather than *Elagabalo* and *Soemia* (Julia Soemias). The article includes a genealogical table and illustrations of five denarii, the obverses of which show the portraits of the five Julias of the Severi.

SALAMA, PIERRE. Petit trésor monétaire romain découvert à Affreville (Chélif). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 8 (Oct., 1960), pp. 465-467.

In January, 1960 the writer was asked to examine a find of fifty-eight fourth century Roman coins struck during the reigns of Constantius II (Augustus) and Gallus (Caesar) which had been found in an earthenware vessel during casual clearing of Roman remains at Affreville (Chélif, N. central Algeria), the site of ancient Maliana. All belonged to the *Felix temporum reparatio* series (AE/2, AE/3 and the last two types, FH/3 and FH/4) and were issued from the following mints: Arles (7), Rome (13), Constantinople (10), Nicomedia (2), Cyzicus (5), Antioch (2), Alexandria (1); the remaining eighteen pieces, all issued by Constantius II, were mutilated or illegible.

SCHÖNBERGER, HANS. Das Römerkastell Quintana-Künzing (mit Anhang "Die Fundmünzen" von H.-J. Kellner). In: *Bericht der Abteilung für Vor- und Frühgeschichte des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege für das Jahr 1958* (Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter, Vol. 24, 1959), pp. 109-146.

Schönberger's detailed report of the excavations carried out on the site of the Roman castle at Quintana-Künzing encompasses four separate periods between ca. 90-100 and 222-235 A.D. In the appendix, Kellner suggests that the castle was probably vacated soon after the time of Alexander Severus and re-occupied many years later. The article publishes all coins and seals found during the excavations of 1958 and lists sixty other coins (Nero to Constantius II) discovered at Künzing. IM

SCHWARZENBURG, CHARLES. Roman Imperial Ladies. In: *Coin Galleries* (New York). *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 1, Nos. 5 & 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 194-198.

Among the ladies of Imperial Rome whose coin portraits Schwarzenburg discusses are Livia (the Julia Augusta of the coins), Agrippina Drusilla, Messalina, Antonia, Agrippina the younger, Octavia, Poppaea Claudia, Domitilla, Plotina, Marciana, Sabina, Faustina the Elder, Faustina the younger, Julia Domna and Julia Maesa.

VERMEULE, C. C. Un aureo augusteo del magistrato monetario Cossus Lentulus In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1960), pp. 5-10, illus., pl.

A unique aureus of Augustus issued by the monetary magistrate Cossus Cornelius Lentulus is considered to be of some importance from the point of view of history, art and economics: it is the first representation in the repertory of Roman Imperial art of a motive — later destined for a long life in iconography — depicting the emperor in the act of raising up a kneeling, geographical personification. The coin is fully described and illustrated.

VERMEULE, C. C. A Hellenistic Portrait. Remade as Severus Alexander (A.D. 221 to 235) Roman Emperor and King of Egypt. In: *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, No. 311 (1960), pp. 13-15, illus.

Contained in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston is a male, Graeco-Roman head (marble, three times life size, and with hair, tip of the nose and beard finished in stucco) which was found at Memphis; it was first identified as the Roman emperor Severus Alexander by Dr. Herbert A. Cahn, who dated it in the last five years of the reign (i.e. after A.D. 231), and in its present form shows the young emperor in the guise of the Graeco-Roman god Sarapis. The cult or commemorative statue from which it derives may have been a portrayal of the Alexandrian Sarapis by the Greek sculptor Bryaxis (ca. 300 B.C.). The external condition and type of face suggest that the portrait was remade from a head carved originally in Hellenistic times, possibly a representation of one of the later Ptolemies (Ptolemy V or Ptolemy VI) — or of the Roman imperator Marcus Antonius, whose connections with Egypt in the last days of the Ptolemaic dynasty are well known.

VERMEULE, C. C. Report of the Department of Classical Art. In: *Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Annual Report for the Year 1959* (Boston, 1960), pp. 23-29, illus.

Two gifts are listed among the numismatic acquisitions made by the Department of Classical Art (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston) in 1959: A group of terracotta moulds for bronze folles of the tetrarchs or Roman emperors prior to Constantine the Great (c.a. A.D. 300) and a rare silver tetradrachm (cistophorus). Other additions included a medallion with effigy of Athena (found at Tarentum) as well as fifteen gold aurei and

four multiple aurei issued immediately prior to the edict of religious toleration (A.D. 312) and Constantine the Great's defeat of Maxentius. These nineteen pieces are described as being in superb condition, and the medallions among them (two of Maxentius, and two of his father, Maximianus Hercules) as "without parallel as examples of Roman portraiture."

VIAN, P.-C. and PIERRE BASTIEN. Trésor de Saint-Marcel-d'Ardèche. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Nov., 1960), pp. 474-476.

Describes a hoard of 123 Roman Imperial bronzes found in the bed of a stream at Saint-Marcel-d'Ardèche. The latest coin included was an issue of Commodus dated A.D. 189 (i.e. three years before his death), which suggests a time of burial close to the end of the reign.

WIRGIN, WOLF. Concerning the Over-struck Cistophori of Hadrian. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), p. 219.

In conducting a metrological investigation into the above cistophori the writer used material from various collections to aid in preparing weight listings of overstruck coins of Hadrian and ordinary issues of Mark Antony, Augustus and Hadrian. The results obtained are compared with the opinions expressed by Mattingly, Magie, Woodward and Craig concerning the overstruck Hadrianic coins.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Een $\frac{3}{8}$ solidus van Gratianus. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), p. 99, pl. 8.

A small gold coin of the emperor Gratian (367-383) weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ scripulum (1.70 gr.) which was recently acquired for the late Roman section of the *Kon. Penningkabinet* shows a previously unknown combination of obverse and reverse; it was struck at Antioch, is in excellent state of preservation, and displays workmanship of high quality. References to *RIC* are included in the coin's description.

BYZANTINE

ALBRECHTSEN, ERLING. *Fynske guldfynd* (Fynske studier III). Odense, Odense Bys Museer, 1960. 102 pp., illus.

Covering the period from the late Stone Age to the end of the Viking Age, Albrechtsen lists 228 prehistoric gold finds made on the island of Fyn (Denmark) whose contents include early Byzantine coins, a medalion of Constantius II and bracteate jewelry. Several finds are illustrated, some in color.

LL

EL-KHACHAB, 'ABD el MOHSEN. Une collection de monnaies en or trouvée à Gaza. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Études Historiques et Géographiques de l'Isthme de Suez*, Vol. 6 (1955-56), pp. 137-145, illus., 2 pls.

Gaza is given as the source of a collection of Byzantine gold coins: twenty-five solidi issued by Constantius II, Julian II, Valentinian I, Valens, Anastasius I, Justinian I and Justin II, together with a semissis and tremissis struck by Justinian I. The descriptive catalogue includes no mention of the circumstances of discovery.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Matasuntha or Mastinas: a Reattribution. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 119-130, illus.

Although attributed by some scholars to Matasuntha, a series of coins with monogram, and of "Ravenna" fabric are believed to be the work of the forger Luigi Cigoi (1811-75); a second series of half folles with different monogram (perhaps DNIVSTINIANVS) Grierson accepts, with reservations, as possibly of Roman origin. On the basis of style and fabric, silver coins bearing the same monogram as the Cigoi forgeries are thought to have been struck at Carthage, and a reading of *d(ux) Mastinas* or *d(ominus) n(oster) Mastinas* would attribute them to Mastinas, King of Mauretania in the year 535 A.D. This proposed attribution leads into a discussion of Mastinas and the Moors in the sixth century. HLA

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Solidi of Phocas and Heraclius: The Chronological Framework. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 131-154, pls. 12-15, tabs.

The type of obverse bust, the presence or absence of crown pendants and the form of the reverse legend provide the basis for a chronological arrangement of the above solidi. Coins of Phocas are classified in four groups. The first was issued from November to December, 602; the second, with reverse legend terminating in cc, was begun in January, 603 and the third, comprising the consular series, is dated to December, 603. The change of the reverse legend to *Victoria Augu (Victoria Augusti?)* marks the beginning of Group IV (607-610) and may have been introduced when Priscus, the son-in-law of Phocas, fell into disgrace in 607.

The solidi of Heraclius fall into five classes: (1) October, 610 to January, 613; bust of the emperor with short beard; (2) January, 613 to late 629; busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, the former again with short beard; (3) late 620 to December, 631; busts of Heraclius (this time with long beard) and Heraclius Constantine; (4) January, 631 to February, 641; three standing figures; (5) late 610; bust of Heraclius (modeled on that of Phocas), with standing angel shown on reverse; probably struck at Alexandria. HLA

GUADAN, A. M. de. Nomisma d'argento di Isacco II Angelo e le coniazioni di Teodoro Ducas Mankaphas. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 117-120, illus.

The writer's description of a rare, silver coin of Isaac II Angelos in the collection of the National Archaeological Museum (Madrid) leads to a discussion of the various problems encountered in the coinage of Theodoros Ducas Mankaphas, who is now thought to have struck hyperpers in copper as well as in silver; (according to the historical sources, this denomination was struck in silver only by Theodoros). The obverse of the coin described depicts Isaac II standing with the archangel St. Michael; reverse shows the infant Jesus seated on the knees of the Blessed Virgin.

KENT, J. P. C. The Antiochene Coinage of Tiberius Constantine and Maurice 578-602. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 99-103, pl. 9.

Wroth's system for distinguishing between the Antioch bronze coinages of Tiberius Constantine and Maurice Tiberius is held to be arbitrary and unsatisfactory. The crown of the former emperor, it is pointed out, when seen on coins from other mints which depict him in consular garb, is normally surmounted by a cross; in the case of Maurice Tiberius, by a threefold ornament. Using this as a basis for distinction, Kent is able to reconstruct the Antioch coinage of both emperors. A progressive degradation of the obverse legend on coins of Tiberius Constantine is discernible, and blundered legends appear on issues of Maurice Tiberius dated "Year 1" to "Year 9." A new Maurice legend which is found on coins conventionally read as "Year 8" (but never on a clear case of "Year 9") should, it is suggested, in some cases be read as "Year 9" because of a slight difference in the form of the characters.

HLA

KENT, J. P. C. Zeno and Leo, The Most Noble Caesars. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19 (1959), pp. 93-98, pl. 8.

Following a brief review of the question of succession to the imperial throne at Constantinople (473-76) is a discussion of the vary rare solidi and tremisses inscribed DN ZENO ET LEO NOV CAES. Although there is no evidence to support it, the suggestion is made that among Basiliscus' sons were two named Zeno and Leo who were elevated to Caesarean rank when Marcus was promoted to Augustus. Marchant put forward the supposition that the Leo of the inscription was Basiliscus, the son of Armatus, ruling under that name because of the evil associations connected with his own. To support his new hypothesis in the face of Marchant's suggestion Kent is forced to call into question the authenticity of a unique, 40-nummi Italian coin, also inscribed DN ZENO ET LEO NOV CAES. This he considers to be an alteration.

HLA

VEGLERY, A. and G. ZACOS. More about the Bronze Coinage of Maurice. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 258-261, illus.

In an analysis of the Antiochene issues of the emperor Maurice for the crucial years 589-592, descriptions and illustrations of eight specimens in the writer's own collection confirm the attributions proposed by J. P. C. Kent in his article entitled *The Antiochene Coinage of Tiberius Constantine and Maurice* (cf. *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 19, 1959, pp. 99-103, pl. 9). The coins discussed are one 40-nummi and six 20-nummi issues struck at Antioch, also a 40-nummi bronze issue of Nicomedia.

EUROPEAN

BROZEK, MARTIN. Der postume "Wiener" Vierteltaler Maximilians II vom Jahre 1578. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 8 (1960), p. 98.

The posthumous Viennese quarter taler supposedly struck in the name of Maximilian II in 1578 which is listed (but not described) by Miller zu Aichholz appeared in a Hess-Missong catalogue dated June 2, 1885. Brozek doubts that any such piece was ever struck in Vienna, pointing out that during the reign of Maximilian the mint there struck silver coins only in accordance with the Imperial Law of 1559 — which made no provision for quarter talers. The coin in question, he suggests, is probably a Hungarian issue struck for Maximilian at Kremnitz, but without mint mark. Similar pieces are contained in the Budapest cabinet and can be found illustrated in Harsányi and Weszerle. HJE

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. K moravským a slezským nálezům mincí v 19. století (On Moravian and Silesian Coin Finds of the 19th Century). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 425-426.

Lists briefly the contents of four previously unpublished hoards — chiefly sixteenth and seventeenth century silver coins of central Europe — which were discovered in Moravia and Silesia during the nineteenth century.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Mince ve věži zámku ve Velkých Losinách (Coins in the Castle Tower at Velke Losiny). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 424.

While roofing the castle tower at Velke Losiny (Sumperk district, Moravia) in 1953 workmen removed from the dome a tin box containing religious pictures and photographs, memorial documents, and kreuzers of various values struck by Leopold I (1657-1705), Maria Theresia (1740-1780), Francis II (1792-1835) and Francis Joseph I (1848-1916).

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nález mincí z r. 1862 v Toveři, okres Olomouc (Coin Find from the Year 1862 at Toveri, District of Olomouc). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 423.

Four paper currency notes and five coins of Francis Joseph I (1848-1916), together with a document listing current food prices at Olomouc (August 27, 1862) were found by local residents in a glass container inside a cross which was being removed at Toveri (Olomouc district) in September, 1957. The notes were Austria issues and the coins kreuzers of various values struck at the mints of Vienna and Kremnica.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Nález pražských grošů a parvů v Olomouci-Nových Sadech 1957. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 389-390, illus.

Two earthenware vessels discovered at Olomouc in 1957 contained a number of Prague gros and parvi issued by the Bohemian sovereigns Václav II (1283-1305) and John of Luxemburg (1310-1346). Brief descriptions of the coins include bibliographical references to the standard works on these denominations by Smolik and Castelin.

BURIAN, VÁCLAV. Platidla z věže školní budovy v Haulovicích, okres Šternberk na Moravě (Legal Tender in the Tower of a School Building at Haukovice, Sternberk District, Moravia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 424.

During the repair of a school at Haukovice (Sternberk district, Moravia) in the year 1860 officials inserted in the tower of the building coins of Francis II (1792-1835) and Francis Joseph I (1848-1916), together with a memorial document dated July 18, 1860 which contained contemporary prices of agricultural products. The coins were struck at mints in Bohemia, Lower Austria and Hungary.

CHRISTEN, KARL. Probemünzen der drei Urkantone für die tessinischen Vogteien. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 39 (Nov., 1960), pp. 84-88, illus.

When Sattler published proof coins of three Swiss cantons — Uri, Schwyz, and Nidwalden dated 1788 — in *Schweizer Münzblätter* in 1887 he suggested that these types were left unused because of the disturbing circumstances attendant upon the French Revolution. A search among archival documents now establishes that the idea of a unified coinage for the above territories originated with the mint master Städelin, who communicated it to the governor of Schwyz in 1785 and showed proofs to the authorities there in 1788. The fact that the proposal was welcomed by Nidwalden and Schwyz — but not by Uri — is now given as the real reason why the coinage was never issued. DR

CIFERRI, R. Tentativo di seriazione del 'Tari' normanni e svevi d'Italia. IV, V. La serie della croce astile sormontante le sigle dei cristo vittorioso. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), pp. 100-101; No. 10 (Oct. 1960), pp. 136-138, illus.

Parts 4 and 5 of Ciferri's article dealing with a proposed classification of Norman and Swabian tari struck in Italy during the twelfth century concerns the series showing the *croce astile* above the insignia of the victorious Christ (a type issued under Roger II, William I and William II). Special attention is given to the problems encountered in the study of the Cufic legends and Greek letter forms found on these pieces and three diagrams are used to show the various forms taken by the cross and the letters of the insignia (IC XC NI KA).

Città del Vaticano. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 2 (May-August, 1960), pp. 99-101, illus.

The first papal coinage to bear the effigy of Pope John XXIII was struck in 1959 in a series of nine denominations: four in italma, two in acmonital, and one each in bronze-aluminum, silver and gold. All are fully described and illustrated.

DAVENPORT, J. S. European States Issuing Dollar Size Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 173-178.

Professor Davenport, the author of such standard works as *European Crowns Since 1800*, *German Talers Since 1800* and *German Talers, 1700-1800* offers here what he believes to be the first published listing of all states which have issued dollar-size coins; it includes dates of issuance and is confined to talers of seventy-two kreuzer equivalent. He describes it as being tentative and the forerunner of "something more definitive," in view of which an appeal is made for suggestions, corrections, additions — anything, in fact, which might provide further information, develop new leads, or establish sounder bases for a permanent catalogue. GHN

DUMAS, F. Blanc à la couronne de Louis XI, avec la croix du revers cantonnée de quatre couronnelles. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 8 (Oct., 1960), p. 465.

A *blanc à la couronne* struck by Louis XI at the mint of Angers which was recently presented to the *Cabinet des Médailles* is quite distinctive in that the reverse shows a cross cantoned with four small crowns instead of the usual two small crowns and two *fleurs-de-lis*. Two issues of these coins took place, one in 1461 and the other in 1471; they are distinguishable only by their weights — 3.022 gr. for the first, 2.846 for the second. The above specimen was attributed by Paul Bordeaux (cf. his article entitled *Monnaies royales françaises inédites ou peu connues* in

Revue Numismatique, 3rd Ser., Vol. 13, 1895, pp. 189-235) to the second issue, for reasons which the writer lists and discusses.

DUMAS, F. Une imitation du liard à l'F de François I^{er}. Un liard frappé par la Ligue au nom d'Henri III à Aix-en-Provence. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), pp. 488-489.

Dumas discusses at length an imitation of the liard struck by Francis I in 1541 and marked with an F; the mint mark on the coin (M, below the cross on the reverse) follows the pattern used at the mint of Toulouse. He also examines in detail a liard struck by the *Ligue* in 1592 in the name of Henry III — a worn, double-struck specimen which formed part of the Lescun hoard. The obverse belongs to the *Saint-Esprit* type liard (Lafaurie 987) which was used by the *Ligue* at certain mints in the south; the reverse bears a floriated (instead of a Maltese) cross. Except for the mint mark, which identifies it as an issue of Aix-en-Provence, the coin corresponds exactly to the type of hybrid specimen struck at Montpellier in 1587 (Lafaurie 987 a).

ENNO van GELDER, H. Een anonieme munt van Bergh. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), p. 100, pl. 8.

The *Kon. Penningkabinet* recently acquired an anonymous 24 kreuzer coin of the seventeenth century, with inscriptions reading: OMNIA • TEMPVS • HABENT (obv.) and MONETA • NOVA • ARGENTEA (rev.). This apparently unique piece was struck at the Stevensweerd mint of Bergh and formerly belonged to a nineteenth century German collection. It is from a series of very rare coins which imitate middle German Kippermünzen and bear the above legends, together with the Bergh coat of arms.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Denekamp 1959. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), pp. 103-104.

A small hoard of twenty-four sixteenth century European silver coins — the latest a Gelderland kruisdaalder dated 1591 — which was discovered at Denekamp (Overijssel, N.E. Netherlands) in 1959, is considered unusual in that it contained a large proportion of Spanish pieces. Relevant bibliographical references are included in a catalogue of the coins found.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Het Hollandse muntwezen onder het Huis Wittelsbach. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), pp. 37-81, pls. 6-8. With English Summary, pp. 69-70.

In the 1952 issue of the *Jaarboek* (Vol. 39, pp. 1-26) the writer covered the period of William V (1350-89) in dealing with the numismatic history of the county of Holland. Continuing his survey, he now considers the

coinages of counts Albrecht (1389-1404), William VI (1404-1417), John of Bavaria (1420-25) and Jacoba (1389-1433), basing his study on contemporary records (as published by Van der Chijs), on the unpublished accounts of the Treasury of Holland (which yielded information concerning coin types then current, together with their rates of exchange) and on several recent finds which made possible the establishment of weights and alloys.

The coinage of Albrecht may be grouped into five consecutive issues. A heavy debasement which took place during the years 1390-93 was followed (at the insistence of the towns) by re-establishment of the 1388 coin standard; when that coinage ended between 1395 and 1397 a special tax was paid to the count in compensation for the loss of revenue.

Coinage of high standard was struck under William VI but proved to be impractical and was soon discontinued. The mint re-opened in 1411, and although the production of silver coinage ceased in 1414 gold écus of low standard (connected with the debasement in France and elsewhere) continued to be struck on a large scale.

During the war of 1418-1420 the coinage of Holland underwent severe devaluation. No remedial measures were introduced by John of Bavaria, and when Philip the Good of Burgundy acquired de facto power after 1425 the mint of Holland lost its independence and was absorbed into the Burgundian realm.

The article includes a chronological table of the coins struck in Holland between 1350 and 1434, together with a listing of the coin types encountered in the tariffs of the period.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Hoogeloon 1935. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), p. 103.

After discovery at Hoogeloon (North Brabant) in May, 1953 a small hoard of sixteenth and seventeenth century European coins was taken to the *Kon. Penningkabinet* for examination and study. The contents included a gold double escudo of Philip II (struck at Seville) and twenty-one silver coins of various denominations struck at mints in the Burgundian Netherlands, the latest in 1622. Bibliographical references are given in a listing of the various pieces.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Ouddorp 1959. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*. Vol. 46 (1959), pp. 105-106.

Underneath a skeleton (presumably male) which was found embedded in a thick layer of clay on the beach at Ouddorp (South Holland) in the summer of 1959 were twenty-one late seventeenth and eighteenth century silver coins, together with three silver buckles engraved with the initials

I.W.S. Fifteen of the coins were struck at mints in North Germany and Scandinavia and were never current in the Netherlands. Since they date for the most part from the period shortly before the Seven Years War it is conjectured that the owner lost his life ca. 1756 — probably soon after his arrival from one of the Baltic countries.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Vriezenveen 1959. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), pp. 101-102.

Nineteen silver groten — ten struck by Willem I van Gelre (Van der Chijs 7, 12) and nine by Albrecht van Beiren (Van der Chijs 7, 5; Enno van Gelder 27) — together with five silver heller from various South German mints, were recently discovered at Vriezenveen (Overijssel, East Netherlands). Hellers from South Germany seldom appear in hoards from this area, and when found are usually of much earlier date than the remainder of the find.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Venray 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), p. 102.

A small correction should be made in the account of the Venray hoard which appeared in Vol. 45 of the above publication (1958, pp. 155-161). A much corroded and only partially legible "vlieger of Groningen" which the writer acquired from the find turned out to be a stuber of Mörs dated 1478 (Noss, No. 36); the two coins are of the same type, one being an imitation of the other. All that can be read of the obverse legend is + MONE /// OVA *M(OERS)ENE, but identity is certain and the hoard inventory should be appropriately amended.

HESS, P. I. Das Kreuz auf den Schwyzerbatzen von 1622 und 1623. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 39 (Nov., 1960), pp. 88-89, illus.

Relying on Coraggioni's *Münzgeschichte der Schweiz* (Geneva, 1896), the writer stated in 1938 that the cross first appeared on coins of the Swiss canton of Schwyz in 1730. As cited by Jenner it was actually used more than 100 years before that date — on *batzen* of 1622/23 — but then not again until 1730.

DR

HLADÍK, BOHUSLAV. Nález mincí ve Zlatence u Pacova (Coin Find at Zlatence, near Pacov). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 419-422.

A hoard of coins found in the wall of a house in the village of Zlatence (Pacov district, East Bohemia) in 1957 was presented by the finder to the district museum at Pacov. According to the entry made in the museum register at the time the find consisted of three copper kreuzers

and 580 seventeenth and eighteenth century silver coins struck for the most part at mints in Bohemia, Lower Austria and Hungary. A listing of these pieces includes number, place and date of issue, ruler (with dates), mint, mintmaster and denomination.

KORMILEV, N. A. Russian Coins of the XVIII and XIX Centuries without Indicated Value. In: *The Journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately*, No. 58 (1960), pp. 11-13, pl.

Coins which can be listed in the above category include: (1) The tymf and half tymf, struck in East Prussia (1706-1709) in a base silver alloy for the use of Russian Expeditionary Forces dispatched by Peter the Great to Poland and East Prussia; (2) the chervonetz and double chervonetz struck in gold during the period 1700-1704 (i.e. during the monetary reform of Peter the Great); they were used as trade money and for foreign payments; (3) the lobanchik, an imitation of the Netherlands ducat which circulated widely in Russia during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century; it was struck in great numbers after 1810, but because of many protests from the Dutch government was discontinued in 1867.

KRASKOVSKÁ, LUDMILA. Nález uhorských denárov v Čataji, Slovensko (Find of Hungarian Denars at Cataje, Slovakia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 395.

While digging up his courtyard in 1930 a resident of Cataje (Modra district, Moravia) discovered a pot containing 2132 Hungarian denars issued by Sigmund (1387-1437), Albert (1437-1439), Vladislav I (1440-1444) and Ladislav Postumus (1453-1457). They are briefly described with reference to Rethy.

LAFABRIE, JEAN. Triens mérovingien inédit du Cabinet des Médailles de Berlin. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 8 (Oct., 1960), p. 467.

An unpublished Merovingian triens in the Berlin cabinet enabled the author to correct the attribution of a similar coin from the same mint in the collection of the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Paris). The obverse legend PROTADIVS appears around a diademed effigy f.r., the diadem being closed by a cabochon in the form of a crescent. The reverse is inscribed VONGO FIET, and, in the exergue, CONO; in the field a cross *pattée* is shown upon a globe, with the letters AR alongside. The source of this coin type, previously thought to be an undetermined mint in the *civitas Arelatensium*, is now given as Vongq-sur-Aisne (Ardennes).

LAFOLIE, PAUL. Différent de maître inconnu sur un écu de Romans de François I^{er}. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Nov., 1960), p. 477.

An écu of the first Dauphiné type (cross upon the reverse not cantoned) which was struck at Romans by Francis I bears an unknown mint mark: namely, the letter c, which appears in an unusual form, together with the letter R (for Romans) at the end of the reverse legend. Between January 26, 1523 and October 8, 1528 the type in question was struck by two mintmasters: Jacques Gentet (mint mark, 1) and Pierre Carme (mint mark, P). So far, no document has been found which can explain the enigmatical c.

LAFOLIE, PAUL. La titulature royale au droit et revers d'un liard de François I^{er}. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 8 (Oct., 1960), pp. 464-65.

A liard with obverse inscription reading + FRANCISCUS. D. G. FRACOR. REX, struck at Romans, depicts the Dauphin in the field to left; the reverse, inscribed + FRANCISCUS D. G. FRCOR. (M), shows a plain cross beneath the letter Y.

M was the mark of Claude Mosnier, who struck 467,280 liards — including the above specimen — between September 2, 1543 and July 2, 1547, and the die-cutter was François Thévenot who prepared dies for the mint of Romans from 1522 to 1548; weight of the coin is .925 gr., as against the legal weight of 1.165 gr. The writer notes its relatively attractive appearance — a somewhat unusual occurrence in a coin of this series.

LONGUET, HENRI. La titulature royale au droit et au revers d'un double tournois de François I^{er}. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Nov., 1960), pp. 476-477.

The royal title which appears on both the obverse and reverse of a double tournois of Francis I is the second known instance of this phenomenon, the first having been recorded on a Dauphiné liard struck by the same ruler. In attempting to explain the occurrence the writer suggests (1) that it may have been a mistake on the part of the engraver (the least plausible of the suggestions, since the coin is known in two different types, each issued by a separate mintmaster), (2) that it may have been the work of counterfeiters (a conjecture which is discredited by the appearance of the two known specimens), and (3) that it may represent a previously unknown variety, documentary evidence for which may be discovered at some future date.

MALÁ, ALENA. Nález mincí z r. 1849 v Hořovicích (Coin Find at Horovice from the Year 1849). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 422-423.

While clearing a playground at Horovice (Bohemia) in May, 1954 workmen discovered 1689 silver and copper coins struck during the years 1754-1849 at mints in Bohemia, Austria, Tyrol, Hungary and Bavaria. Sixty-three pieces were sent to the National Museum (Prague) for identification, the remainder to the director of the district museum at Horovice.

MITCHELL, O. Austria. Emisiones de la ceca de Viena. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 24/25 (May-August, 1960), p. 18.

A listing of the Austrian gold coinage struck by Francis Joseph I at the mint of Vienna, 1870-1892.

MUNTONI, FRANCESCO. Due monete inedite della zecca di Bologna. In: *Numismatica, N.S.*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1960), pp. 12-15, illus.

From the numismatic collection in the Archaeological Museum at Florence, two previously unpublished issues of the Bologna mint are described and illustrated: A gold 4 scudi coin of Gregory XIII and a silver scudo of 78 bolognini issued by Gregory XIV. The collection contains many papal coins of exceptional interest and rarity.

MUNTONI, FRANCESCO. Gli "spezzati" d'argento durante il pontificato di Pio IX. (Appunti di numismatica contemporanea. II). In: *Numismatica, N.S.*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (May-August, 1960), pp. 74-78, illus.

Sundry varieties of the silver *spezzati* (small change denominations of 20, 10 and 5 baiocchi) were issued during the pontificate of Pius IX (1846-78). In his descriptive catalogue of these coins — which includes illustration of six specimens — the writer notes that neither Serafini nor the compilers of the *CNI* recorded the fluctuations in their standards and weight.

NĚMEČEK, VLADIMIR. Čtvrtý nález mincí v Horních Borech na Velkomeziříčsku (r. 1957). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 396-401, pl. 16.

Four hoards, mostly of Prague gros, which were discovered at Horní Bory (Velkomeziříčské, Czechoslovakia) in 1909, 1910, 1954 and 1957 respectively are briefly described. Included in the article is a three page table listing the different varieties contained in the finds.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Nález mincí z počátku 30 leté války v Sudoměřicích, okres Týn n. Vlt. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 402-404.

A hoard of thirteen talers and seventy-three minor coins struck at Central European mints during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which was recently discovered at Sodoměřice (Tyn nad Vltavou, S. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia), can be dated to the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. Brief descriptions of the coins include country, ruler (with dates), mint, mintmaster, denomination and year of issue.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Nález pražských grošů Jana Lucemburského a Karla IV. v. Hodoníně (Find of Prague Gros of John of Luxembourg and Charles IV at Hodonin). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 378-389, tabs.

From a jug containing Prague and Meissen gros which was found in June, 1955 by workmen digging the foundations for a new building at Hodonin (Moravia), 297 pieces were sent to the National Museum (Prague) for examination and study. The coins, listed and described in detail, were issued as follows: Prague gros — Václav II (1278-1305) 1; John of Luxemburg (1310-1346) 156; Charles IV (1346-1378) 136. Of the three Meissen gros, one was issued by Friedrich I (1291-1324), two by Friedrich II (1324-1349).

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Nález v Chlumu u Lomnice nad Popelkou, okres Semily (Coin Find at Chlum, near Lomnice nad Popelkou, District of Semily). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), pp. 394-395, illus.

A fractional currency hoard of undetermined size, found in the town of Chlum (Semily district, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia) in June, 1899 had been kept in the municipal museum at Lomnice nad Popelkou and is now published for the first time as a collective whole. A detailed examination made in 1958 showed that the find consisted of 816 fifteenth century coins struck at mints in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, all of which are now briefly described with reference to Nohejlová-Prátová (*NČČsl*, IX, 1933) and to Castelin.

A Northern Treasure Island. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 508 (Sept., 1960), pp. 361-362. Reprinted by courtesy of *The Scotsman*, July 1st., 1960.

In connection with the recent discovery of three silver guilders and four gold ducats along the cliffs of Out Skerries (one of the Shetland Islands) the writer tells of the loss of two Dutch ships in the adjacent waters: the Kennermerlandt, which foundered in 1664 and the De Liefde, which was wrecked in 1711. Details are given concerning the amount of treasure believed to have been carried by the two vessels.

PAGANI, ANTONIO. Ancora sopra la cosiddetta monetazione della Repubblica Sociale Italiana (1943-1945). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 61 (1959), pp. 193-197.

In *Numismatica* (Vols. 17-18, 1951/52, pp. 49-50, illus.) G. Spaziani-Testa published an acmonital ten centesmi piece dated 1943/XXI which he attributed to the *Repubblica Sociale Italiana* (1943-45) and the mint of Aosta. Pagani discusses at length the dispute concerning the so-called coinage of the Repubblica which was touched off by the attribution and which has led to considerable controversy in Italian numismatic circles during recent years.

PETRŤYL, JOSEF. Denárový nález v Tuchorazi okres Český Brod (Find of Denars at Tuchorazi, District of Český Brod). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 377.

An entry in the accession book of the district museum at Cesky Brod (Bohemia, Czechoslovakia) which was noticed in 1957 disclosed the finding of a hoard of denars at Tuchorazi in June, 1914. As stated in the entry, twelve denars struck by Bretislav II (1092-1100) and Borivoj II (1101-1107) were presented to the museum at the time and five others were purchased later. The seventeen specimens are briefly described with reference to Fiala.

RINALDI, OSCAR. Avremo nuove monete? Speranze di emissioni per 1961, centenario dell'Unità d'Italia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), p. 133.

A proposal which has been submitted to governmental authorities in Italy favors the issuance of a 1961 commemorative coinage in honor of the centenary of Italian unity. In reprinting the text of the petition, together with that of the government's official acknowledgment, Rinaldi points out that the last new Italian coin was the 500 lire issue of 1958.

R[INALDI], O[SCAR]. Considerazioni sulla moneta da 2 lire 1958 della Repubblica Italiana. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), p. 120.

Rinaldi discusses the rarity of the Italian two lire issue of 1958. After striking, the entire issue of 125,000 coins is said to have been dispatched to banks in Turin and Venice, but no specimens are now available.

ROLLAND, H. Monnaie de Gontran, roi de Bourgogne. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 3-5.

The reverse field of a small silver coin discovered during excavatory work carried out at Glanum in 1960 bears a three-line inscription — CVNDT • RHAMNVS • REX — which identifies it as an issue of Gontran, king of Burgundy (561-593), grandson of Clovis and son of Clotaire I. The type is that used by Clotaire I, but with the addition of the title

REX (which, being absent on other coins issued by Gontran, had for some time prevented their positive attribution). This newly discovered specimen is the first silver coin to be assigned to Gontran, all other known issues of this ruler having been struck in gold.

SANTAMARIA, LIVIO. Gli esemplari truccati del pezzo da 20 lire 1927 / V. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1960), pp. 19-24, illus.

A number of altered and counterfeit specimens of the Italian 20 lire issue of 1927 are discussed at length. Especially helpful are enlarged illustrations showing: (1) The 1927 A.V and A.VI on two authentic coins, (2) a specimen on which the A.VI has been altered to A.V, (3) the names of the sculptor (Romagnoli) and the engraver (Motti), together with the characteristic *tremolature*, on genuine coins, and (4) the falsified signature of these artists on counterfeit specimens.

SCHWARZENBERG, CHARLES. Notes on the Heraldry of Spanish Coins. In: Coin Galleries (New York). *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Sept.-Oct., 1960), pp. 140-144, pl.

By uniting the crowns of Castile and Aragon and reconquering Granada from the Moors, Ferdinand and Isabella — who commissioned Columbus "The Admiral of the Ocean Sea" — can be said to have created the Spanish monarchy. The quarterings of the shield emblazoned on their coins symbolize the union of the above territories. In the upper left and lower right sections we find the castle of Castile and the lion of Leon, while the second and third quarterings show the red and gold stripes of Aragon side by side with the eagles of Sicily. (The House of Aragon had inherited a claim to Sicily from Emperor Frederick II, whose badge was an Imperial Eagle). Finally, wedged in between the larger quarterings, is the pomegranate of Granada, emphasizing that the conquest of this province was achieved by Castile and Leon. Such was the royal coat of arms as used by the Spanish monarchy.

Changes in the heraldry of Spanish coins under succeeding Spanish monarchs are noted, concluding with the end of the American Empire of the Crown of Castile in the closing years of the nineteenth century.

SÖNDERGAARD, TYGE. Reichsstädte. Eine Begriff aus der Zeit des "Heiligen römischen Reiches deutscher Nation" 962-1806. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 39 (Nov., 1960), pp. 77-83.

"Free Cities," "Imperial Cities" and "Free Imperial Cities" within the Holy Roman Empire present some confusion to the numismatist. They rose to economic and military power when they opposed the reigning princes (who actually owned the land on which many of the cities were built) during the interregnum of 1254-1273; but they differed very little,

except in origin, some having been episcopal and others the property of the emperor. From ca. 1250 onwards town officials were often chosen locally and the cities began to acquire land. They incorporated varying forms of government, according to the circumstances of their newly acquired freedom, but all relied upon the emperor's promise not to use them for security when in need of funds. Their numbers grew, and by 1648 there were eighty-three free cities, all west of a line connecting Lübeck, Nordhausen and Regensburg. The privilege of coining, which at one time had been held only by the emperor and his consort, spread first to the lower ranks and eventually to the cities. For a time, weight and metal standards were controlled by leagues, but by a general agreement made among these bodies in 1403 authority was vested in one group of officials; it continued thus until 1522, after which date the cities invariably followed local needs and conventions. DR

SZPAKOWSKI, E. A Rare Ruble. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 12 (Dec., 1960). pp. 1787-1789, illus.

A ruble struck in the name of Constantine I in 1825 is considered the rarest of all Russian coins, thirteen specimens only having been minted. The obverse, inscribed *B.M. Constantine I, Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia*, shows the head of the emperor f.r.; the reverse depicts the Russian imperial eagle surmounted by three crowns. To his description and illustration of this rare piece the writer adds a discussion of the chain of events which led to Constantine's renunciation of all succession rights prior to the death of his elder brother, Alexander I.

VAN der MEER, G. and H. ENNO van GELDER. De vondst Arnhem 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), pp. 1-36, pls. 1-5. With English Summary, p. 8.

A hoard of 971 European coins (four gold, the remainder silver) which was discovered at Arnhem in 1957 is thought to have been buried sometime between 1372 and ca. 1378. It contained a number of small denominations which the writers publish for the first time, and new elements in its composition add to the knowledge of monetary conditions in the eastern Netherlands during the third quarter of the fourteenth century. At the same time, it is pointed out that until more hoard evidence becomes available no definite conclusions can be stated with regard to the many denominations then circulating in that area. A descriptive catalogue of the coins is included.

YVON, JACQUES. Monnaies françaises de l'American Numismatic Society: denier et obole de Philippe I^{er}, d'Orleans. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Nov., 1960), p. 476.

Two French coins in the collection of the above society — a denier and an obole of Philip I struck at the mint of Orleans — are fully described. Both pieces were listed by J. Lafaurie (*Les monnaies des rois de France*, Nos. 72 and 73) but without illustration or indication of weight.

YVON, JACQUES. Trésor de Moissac (Tarn-et-Garonne). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), pp. 486-488.

Thirty-six coins of the fourteenth century were contained in a find made in April, 1960 at Moissac (Tarn-et-Garonne, S.W. France). From the twenty-six French regal issues among them (blancs of Charles V — Lafaurie 373) the writer singles out for special mention two which have a long (instead of a round) o in the legend FRANCORV; one of these shows, in addition, three punctuation points — in place of the customary two — between FRANCORV and REX. The eight feudal coins in the hoard include hardis of the Black Prince — five of which were struck at the Bordeaux mint — and two demi-carlins of Raymond IV des Baux, prince of Orange, while the remaining two pieces are English sterlings of Edward III. Legends on these two coins are difficult to read, but the writer believes that both were struck at the London mint. No precise date is given for the time of burial.

GREAT BRITAIN

An Apocryphal Corpse of Canute. Or, Early and Not-So-Early Instances of the Abuse of Numismatic Evidence. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 9-10.

Perhaps the greatest single danger currently besetting Anglo-Saxon numismatic research is a "repeated, impenitent bandying of errors which not only mislead the novice but [also] alienate those specialists from other fields whose sympathy is all-essential if numismatics is to continue to enjoy the academic prestige which attaches to an exact science." A case in point concerns a recently published numismatic work which includes the statement that when the body of Canute was discovered in Winchester Cathedral in 1766 the hand was found to be clasping a silver penny. In refuting the truth of this assertion (on all counts) the article quotes (1) an account of Winchester Cathedral published in the *Hampshire* volume of the *Victoria County History*, (2) Blagden's *Guide to Winchester* (1796), (3) Nicol's *Literary Anecdotes* (Vol. 6, 1812, pp. 176-180) and (4) Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments* (1786, p. 28) to show that its falsity has been known to historians for close to 200 years.

GHN

BECKER, T. W. The Puffin Coins of Lundy. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3166-3179, illus., map.

Lundy, an island lying some twelve miles off the northern coast of the English county of Devon, derives its name from two Norse words: *Lunde* (a sea puffin) and *ey* (an island). Numismatically, its history begins in 1925, when a wealthy London financier named Martin Coles Harman purchased Lundy for the sum of £16,000. At a meeting of the British Numismatic Society in 1929 Harman conceived the idea of striking a token coinage for the island, and after considerable negotiation some 100,000 pieces were produced at the Birmingham mint; they were used for a variety of purposes, but chiefly for the payment of workers on Lundy, and were issued in denominations of puffin and half puffin. Both showed an obverse portrait of Harman f.l., with the edge inscription MARTIN COLES HARMAN and exergual date 1929; reverse of the half puffin depicted a head profile of the puffin bird f.l., while that of the one puffin showed the bird in full profile. For issuing unlawful coins Harman was charged with violation of the Coinage Act of 1870 and was fined five pounds, fifteen shillings. Use of the puffins as "pieces of money" was discontinued and most of the pieces struck are now in the hands of collectors. The article contains an excellent bibliography of literature pertaining to the history and life of Lundy. GHN

BUTLER, V. J. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. A Bastard Penny of Bath. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 60, illus.

On page 39 of the second edition of Hildebrand's *Anglosachsiska Mynt* a penny of Aethelraed II (No. 64) is attributed to Bath, with a footnote remarking affinities with contemporary coins from Ireland. Noting that the coin in question gave evidence of non-English workmanship a search was made among purported pennies of Aethelraed, which have the Dublin mint signature, with the rewarding result that it proved to be from the same obverse die as Hildebrand 380 — a coin undoubtedly struck by the Ostmen of Dublin. GHN

BUTLER, V. J. A Misattributed Long Cross Penny of Aethelraed II. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 60, illus.

The mint signature c appears on a Long Cross penny of Aethelraed II which Hildebrand attributes to Colchester (cf. his *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, 2nd. ed., p. 46, No. 303); but the fact that other Long Cross pennies struck by the same moneyer at Colchester bear the signature col suggested the possibility that Hild. 303 could conceivably have been struck at Canterbury. A search among Anglo-Saxon coins from this mint in the collection of the *Kungl. Myntkabinett* (Stockholm) successfully

provided a die-link in the form of Hild. 152 (moneyer, Eadwold), thus adding one more name to the list of moneyers known to have struck Long Cross pennies for Aethelraed at Canterbury. GHN

BUTLER, V. J. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. More Light on a Mythical Moneyer of the Leicester Mint. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 59, illus.

A note published in the *Circular* issue of March, 1959 (p. 53, illus.) suggested the attribution of a penny of Aethelraed II (Hildebrand 1603) to Worcester, in place of Leicester, although no decisive die-link had then been found. In the light of further research the specimen in question is thought to be a Dublin imitation of a contemporary English coin struck by the Worcester moneyer Wulfric (cf. Hildebrand Nos. 3988 and 3989).

BUTLER, V. J. Two Irish Pennies Mis-Attributed to Chester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 261, illus.

On pages 82 and 83 of Hildebrand's *Anglosachsiska Mynt* (1881 ed., nos. 1488 and 1519) two pennies of Aethelraed II are attributed to Chester. The obverse style shared by both coins is found on none of the regional styles in the last type of Aethelraed. It does, however, appear frequently on coins struck at Dublin, and re-attribution to that mint is confirmed by a die-link provided by Hildebrand 381. All three coins are illustrated. GHN

Calling in of Farthings. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 261.

A Royal Proclamation dated October 26, 1960 stated that as of January 1st, 1961 farthings would no longer be legal tender within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Total value of specimens struck since the beginning of the present series in December, 1860 is estimated at 782,000 pounds, although large numbers of coins are believed to have been lost. Farthings issued prior to that date were demonetized by a Proclamation dated May 13, 1869. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Misattributed Portrait Penny of Aethelstan. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 262, illus.

In the *British Museum Catalogue*, a penny of Athelstan (BMC Type VIII, Brooke No. 4), listed as No. 146, is read + ADELSTAN REX I + ADELFRMO M-ONNE and described as "without name of mint." It differs in style from other BMC Type VIII coins, and Dolley considers the reverse legend to have been misread. On the basis of an amended reading of + ADELMVNDM-ONPE he believes the coin should be attributed to Wallingford and the moneyer Aethelmund. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A "Pseudo-Orans" on a Hiberno-Norse Penny of the Dublin Mint. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 32-33, illus.

The Kirkmichael hoard discovered on the Isle of Man in 1834 (cf. Thompson's *Inventory*, No. 224) contained a unique Hiberno-Norse penny whose obverse might at first sight appear to be an *orans* in the best Byzantine tradition. On close inspection however, both obverse and reverse are seen to have been copied from a penny of William I's second substantive issue, current between Michaelmas, 1068 and Michaelmas, 1071. The attribution illustrates yet another pitfall which could readily trap the non-numismatist searching for evidence of Byzantine influence in western Europe during the period immediately preceding the First Crusade.

GHN

MELDRUM, P. T. The Adventures of a Penny. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 512 (Jan., 1961), pp. 4-6.

With posthumous apologies to Joseph Addison, the author whimsically describes the adventures and varying purchasing powers of an English penny, which after beginning life as a Long Cross issue of Henry III (1216-1272) and participating in the re-coinage of 1297 ends up as a Class IX penny of Edward I. In the course of the story he describes the origin of the present Troy weight system, the "doubling" or "voiding" of the cross on the reverse of Long Cross pennies of Henry III (for the purpose of facilitating subdivision into halfpence and farthings), the legislation enacted by Edward I against the importation of base foreign coins and the difference in minting techniques during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I.

GHN

NORTH, J. J. An Unpublished Penny of Henry I. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 261, illus.

Publication of a Type XI penny of Henry I from the mint of Dover makes this extremely rare type now known for all the Cinque Ports except Hythe. Only one other coin of Henry I is known from Dover: Type XIV, also struck by the moneyer Manwine (cf. No. 2930 of the Lockett Sale).

GHN

RAMOS, A. Amonedación de la Isla de Man. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 24/25 (May-August, 1960), pp. 19-20.

The earliest coins of the Isle of Man were struck in 1668; those bearing the triquetra — the distinctive symbol of the island — were first issued by James Stanley, Count of Derby, in 1709. The above descriptive catalogue, intended primarily for the use of Argentine collectors, includes

official and semi-official issues, beginning with a penny of 1709 and ending with a farthing struck in 1839.

UNITED STATES

BARNESLEY, E. R. Authorized Weight of Early American Coppers. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 3-4.

A compendium assembled by the writer, which enables a collector to check the weights of his own specimens of early American coppers against the official state specifications, shows a progressive increase in the official weights from 1785 onward — the result of depreciation in the price of copper; e.g., Vermont (June, 1785), 111 grains; Connecticut (October, 1785), 144 grains; New Jersey (June, 1786), 150 grains; Massachusetts (October, 1786), 157½ grains; Mint Issues (January, 1793), 208 grains. In January, 1796 the weight of the copper cent was officially reduced to 168 grains and remained there until the series was withdrawn in 1857.

BEAUDREAU, A. R. [Massachusetts Cents - 1788]. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct., 1960), p. 2, illus.

In the Massachusetts copper series, the discovery of at least ten new die varieties and combinations in recent years reflects the current revival of interest in the colonial field. The writer reports here his finding of an unusual cent (Ryder 15 M) which shows two features not found on other issues of that denomination and year: two folds appear in the tunic to the right of the Indian's left leg, and more than half of the subject's hair is shown to the right of the collar. (On all other known specimens the hair falls entirely within the V collar on the shoulder).

BRESSETT, KENNETH. The Hibernia-Voce Populi Coinage of 1760. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct., 1960), pp. 1-2.

The *Voce Populi* coins were probably struck after the death of King George II in 1760 from dies prepared by a Mr. Roche of King Street, Dublin. They show an obverse laureated male bust, encircled by the phrase *Voce Populi*, and on some varieties the letter P is found in various positions.

It has been suggested that these coins were intended to depict Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, and that the P stands for the word *princeps*. According to the present writer however, a possible explanation of the mystery is to be found in Pamphlet No. 428 in the Harleian Library, which includes the following statement: "The Irish halfpence, Voce Populi, 1760, were struck in two different dies; in con-

sequence of the delay they suffered in the receipt of a coinage from England. The head is that of Hely Hutchinson, afterwards provost of Dublin College . . ." The p then, may stand for provost, and the date of Hutchinson's appointment to that office might well solve once and for all the problem presented by this enigmatic letter.

DOLNICK, M. M. Discovering New Die "Varieties." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 9-10.

In refreshingly humorous vein, Mr. Dolnick (may Allah bless his pen!) takes a timely and well-directed poke at exploiters of die "varieties" such as those who recently profited handsomely from the widely publicized "discovery" of large and small dated 1960 Lincoln cents. With the aid of a metallurgical microscope this field, he suggests, offers unlimited possibilities (e.g. classification of column thicknesses on the coin's reverse, microscopic variations in measurement of nose-length and beard, etc.).

GHN

GLASER, LYNN. The Time We Nearly Lost the Mint. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3445-49.

In March, 1800, on the grounds that the expenditure outweighed the advantages, a committee of the U. S. Senate recommended that the mint be abolished and a private firm be engaged to supply the nation with coins. The recommendation came to nought, but various documents discovered among the American State Papers show that a second, similar bill (introduced in Congress in April, 1802) came very much closer to success. It was shelved only after much lengthy discussion, chiefly for the following reasons: (1) The indication that a sizeable profit might accrue from the issue of a copper coinage, (2) the wish of the infant nation to exercise its sovereign right to coin money and establish itself among the nations of the world, and (3) the envisaged danger, in time of war, of having to depend on currency produced in a foreign country. GHN

GRECO, P. D. [Massachusetts Cents]. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct., 1960), p. 3, illus.

Several months ago, while attributing some Massachusetts cents, the writer discovered a specimen which combined an obverse 4 of 1787 with a reverse 1 of 1788 — the first known instance of its kind for these coins. The combination sheds much light on the arrangement of dies for this series.

HOCH, A. D. [Vermont. Auctori]. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct., 1960), pp. 2-3, illus.

A recently discovered Vermont die dated 1788 which the writer describes in detail is combined with the *Vermont. Auctori* obverse as shown on Ryder Nos. 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 34 and 36. The coin weighs 103 grains and will be known as Ryder No. 37.

KELLER, W. P. Another 1788 Massachusetts Cent - the 12-0. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 2-3, illus.

While examining an unattributed group of Massachusetts coppers in October, 1951 the writer discovered an apparently unique 1788 cent which showed an unlisted reverse in combination with Obverse 12. He describes its individual characteristics, and lists it as Reverse O, following the Ryder system of identification.

KELLER, W. P. A Rediscovered 1788 Massachusetts Cent. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No.1 (Jan., 1961), p. 3, illus.

Keller describes and illustrates a 1788 Massachusetts Cent which he acquired in 1952. It shows an obverse not listed by Ryder in combination with the M reverse, but does conform to No. 9 in Crosby's *Early Coins of America* and hence can be listed as Crosby 9-M (or following the Ryder numbering, as Ryder 16-M). One of the four specimens known to the writer is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

LOGSDON, F. M. I Invest in Money. In: *Medical Economics* (August 29, 1960), 2 pp., illus.

At present market values, the writer's initial investment of \$5000 in uncirculated rolls of United States coins has produced a profit of approximately 100% in little over one year — a gratifying return for a hobby which he describes as "enthralling." Included in the article are definitions of the rare coin collector, the proof set collector, and that comparatively recent phenomenon, the coin roll collector, to whom helpful advice is offered concerning dealers, coin folders, and the respective values of the *Red Book* and Brown & Dunn's *Guide to the Grading of United States Coins*.

McCLURE, D. L. What Collecting Coins is All About. In: *Wepaco Notebook*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (April, 1960), pp. 4-6, illus. Vol. 12, No. 5 (May, 1960), pp. 4-6, illus.

Together with general information concerning collecting, coin preservation, grading, and the desirability of joining a reputable club the writer names valuable specimens which the collector can search for among such denominations as the Lincoln cent, Jefferson and Buffalo nickel, Roosevelt and Mercury dime, Washington quarter, Benjamin Franklin half dollar and Liberty Walking half dollar.

GHN

MOWERY, E. J. Where's all the Money? In: *The Sign*, Vol. 38, No. 4 (Nov., 1958), pp. 31-32.

Anecdotes concerning the popularity of some denominations in certain areas of the country — and their unpopularity in others — are included in this account of coin production at the United States mints of Philadelphia and Denver. Especially interesting is the story of gold coins after 1932.

OBOJSKI, ROBERT. The American Silver Dollar: Past, Present and Future. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 511 (Dec., 1960), pp. 489-491.

The United States silver dollar, authorized by Congress on April 2, 1792, was first struck in 1794, and except for a few short periods was issued continuously until 1935. With regard to the possibility of a re-issue of the denomination the author wrote to the superintendent of the United States Mint at Denver but was informed that there was now little demand for the coin. Nevertheless, it is still highly popular in the western states — particularly in Nevada, the only state which permits legalized gambling. Dollars dated as far back as 1880 are still released by the Denver mint, millions having been struck there during the great silver discoveries of the 1870's and 1880's.

OGILVIE, J. W. The A. N. A. and its Presidents. Augustus G. Heaton, Third President. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 295-297, port., illus.

Born in Philadelphia, and an artist by training, Augustus G. Heaton succeeded Dr. George F. Heath as president of the American Numismatic Association and served in that capacity for a period of two years. As a contributor to *The Numismatist* he was the author of the first treatise on coins of the United States Branch Mints, and wrote numerous articles and poems for that periodical during the period 1901-1923. Heaton was elected president of the New York Numismatic Club in 1912 and when reelected the following year was the recipient of a medallion struck in his honor. He died on October 11, 1930 at the age of eighty-six. GHN

OGILVIE, J. W. The A. N. A. and Its Presidents. Dr. George F. Heath, Second President. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Feb., 1961). pp. 167-169, port.

George Francis Heath began collecting coins and stamps at the age of thirteen. He published the first issue of *The Numismatist* in October, 1888 and after helping to organize the American Numismatic Association in 1891 served as its second president. A physician by vocation, Heath indulged in political as well as numismatic activities, and as editor and publisher of *The Numismatist* from 1888 to 1908 contributed a number

of articles and papers, among them "The Centennial of United States Coinage," "The Coins of Republican Rome," and "Oriental Types in Coins." He is described as "a human dynamo, propelled by the desire to share his knowledge of the hobby he loved so dearly." In January, 1911 the American Numismatic Association issued a memorial medal in his honor, and during the summer of 1925 a memorial fund was raised to provide a suitable marker for his last resting place. GHN

OGILVIE, J. W. The A. N. A. and Its Presidents. William G. Jerrems, Jr., First President. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 11-12, port.

On October 7, 1891 six men met in a small hotel room in Chicago and officially organized the American Numismatic Association. William G. Jerrems, Jr. was elected its first president, serving in that capacity for one year (and for a similar period on the Board of Trustees) before being forced by the pressure of business commitments to withdraw from the newly formed association. A self styled student of numismatics and an ardent collector of coins and medals, Jerrems' collection included Greek, Roman, Chinese, United States and English coins as well as a library of some three thousand numismatic books. Early in the present century Jerrems and five other collectors founded the Chicago Numismatic Society. At the time of his death in 1945 he had been awarded honorary membership in the Heart of America Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Association and the New York Numismatic Club. GHN

PICKER, RICHARD. [Connecticut Cents]. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 2.

New data and combinations of Connecticut Cents not found in Miller-Ryder — and not generally known — are listed as follows: 1785, add 3(1) — F(3); 1787, add 32(4) — Z(20), 32(4) — F, 33(21) — K(4), 33(21) — EE. Picker also gives cogent reasons for the non-existence of 1788, (15)3 — P.

ROSENFELD, BERNARD. *Let's Go to the U. S. Mint*. Illustrated by Gustav Schrotter. New York, Putnam, 1960. 48 pp., illus.

The various stages of coin production — from the original melting down of the metal to the polishing and stamping of the finished product — are described for young readers in this story of the manufacture of United States coinage at the Philadelphia Mint.

SCOTT, KENNETH. *Counterfeiting in Colonial Rhode Island*. Providence, R. I., The Rhode Island Historical Society, 1960. 74 pp., 5 pls.

Much of the material for this detailed account of early counterfeiting in Rhode Island was drawn from manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Providence, R. I. and from the minute books of the Superior Courts of the various counties. In addition to relating the exploits of many of the notorious counterfeiters the writer places particular emphasis upon passers of bad money, arrests, indictments, court trials, punishments meted out to convicted offenders, etc. and includes among the illustrations a woodcut showing the hanging of the counterfeiter Owen Sullivan in New York in 1756, a counterfeit forty shilling Rhode Island bill made by Sullivan and passed by his confederate Joseph Steel, and a die used by Samuel Casey for the manufacture of counterfeit dollars. The amount of currency counterfeited in Rhode Island during the Colonial Period, he states, can never be known; or, indeed, the quantity of false money passed in the colony. Spurious bills and coin were a genuine threat to business and trade and a source of constant embarrassment to the government, which received at least £1,000 passed by the Greenmans. Mary Peck Butterworth and her gang operated without detection from 1716 to 1723 — two men apprehended in Springfield in 1739 were in possession of £400 in false Rhode Island £5 notes — Joseph Boyce of Salem was discovered with £950 in counterfeit currency on his person — Robert Neal brought from Ireland several thousands pounds' worth of bad money — Jacob Wiley is said to have obtained as much as £1,370 in counterfeit money from one individual. Owen Sullivan and his associates printed some £50,000 in false bills, but spoiled approximately one fifth of these in the signing.

THOMPSON, WALTER. Our Coinage 1848-1849. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3156-3162, illus.

The greatest single impact upon the United States coinage of the above years was undoubtedly the discovery of gold at Sutter's Fort, California in January, 1848. The 1848 Quarter Eagle marked CAL was struck from the first California gold to reach the Philadelphia Mint, and early in 1849 Congress authorized the minting of a gold dollar; the double eagle struck in that year is not listed in the official coinage tables and can be properly classified as a proof pattern. Other highlights of the period included the authorization of a three cent coin and the adoption of a resolution reducing the size of the one cent piece. The article includes much background material relating to the life and adventures of John Sutter as well as to the problems of engraving the gold coinage which confronted the mint engraver, James B. Longacre. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. Our Coinage 1850-53. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 312-317, illus.

Early in the nineteenth century, when the world's largest silver mines were located in Mexico and Peru, silver was more cheaply delivered to New York than to London and the value of that metal in Europe was correspondingly higher. The result was a large exportation of silver to Europe and an eventual shortage of silver coins in the United States. Following a suggestion made by the director of the U. S. Mint, Robert Patterson, that his country introduce the equivalent of the British system and manufacture coinage intrinsically worth less than its nominal value, an Act passed on February 21, 1853 reduced the weights of the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime. The impact of this step was immediate. There was an enormous demand for coins, and at an intrinsic value of approximately ninety-four to the dollar, records show the profit made by the mint between January 1 and November 12, 1853 to have been \$234,814.59. The writer further relates the story behind the issue of the three cent piece in 1851 and suggests that a lack of confidence in the ability of the mint engraver, James B. Longacre, may explain why no trial dies were struck for the new coins of 1853. GHN

WEBER, C. E. Let's Have New Commemorative Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 5-7, illus.

Commemorative coinage, in its present form, may be said to have begun with the Renaissance. By comparison with Mexico and a number of European countries — which have produced many notable pieces during the past half century — U. S. commemoratives, the author reminds us, have been issued in pitifully small quantities, are frequently of modest artistic merit, and have nearly all been sold at premium prices by speculators; all of which combine to produce an understandable antipathy on the part of legislators and government officials whenever the subject of commemoratives is brought up. With this in mind, Weber offers five concrete proposals which he suggests could be used for the basis of a discussion aimed at stimulating interest in this neglected aspect of United States coinage. GHN

WEISSBUCH, [E] N. The Suffragists and the Isabella Quarter. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 309-311, illus.

After intense activity on the part of the American suffragette Susan B. Anthony, a Board of Lady Managers was included in the Columbian Commission which was formed in November, 1890 for the purpose of organizing a celebration designed to honor the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America. In August, 1892, when Congress directed the mint to strike a Columbian souvenir half dollar, the ladies stated that due credit should be given to the Spanish queen, Isabella, who (they pointed out with feminine pride) had influenced King Ferdinand to

finance Columbus' voyage. Their objections, aided by pressure duly applied in the right places, finally bore fruit and on March 3, 1893 the striking of a Columbian souvenir quarter was authorized. Its obverse bore a bust of the Spanish queen and a symbolic female was depicted upon the reverse. GHN

CANADA

CARROLL, S. S. The Canadian Numismatic Association. Past — Present — and to Come. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 512-519.

Although founded as recently as 1950 the above Association already numbers some 3,500 members. Credit for sparking an interest in Canadian coins during the years immediately following World War II is given to the late Wayte Raymond and the Milford Coin and Stamp Company (New Haven, Conn.), and the healthy activity of local clubs is cited as the most direct method of assuring the Association's growth and future. In this summary of an address delivered at Sherbrooke, Quebec on the occasion of the Association's Convention Banquet (August 20, 1960) Major Carroll stresses the importance of encouraging collector interest in the fields of Canadian medals, communion tokens, blacksmith coppers, Masonic pennies, broken bank bills, etc. GHN

CHARLTON, J. E. 1961 *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money. Fully illustrated, 1670 to date.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1960. 126 pp., illus.

Except for price changes, and the frequent replacement of line drawings by actual photographs, the ninth edition of Charlton's catalogue differs but little from its predecessor. HG

JAMES, SOMER. The Mystery of the Missing One Hundred Million Canadian Large Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3153-3155.

Of the approximately 172 million large bronze cents struck in Canada between 1858 and 1920, 22,260,000 are estimated to have been melted down when the coin was removed from circulation in November, 1936. Adding to this total the 30,575,000 specimens now believed to be in the hands of collectors and dealers leaves some 119,165,000 pieces (i.e. approximately two-thirds of the complete issue) still unaccounted for. Regardless of the large quantity estimated to be in the hands of the public, the coin is still so much sought after that the price of uncirculated specimens continues to increase at the rate of 20-30% yearly. GHN

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Holey Dollar and Plug of Prince Edward Island. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 233-235, illus. Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 263-264.

Since the history of Prince Edward Island's holey dollar and plug is not to be found in any British numismatic publication the writer takes the opportunity of outlining the story of this unique coinage for the benefit of readers of the *Circular*. He includes a brief history of the island and a summary of the official documents issued in connection with the coinage, as well as notes on circulating value, countermarks (official and other) and the forged imitations which were eventually used as merchants' tokens. Articles from various publications and official proclamations concerning the holey dollar and plug are quoted in six appendices. GHN

TAYLOR, H. C. and SOMER JAMES. *A Guide Book of Canadian Coins, Currency and Tokens. Fully illustrated. Catalogue and Price List — 1700 to 1960 A.D.* 2nd. ed. rev. & enl. Winnipeg, Man., Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, 1960. 232 pp., illus.

Considerably enlarged from the original publication which appeared in 1958, the second edition of the *Guide Book* contains worthwhile supplementary material to the chapter entitled *Definitions and Abbreviations*, a useful added chapter on forgeries and restrikes, and enlarged pictures of the minute die varieties which play such an important part in the collecting of Canadian coins. A section devoted to tokens lists and illustrates most of the known specimens and a final chapter on paper money offers a complete listing of types, together with illustrations. HG

WILLEY, R. C. Addenda to "A Bibliography of Canadian Numismatics." In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 18-22.

A bibliography of Canadian numismatics, compiled by Fred Bowman and the author, appeared in earlier issues of the *CNJ* (1959-60). The present listing includes more than eighty additional items, for the most part periodical articles of recent date. GHN

AUSTRALIA

DEACON, J. H. Australian Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 549.

"As in most countries, the Australian field of numismatic study can be divided into the following main groups: Coins; Tokens; Paper Money; Medals; and other numismatic items. Chronologically, it may be separated

into two: pre-Commonwealth — that is, prior to Federation of the Australian Colonies (or States) — and post-Commonwealth. The order of popularity for the groups appears to be as follows: Post-Commonwealth: Tradesmen's Tokens: Checks and Surcharges (a subdivision of Tokens viewed in the widest interpretation of that term); pre-Commonwealth: Paper Money; Medals. The degrees of interest in the groups specified fall into three main classes (leaving out recognized dealers and dealing-collectors). These are Collectors, Numismatists, and Numismatologists — the first being the greater, and the last the smaller in numbers." These remarks appear in a sub-editorial to the Australia Number of the above periodical.

DEACON, J. H. Australia's First Legal Tender Gold. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 554-558.

Ingots and gold coin tokens played an important role in a critical period of South Australia's history. The year 1851 opened with hints of an approaching economic crisis, and due to the growth of commerce and population it became increasingly difficult to negotiate daily cash transactions. Added to this was the departure of more than 8000 men for the newly discovered gold fields in Victoria which resulted in an immediate decrease in general production and, since the men took all available hard currency with them, in an increased coin shortage. To remedy the situation, authorization was granted for the striking of Australia's first gold coinage and dies were prepared for five and one pound pieces. Apparently no issues of the larger denomination were struck, but between November, 1852 and February, 1953, 24,768 one pound gold token coins were issued. The brief period of minting is attributed to a large shipment of gold which reached Australia from England in 1853.

DEACON, J. H. Decimal Coinage [Australia]. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1960), p. 22.

Press releases indicate that the findings submitted to the Australian Government by the Decimal Coinage Committee have resulted in favorable recommendations.

"It is highly probable that until the Federal Government itself makes its decision on this question we shall see the advocates of various systems, as well as others interested on the designs and names of the expected new coins, rushing into print. I think that we, as numismatists, can leave it to the economic experts at the Government's command to handle the question of any new unit and its sub-divisions. Regarding the designs and names, if and when it is necessary to consider such matters at top

level, the Government would be able to secure the service of numismatologists for the asking."

DEACON, J. H. A Definition. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), p. 1.

In answer to a request for a definition of the term *Australiana* the editor of the above periodical writes as follows: "Numismatic items which have been produced for use within the boundaries of Australia during any period in which such areas were under the government of Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia, or one of the Colonies thereof. To this an exception is made in the case of New Zealand, for a period under the control of New South Wales. New Zealand is now a separate Dominion, possessing its own progressive numismatic body concentrating on the numismata of its own land."

DEACON, J. H. and K. J. IRONS. The Story of Australia's Coinage and Currency. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1960), pp. 2-6.

This review of Australian monetary history is divided into two periods: 1788-1901 and 1901-to date. By way of an introduction to Part I J. H. Deacon notes the deplorable condition of English currency during the reign of George III and the subsequent reliance of Australia's early settlers upon the Spanish dollar or "Piece of Eight," popular because of its high metallic content and the great quantity of pieces struck at Central and South American mints. When this became in short supply rum was widely used as a medium of exchange, both by governments and by private individuals. Plans for a recognizable Australian coin were first formulated in 1812 and in the following year the "Holey Dollars" and "Dumps" made from the Spanish dollars became the country's first official coinage. Sterling replaced the currency of the early settlers in 1829 and branches of the Royal Mint which were opened at Sydney (1853), Melbourne (1870) and Perth (1889) struck gold coins until the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia by the Federation of the Colonies in 1901.

In Part 2, K. J. Irons covers the silver and bronze coinage issued for circulation by the Australian Commonwealth — a series which now comprises more than 300 separate issues, beginning with four silver denominations struck under Edward VII in 1910. Since that time nine mints have struck coins for Australia: London, Birmingham, Bombay, Calcutta, Denver, San Francisco, Sydney, Melbourne and Perth. Metal proportions have varied over the years, the most important change being the debasement of silver (from 925 to 500 fine) in 1946. In conclusion the writer considers each denomination (from the crown to the halfpenny) separately, with special mention of any particularly scarce or interesting piece.

FLEMING, O. C. The Holey Dollar of Australia. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 549-551.

When Lachlan Macquarrie became governor of New South Wales in 1810 he inherited a problem which had plagued his predecessor, Philip Gidley King: namely, how to prevent hard currency from leaving Australian soil. Macquarrie tackled the problem by following a West Indies precedent and having the center cut out of the universally accepted Spanish Pillar Dollar, which was widely used in Australia. The resulting "Holey Dollar" and the center (or "dump") cut from it thus became the first coins actually minted on Australian soil.

Much of the material for the above article was taken from Andrews' *Australasian Tokens and Coins* (Sydney, 1921).

IRONS, K. J. Commonwealth of Australia Coinage. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 563-565.

With the passage of the Coinage Act in 1909 — eight years after the establishment of the Federation of the Australian Commonwealth — an Australian coinage based on the English pattern was first issued. The silver and bronze coins, on which much of Australia's history has been recorded, offer ample scope for study and research as do the large number of mint and die varieties, upon which little has so far been written. During its comparatively brief period of existence Australian coinage has been struck at nine different mints: London and Birmingham (England), Bombay and Calcutta (India), San Francisco and Denver (U. S. A.), and the home mints of Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, all of which originated as branches of London's Royal Mint. Since they were often struck without mint mark, coins issued simultaneously by the Sydney and Melbourne mints are often indistinguishable from one another.

JEWELL, RAY. Australian Minted Imperial Gold. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 551-554.

The first imperial gold coinage to be issued from the Sydney mint was struck in 1871. In metallic composition and design the coins were similar to those struck at the London mint, but can be readily distinguished by their minute s mark. Following a large increase in production from the Victoria gold fields a second branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne in June, 1872 and except for the mint mark (M) the coins struck there were again identical to the London issues. For the sake of convenience the writer divides the Australian imperial gold into three series: Victorian, Edwardian and Georgian.

LATIN AMERICA

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Acuñaiones en plata de las casas de monedas provisionales de la Nueva España. III. In: *Monedas*, No. 8 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), pp. 198-203, 2 pls.

Two tables, showing denominations, years of issue and assayers' initials, are included in this article relating to the silver coinage issued at the provisional mints of Guadalajara and Durango during the reign of Ferdinand VII (first quarter of the nineteenth century). Five coins struck at the former mint and seven struck at the latter are illustrated.

CRAIG, A. K. Spanish Colonial Mints. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 155-157.

In view of the present increased interest in Spanish colonial coinage — a development which has evolved from the current popularity of the American colonial series among collectors — Craig offers historical information and data (some of which has not previously been included in publications printed in the United States) which he considers essential to a proper understanding of early mint activity in the western hemisphere; i.e., prior to the arrival of the Pilgrims on the shores of North America. In pursuing his study of the early mints and coinage of the New World he quotes certain royal *ordenanzas* (statutes) and *cédulas* (letters patent) from various foreign archives and follows these with translations in more or less contemporary English, based on the original Castilian transcriptions published by Adolfo Herrera in his well known monograph *El Duro*.

DEANA SALMERON, ANTONIO. Estudio sobre las acuñaciones de don Agustín de Iturbide emperador de México. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (July-Sept., 1960), pp. 157-185, 7 pls.

When Don Agustín was elevated to the throne of Mexico in 1822 a governmental commission entrusted with the problems of new coinage ordered the Mexico City Mint to strike gold and silver coins bearing his effigy. The writer discusses and illustrates twenty-two specimens issued during Agustín's short reign (1822-23) and states his belief that others were struck in the name of this emperor at the mints of Durango, Guadalajara, Guanajuato and Zacatecas.

DESSART, GASTÃO N.T.T. *Ensaio histórico e descritivo das primeiras moedas cunhadas no Brasil. Moedas obsidionais e de necessidade, cunhadas pelos invasores Holandêses, em Recife, Pernambuco, em 1645/1646 e 1654.* (Sociedade Numismática Brasileira Monografia No. 1). São Paulo, 1960. 100 pp., tabs., 8 pls.

Texts of governmental documents which throw much light on monetary conditions in Pernambuco during the seventeenth century are included in this descriptive catalogue of the first coins struck in Brazil (the obsidional and necessity pieces issued by the Dutch invaders at Recife, Pernambuco in 1645/46 and 1654). Forty-four titles are listed in an appended bibliography.

Exposición Numismática en Parana. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 24-25 (May-August, 1960), p. 5.

In celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the *Banco de Entre Rios* at Parana (Argentina) presented in its main building an exhibition of Argentine coins illustrative of various periods in the country's history, as well as an important collection of banknotes issued almost entirely within the province of Entre Rios. The display also included a number of numismatic books, dies, seals and weights — some of very early vintage — and was organized under the aegis of D. José E. Canelo in collaboration with Juan R. Cano and Raul E. Costa.

HUBBARD, CLYDE. Variedades en las monedas de 5 centavos del Estado de Durango. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 28 (July-Sept., 1960), pp. 135-139, illus. With English Translation.

In *The Coinage of the Mexican Revolutionists*, published by the American Numismatic Society in 1928, Howland Wood listed six obverse and reverse dies (and fifteen different combinations) for the five centavo issue of the Estado de Durango. A recent check of 125 specimens disclosed seven obverse and reverse dies (again in fifteen combinations), all of which are classified, together with their distinguishing characteristics. Fourteen specimens of the denomination are illustrated.

MARTINEZ y MARTINEZ, ESTANISLAO. Monedas conmemorativas del primer centenario de la independencia de México. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (July-Sept., 1960), pp. 155-156, illus.

In 1910, marking the first centenary of national independence, the Mexican government issued a presidential decree authorizing the striking of a commemorative coin — the first in the history of Mexican numismatics — which the writer fully describes and illustrates; it was struck at the Mexico City mint from a design and dies prepared in Paris.

Eleven years later, in celebration of the centenary of the fulfillment of independence, two additional commemorative coins — a fifty peso gold piece and a silver two peso issue — were authorized by the Congress of Mexico through the President of the Republic. Both are fully described.

Museo Numismático del Banco Central. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 24-25 (May-August, 1960), p. 5.

The *Museo del Banco Central* in Buenos Aires, which first opened its doors to the public in 1940, has recently been renovated. Its collection includes virtually all Argentine silver and copper coins (including provincial and private issues) as well as a good representation of pieces struck at the mint of Potosí. The representative collection of Argentine banknotes is notable for the fact that each specimen bears the first number of its respective series.

NESMITH, R. I. Medina, the Numismatist. In: Bromsen, Maury A., ed. *José Toribio Medina — Humanist of the Americas* (Washington, D. C., 1960), pp. 115-121.

"To the numismatist working in the field of early Americana, Medina is, in many respects, the soundest and certainly the most prolific of the writers on that subject. His works are particularly significant because there were few writers before his time on the coins and medals of the Americas . . . So thorough and comprehensive were Medina's numismatic studies, that not until the last two decades has sufficient additional information warranted the studies by Alberto Francisco Pradeau and Humberto F. Burzio on the coinages of the several mints of New Spain and Potosí (Upper Peru), respectively." Among Medina's numismatic works, seventeen in all, Nesmith singles out and discusses the principal characteristics of the following: *Monedas y medallas hispano-americanas* (1891), *Medallas coloniales hispano-americanas* (1900), *Las medallas chilenas* (1901), *Las monedas chilenas* (1902), *Las monedas obsidionales hispano-americanas* (1919), *Las monedas obsidionales de Chile* (1919), *Las monedas coloniales hispano-americanas* (1919), *Las monedas coloniales de Chile* (1919), *Medallas de proclamaciones y juras de los reyes de España en América* (1917), *Medallas europeas relativas a América* (1924), *Las medallas del almirante Vernon* (1919), and *Bibliografía numismática colonial hispano-americana* (1912).

ISLAMIC

BROWDER, T. J. Coinage of Hejaz Kingdom. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 3489-3496, illus., map.

The Kingdom of Hejaz, which existed under Hashemite rule from October, 1916 to December, 1925, became a twin state co-existent with Nejd after January, 1926 and later joined Nejd to become the present Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Prior to the establishment of a mint at Mecca — which struck coinage in copper, bronze, silver and gold, based upon the coinage of the Ottoman Empire — Turkish and Egyptian coins, together with Maria Theresia talers, circulated in Hejaz. Included in the above article are appropriate coin illustrations, a map of the area under discussion, and two charts, one of which lists Arabic numerals, the other translations of the Arabic legends found on the coins of Hejaz. Seventeen bibliographical items are listed in an appendix.

FEDOROV-DAVYDOV, G. A. Monetnaia sistema Khorezma XIV v. In: *Sovetskaiia Arkheologia*, No. 2 (1957), pp. 239-246, illus., pl.

A fourteenth century Astrakhan manuscript entitled *Acquisition of what is desired for the Supplement of Wealth* contains material of both linguistic and numismatic value. It was written by the Chorasmian al-Hasmini in 1353 and is attached to a copybook containing a treatise by Djelal ad-Dyn which includes a detailed account of the relationship between Meccan weights and monetary units and their Chorasmian counterparts. The manuscript gives the names and relative values of coin denominations, from the dinar to the shayr, and lists four groups of copper coinage, two of which were struck abundantly in Chorasmia; the proportion 1:6 appears to have been fundamental to reckoning units and the dirhem emerges as the chief denomination used, having taken its name from the original gold coin for which it would exchange at the rate of 4:1. The original purpose of the manuscript was to enable a taxpayer, assessed according to Meccan weights, to avoid over-payment of taxes by converting Meccan into Chorasmian units. DR

LABIB, SOBHI. Geld und Kredit. Studien zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte Aegyptens im Mittelalter. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 2, Part 3 (Dec., 1959), pp. 225-246.

From the time of the Islamic conquest to the period of Mameluke domination, the monetary history of Egypt is described as having undergone periods of prosperity, depression and silver scarcity. Summarizing the Egyptian use of credit, Labib notes its increase in connection with the profession of money changing and deals with the manner in which Moslems managed to contract loans while escaping the prohibition against accepting interest. Further discussion centers around the Islamic version of the mediaeval *commenda* and the collapse of the Egyptian monetary and financial system at the end of the mediaeval period. HLA

AFRICA

The New Coinage of the Federation of Nigeria. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 8, illus.

The reverse designs of the new coinage issued for Nigeria show, on the two-shilling piece, groundnuts (by Paul Vincz); on the shilling, palm-tree foliage (by T. H. Paget); on the sixpence, cocoa-pods (Paul Vincz); on the threepence, cotton flowers (T. H. Paget). The penny and half-penny bear designs similar to those used in British West Africa (but with appropriate legend), and an obverse common to all denominations shows the crowned head of Elizabeth II with legend reading: THE SECOND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. Mombasa — East Africa. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 5.

On pages seven and eight of the January (1959) issue of the *Circular* Pridmore discussed the *pice* with mint mark c on m issued at the mint of Calcutta in 1888; on the basis of an official report dated 1897 (which stated that the Imperial British East Africa Company had placed in circulation copper coins of a specified rupee value) he arrived at a minting estimate of 9,872,512 coins. Since that time he has been able to examine returns for the Calcutta mint for the years 1889-1895 and can now correct the original estimate to 10,179,717 pieces.

FAR EAST

CRAIG, A. D. Japanese Cast Coinage: Originals and Imitations. In: *Far East Numismatic Digest* (Sept., 1960), pp. 1-11, illus.

In slightly different arrangement, and with one less bibliographical entry, this article appeared in the pages of *The Numismatist* (Vol. 73, No. 8, August, 1960, pp. 1171-1183, illus.; cf. *NL*, No. 54, January, 1961, p. 438).

DIVO, J.-P. The Coinage of Outer Mongolia. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 512 (Jan., 1961), pp. 7-8, pl. 5.

Outer Mongolia, lying between the boundaries of China and the U. S. S. R. in northeast Asia, covers an area of some 2,000,000 square miles and supports a population numbering between three and five millions. It was a Chinese province until the fall of the empire in 1911, was recognized as an autonomous territory by the treaty of Kiakhta, and is now

known as the Mongolian People's Republic with a government patterned on that of the Soviet Union. Of the four separate issues of Mongolian coinage, three were struck in Moscow (in the years 15, 27 and 33 of the Mongolian era, beginning in 1911) and the fourth at Ulan Bator, the capital of the country. Because of the erroneous and incomplete descriptions of these pieces which appeared in earlier coin catalogues, the writer has compiled here a corrected, detailed listing of all coins struck in Mongolia to date, with nine specimens illustrated.

INDIA

DANIEL, LOUIS. Curieuse rencontre indo-celtique dans l'interprétation du quadrigre grec. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 2-3.

A small silver coin of apparent Indian origin — weight, 4 gr., diameter, 11.5 mm., perhaps a late imitation of a Greek or Macedonian type — shows on one side a Celtic interpretation of a Greek quadriga, within a border of dots, and in general aspect appears quite similar to coins in the Lengyel Album (Plates VI and VIII, especially Nos. 60 and 63, attributed to the Arverni). On the other side, again encircled by a dotted border, a raised sword, surrounded by seventeen globules, is shown enclosed within two Sanscrit (?) characters.

PRIDMORE, F. Notes on Colonial Coins. A Dutch Mint in Bengal. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 263.

In the *Numismatic Circular* (May, 1936, col. 166) appeared an English synopsis of an article entitled *Coins of the East India Company* (by C. Scholten). This article, which was originally published in *Jaarboek, Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, mentioned a possible Dutch mint in Bengal. No such allusion appeared in the same author's *Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories, 1601-1948* (English edition, published in 1953), but several such references were unearthed by the present writer while conducting research on coinages of the British East India Company issued in Bengal. The purpose of his note, he explains, is "to draw the attention of Dutch numismatists to the evidence from English records of the period . . . from which they may eventually be able to establish the existence of the Dutch mint in Bengal and to identify its early issues. The later issues, and certainly in the year 1780, were in common with a large number struck at Calcutta in the *Arkat* type."

GHN

WOOD, A. H. *The Gold Coin-Types of the Great Kushāṇas* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 9). Varanasi, The Numismatic Society of India, 1959. 39 pp., 4 pls.

Many varieties are included in this catalogue of 166 gold coin types of the Kushāṇa kings of Northwest India. The list is by no means complete however, and permission is being sought to incorporate additional rare types. Descriptions include diameter, weight, denomination, heraldic device, source and bibliographic reference. When it has not been possible to refer the reader directly to one of the standard catalogues the compiler has supplied a photograph of the type in question, to which reference is made by means of black face type in the text.

TOKENS

Deacon, J. H. The Kangaroo-Emu Reverses (Australians — Studies in Tokens, No. 5). In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1960), p. 12.

The writer attempts to resolve certain problems connected with the tokens issued by Flavelle Bros. (exclusive of the Hogarth and Erichsen issues with Kangaroo-Emu designs) but leaves unanswered the question as to when the Kangaroo and Emu — either separately or together — first became recognized as emblems of Australia.

DI BELLA, EMIL. Sales Tax Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 289-300, illus.

Provisional, private, official and unofficial issues are listed by value, material, size and type. The listing brings up to date the one originally published in the above periodical (March, 1944, pp. 169-174). GHN

ELLSON, D. B. Australian Tokens Featuring a Flagstaff. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1960), p. 23.

A chapter entitled *On Flagstaff Hill* in W. Lloyd Williams' *History Trails in Melbourne* contains the statement that penny-pieces or tokens were issued by shopkeepers at Port Philip to facilitate trade in a settlement where regular money was sometimes scarce.

These tokens were issued by Fenwick Brothers of Melbourne. Other pieces, pence and half-pence issued by John Henderson (Freemantle) and W. D. Wood (Hobart) bear a design which depicts a flagstaff behind a building. The article contains bibliographical references to all tokens mentioned.

GRECO, P. D. An Unknown Albany Church Penny? In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct., 1960), p. 3, illus.

Constituting what is generally referred to as a necessity coinage, one thousand uniface pieces stamped with the words *Church Penny* are believed to have been struck by the First Presbyterian Church (Albany, N. Y.) in 1790. The article illustrates a specimen in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society which is considered unique in that it shows an enigmatic D added to the normal legend.

GREIG, R. M. Australian Communion Tokens — a Tentative List. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1960), p. 16.

An introductory paragraph notes that a comprehensive catalog covering Australian communion tokens and their history is being prepared, and that information concerning additional varieties would be welcomed. The present listing of fifty-six pieces includes indication of shape (oval, circular, oblong, etc.) as well as of place of issue (taken for the most part from the token inscriptions).

GREIG, R. M. Notes on the Australian Communion Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 565-566.

The communion token, although not exclusively of one ethnic background or religious persuasion, provides an interesting numismatic by-road for collectors of Scottish and Presbyterian family traditions, with which it has been most closely associated. The first such piece known to have been issued in Australia — a small lead token used at the Scotch National Church, Launceston, Tasmania — bears the date 1833 as part of the inscription. Of the fifty-six varieties listed by the author in his article entitled *Australian Communion Tokens — A Tentative List* (*Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2, April, 1960, p. 16), thirty were used in Victoria, sixteen in New South Wales, five in Tasmania, four in South Australia and one in Queensland.

HOURS, H. Méreaux de l'église réformée de Lyon en 1682. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 8.

Included in this discussion of the use of communion tokens in the Reformed Church at Lyons in 1682 are descriptions of three pieces: two made of lead, which bear the monogram IHS and the inscription *Dieu nous soict en ayde*, and one made of tin, the legend on which reads: *Prené en Dieu votre consolation*.

MABBOTT, T. O. [Albany Church Penny]. In: *The Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 3.

A note by Philip D. Greco in the first issue of *The Colonial Newsletter* described an Albany church penny on which an unexplained D had been

added to the normal legend. Professor Mabbott suggests that it stands for denarius (Latin for penny) which appears in its Greek form in the New Testament. Metal communion "tickets," he explains, were widely used in Presbyterian churches, particularly in Scotland and Canada, but the use of ecclesiastical tokens can by no means be confined to one sect or a few countries. In France and the Netherlands they were used for the payment of professional worshippers, choir singers, and those who attended special memorial services (e.g. for persons who had established foundations). They were known as *méreaux*, and could be redeemed later for coin of the realm or merchandise. The Albany authorities, then, were following good numismatic tradition with their issue of church pennies.

MOORHEAD, D. P. Australian Tradesmen's Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 558-563.

An abundance of tokens often, but not necessarily, follows in the wake of a paucity of minor coins. The tokens themselves represent face values far in excess of their intrinsic worth — thus forming a source of considerable profit to the issuer — and in addition constitute a convenient advertising medium.

The first Australian Tradesmen's Token was issued by Annand Smith, a Melbourne grocer, in 1849, and eventually more than one hundred merchants (representing every Australian state) were supplied with pieces produced by English and Australian manufacturers. Victoria furnishes the greatest number of issuers, due in large part to its having been the home state of Thomas Stokes, who struck tokens for numerous customers as well as for his own use; copper was the metal most widely used — although brass and silver tokens were produced on various occasions — and the wide variety of tools and implements depicted reflects the many trades which these pieces advertised. To the collector accustomed to the symbols and emblems usually found on their Canadian counterparts, the writer feels that the Australian tokens may appear somewhat mercenary.

ROBINSON, H. A. *Auckland Tradesmen's Tokens*. Auckland, The Numismatic Society, 1960. 25 pp.

Included in this interesting brochure are biographical sketches of thirteen tradesmen who issued tokens in Auckland, N. Z. in the nineteenth century; unfortunately, nothing is known concerning three other issuers: H. Ashton, C. Barley, and the firm of Holland and Butler.

The descriptive catalogue itself contains issues of all sixteen firms, beginning with the pennies struck by Archibald Clark and M. Somer-

ville in 1857 — believed to be the first such pieces produced in Auckland — and including those issued by H. Ashton (1862-63), Licensed Victuallers (1871), Charles C. Barley (1858), S. Coombes, T. S. Forsaith (1858), B. Gittos (1864), R. Gratten (1872), Holland and Butler, Morris Marks, Morrin and Co., S. Hague Smith, United Service Hotel and Edward Walters, all of Auckland; also George McCaul, who started business in Grahamstown, Thames and later moved to Auckland. Added to full descriptions of obverse and reverse are indications of issuer, denomination, date of issue and diameter.

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Civil War Tokens and Store Cards. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 3772, illus.

Civil War tokens and store cards offer wide possibilities to the present-day collector. Approximately 11,000 patriotic and merchant varieties were issued, inscribed with such legends as: *Army and Navy, Union Forever, Liberty No Slavery, Horrors of War — Blessings of Peace, One Country, The Federal Government Must and Shall Be Preserved, Constitution and the Union, No Compromise with Traitors, Freedom, Our Little Monitor*, etc.

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Jackson Hard Times Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 301-304, illus.

Three things combined to bring about the issuance of the Jackson political tokens during the period 1833-41: Hard times, a shortage of Large Cents, and the controversy which followed a suggestion that a privately controlled bank should be established for the deposit of all U. S. Government monies. Jackson, a Democrat, vigorously opposed the plan as being "dangerous and unsound," and it is to his eventual victory that we owe the existence of our present sub-treasury system. A collection of these tokens, 183 specimens of which are listed by the writer, can be both educational and interesting.

GHN

STEWART, D. M. Trade Tokens of Alberta. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 63-73.

Tokens for use in trading were issued by the North West Company in Alberta as far back as 1820. The Hudson's Bay Company brought and used its own brass tokens in 1854, and the American trading company of I. G. Baker (which operated, along with similar concerns, as far north as Calgary) used tokens in denominations of \$5, \$1, 50 and 25 cents before being taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1891. The above check list includes all Alberta trade tokens known to the compiler.

Alphabetical arrangement by issuer and issuing source is followed throughout and brief descriptions include metal, size, shape and (when-ever possible) the years in which the tokens were used. GHN

TRICOU, J. Jeton de la Cour de Beaujolais. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), pp. 492-493.

Tricou corrects an earlier, erroneous description of a jeton of the *Cour de Beaujolais* and gives valid reasons for dating it to the middle of the eighteenth century. The only known specimen appears to have come from the Feuardent collection, where it was listed as No. 10831 in the catalogue.

VROOM, W. de. The Discount Pieces of Miller, Ballarat. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1960), p. 13.

For the purpose of offering a customer discount of 6d. to the pound, tokens in denominations of ½d., 3d., 6d. and 1/- were issued by the clothing firm of Miller (Ballarat, Victoria, Australia) in 1908; they remained in use until ca. 1910, although the exact date of their discontinuance is not known. Four such pieces are described, together with a brief account of the firm's founding and growth.

WOODSIDE, W. W. United States Tokens Series. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1960), pp. 9-11.

U. S. tokens are treated under the following groups, with some indication given as to the period, use and scope of each: (1) Colonial Tokens, (2) Hard Times Tokens, (3) Pioneer Gold, (4) Civil War Cents, (5) Encased Stamps, (6) Military Tokens, (7) Bryan Money, (8) Referendum Dollars, (9) Sales Tax Tokens, (10) Political Tokens, (11) Communion Tokens, (12) Masonic Chapter Pennies, (13) Transportation Tokens, (14) Store Cards.

MEDALS

ANGEL ORTIZ, MANUEL. Medalla dedicada al heroico Batallón de San Patricio. In: *Monedas*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (July-Sept., 1960), pp. 186-188, illus.

Illustration, description and historical background notes are provided in connection with the medal authorized by the Mexican government in commemoration of the Irish volunteers who gave their lives for the cause of Mexican Independence in 1847. The designer of the medal, which was issued in gold and silver by the *Patronato de Homenaje al Heroico Batallón de San Patricio*, was the famous sculptor Lorenzo Rafael.

Obverse shows the national coat of arms (eagle devouring serpent) superimposed upon the cross of St. Patrick, with inscription reading *AL HEROICO BATALLON DE SAN PATRICIO* and the date 1847 in the exergue. On the reverse, the Churubusco convent and a smoking cannon furnish the background for an Irish officer seen holding a sword in his outstretched right hand.

Another Pony Express Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 1462-63, illus.

The fourth in the series of medals sponsored and issued by Heraldic Art (Cleveland, Ohio) commemorates the Pony Express Centennial. Obverse depicts a rider on a galloping horse and is inscribed *PONY EXPRESS CENTENNIAL 1960*; the special saddle used by the Express is shown on the reverse, together with edge inscription which reads: *SACRAMENTO — ST. JOSEPH 1966 MI. 10 DAYS*. Six thousand specimens were struck in silver, forty-eight in gold.

ARTHUS-BERTRAND, ANDRÉ. Regards sur la médaille et sur le timbre. Conférence prononcée à Barcelone le 30 mars 1960. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Sept., 1960), pp. 5-6.

The text of a lecture delivered by the president of the F.I.D.E.M. at a conference held in Barcelona in connection with the *Congrès International de Philatélie* (March 26 - April 5, 1960) is here reprinted. The Congress included a medal display designed to illustrate the artistic relationship existing between stamps — which, in common with coins, are issued by governments — and medals, which are the result of free expression of artistry.

BABELON, JEAN. Zofia Demkowska. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Sept., 1960), p. 4, illus.

The Polish artist Zofia Demkowska, whose accomplishments M. Babelon discusses, is well known in Warsaw for her work in the fields of cast medals and plaquettes, sculpture and ceramics. Particular attention is given to a cast plaquette (illustrated) which she produced in commemoration of the Polish insurrection of 1944.

BAILLON, F. L'activité numismatique à Verviers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), p. 218.

Three events of numismatic interest recently presented at Verviers (Belgium) are reported: A lecture on the art and development of the medal delivered by M. Joseph Fléron at the Musée Renier, a course on

medallic technique given by M. Dauvister at the *École des Arts Decoratifs* and a talk on the theme of the medal (presented by Professor Janne d'Othée) in commemoration of the *Paix des Pyrénées*.

BAILLON, F. Exposition de la médaille contemporaine au Musée du Sterckshof, à Deurne. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), p. 217.

More than one thousand contemporary medals, representing artists from thirteen different countries, were displayed at an exhibition held at the Sterckshof Museum (Deurne, Belgium) from June 27 to September 27, 1959 under the patronage of the *Députation Permanente* of the province of Antwerp.

BOOSEL, H. X. 1873 - 1873. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3457-3460, pl.

At the time of Lincoln's assassination in 1865 the assailants planned to kill all cabinet members, among them Secretary of State William H. Seward who at the time was confined to bed with a fractured jaw. Seward was saved from certain death only by the courage of a devoted male nurse named George Foster Robinson, to whom Congress voted a gold medal and the sum of \$5,000 on March 1, 1871. The medal was engraved by A. C. Paquet from a design furnished by the Treasury Department and was finally completed in 1873 (hence the sub-title of the above article: Abraham Lincoln and 1873). Bronze replicas of the medal, which is fully described and illustrated, are still available at the U. S. Mint, being listed under Miscellaneous Medals (No. 24). GHN

Boy Scouts Golden Anniversary Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 35, illus.

A sterling silver medal (No. 5 in the series of commemorative medals issued by Heraldic Art, Cleveland, Ohio) has been struck in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. The standing figure of a scout, encircled by the inscription BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA / 1910 / 1960 appears on the obverse; the reverse bears a representation of the Scout emblem, surmounting a star of honor, and is inscribed FOR GOD AND COUNTRY • 50 YEARS OF SERVICE.

BRADFIELD, E. G. Osage Indian Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 1795-1799, illus.

Fourteen medals of the Osage Indian tribe, which settled in Oklahoma in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, are illustrated and described. The obverses show the heads of various Osage officials; reverses, the seal of the Osage nation. The medals were struck in a goldine lacquer

finish by the firm of Meyer and Wenthe (Chicago), from designs prepared by the sculptor Ferdinand Rebechini, and were contained in a plastic case attached to the final page of a copy of R. G. Fister and G. V. Labadie's *The Golden Age of the Osages*.

Braunschweig. Städtisches Museum. *Bruno Eyer mann — Medaillen und Plaketten. Ausstellung, Oktober/November, 1960.* 11 pp., illus.

One hundred and eight items are listed and briefly described in this catalogue of works by the distinguished German medallist, Bruno Eyer mann, which were displayed at the *Städtisches Museum Braunschweig* during October and November, 1960.

Caecilian Medal is Presented to Father Brunner. In: *Boys Town Times*, Vol. 43. No. 9 (Sept. 9, 1960), p. 1.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions to the field of liturgical music, the Rev. Francis A. Brunner of Grand Rapids, Michigan was recently presented with the Caecilian Medal, thus becoming the ninth recipient of this exclusive Boys Town (Nebraska) award. The article includes an account of Father Brunner's musical career.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Compromise of 1850 Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 27-28, illus.

On the occasion of the Compromise of 1850 Henry Clay was presented with a handsome gold medal by the citizens of New York in recognition of his character and statesmanship; at the time of Clay's death, Gleason's *Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion* (Boston, July 3, 1852) paid tribute to the Great Compromiser with an article which included illustrations of wood engravings of the medal's obverse and reverse. Its designer was Thomas Dow Jones (1811-1881), who is thought to have used the Prudens bust in preparing the medallion, dies for which were cut by Charles Cushing Wright (1796-1854). The reverse, designed by William Walcutt (1819-1882 or '85) bears an eighteen-line biographical sketch of Clay encircled by a wreath symbolizing Kentucky's agricultural products (corn, tobacco, grain, etc.).

Coniazioni della XVII Olimpiade. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 2 (May-August, 1960), p. 102, illus.

A medal struck in six different sizes in commemoration of the 1960 Olympics held at Rome is considered official in that it was struck at the Italian mint under the sponsorship of the *Comitato Organizzatore dei Giochi Olimpici*; it was designed by Renato Signorini and engraved by Piero Giampaoli. Obverse and reverse are illustrated.

A second, so-called "private" series which was issued on the same occasion under the aegis of the Numismatic Company (Milan) consists of ten pieces, each of which depicts one of the ten olympic games of ancient Greece. The engraving was executed by A. Mistruzzi from designs by the sculptor G. Romagnoli.

COX, PATRICIA. *Medalla conmemorativa de homenaje al heroico Batallón de San Patricio*. Mexico D. F., Patronato de Homenaje al Heroico Batallón de San Patricio, 1960. 16 pp.

When the United States invaded Mexico in 1847 a group of Irish soldiers serving with the American forces allied themselves with the Mexican cause (under the name of the St. Patrick Battalion) and were eventually executed by the Americans as deserters. The story of the battalion and its courageous members includes a full description of the commemorative medal, designed by Lorenzo Rafael, issued in their honor.

DAVISON, EDWARD. Hervey Allen. A Spicer-Simson Lecture. In: *The Carrell Journal of the Friends of the University of Miami Library*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (June, 1960), pp. 16-22, 2 pls.

Included in this published lecture is a full page illustration of the medal designed and executed by Theodore Spicer-Simson in 1925 in honor of Hervey Allen, the distinguished American novelist and poet.

DEACON, J. H. Australian Medals; General Information. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 568.

With regard to size, variety of artistic expression, metallic composition, etc., Australian medals follow the general pattern of those produced in other countries, and except for a small group of service medal collectors, located in Sydney, they are said to evoke little interest among Australian numismatists and numismatic writers. A similar lack of interest among foreign collectors is perhaps attributable to the fact that most of the medals refer to some historical event or personage directly connected with Australian history.

DONINI, AUGUSTO. I cavalli di Monte Cavallo a Roma su una medaglia di Sisto V. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 2 (May-August, 1960), pp. 64-73, illus.

A medal of Sixtus V (1585-90), the reverse of which depicts the two rearing horses at the fountain in the *piazza* of the Quirinale in Rome — popularity known as *I Cavalli di Monte Cavallo* — is fully described and illustrated. It was executed by Nicolo Boni, who worked under Sixtus V in the last years of his pontificate (and later for Gregory XIV,

Innocent IX and Clement VIII), in commemoration of the arrival of the equine sculpture upon the summit of the Quirinale.

DONINI, AUGUSTO. La "Questione sociale" su una medaglia di Leone XIII. In: *Numismatica*, N.S., Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan.-April, 1960), pp. 16-18, illus.

The obverse of a papal medal issued by Leo XIII in commemoration of his famous encyclical entitled *Rerum Novarum* shows the effigy of the pontiff f.l., an edge inscription which reads LEO. XIII. PONT. MAX. AN. XV., and the signature of the designer, F. BIANCHI. The personification of Religion, with cross in the left hand and the encyclical and keys in the right, is seen on the reverse, surrounded by various standing and kneeling figures; an inscription reads IVS. DOMINII. IVS. OPERARIAE. PLEBIS. ASSERTVM and the date XV. MAII. MDCCCXCI appears in the exergue. The medal measures 44 mm. in diameter and was issued in gold, silver and bronze.

DOREZ, JEANNE. Le message de la médaille. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Sept., 1960), pp. 6-8, illus.

A documentary film with the above title which was produced under the aegis of Luis Auguet y Duran, director general of the Madrid mint, was shown for the first time at the eighth *Congrès de la F. I. D. E. M.* held in Vienna in 1959 and by associating words with evocative music succeeded admirably in presenting the medal as an expression of noble human aspiration. Three specimens used in the film are illustrated: Avila, by Fernando Somoza, La Pesca, by Ramón Ferrán and Christopher Columbus by Fernando Jesús.

DOUGHTY, F. W. Medallic History of Andrew Jackson. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 1459-60.

The medals and tokens of Andrew Jackson occupy a prominent place as well as a unique position in American numismatics. A large portion of them were long in use as actual currency, certainly since the beginning of the suspension of specie payments on May 10, 1837 and probably as early as 1834, when anything of the size and general appearance of the old copper passed muster as money. They may be divided into five sections: (1) Actual medals struck in honor of Jackson, (2) the Jackson Presidentials, (3) the famous Hard Times tokens, (4) the Jackson storecards, and (5) the Jackson copperheads. The above is a condensation by Homer C. Platt of the article originally published in *Leslie's Popular Monthly* (Vol. 45, No. 5, May, 1898).

EGLIT, N. N. Uncle Sam in Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 73, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 1779-1786, illus.

"Brother Jonathan" as a symbol of the American nation is believed to have originated during the Revolutionary War. He is found represented on tokens which illustrate the laying of the Atlantic Cable in 1858 and on others privately issued during that period by George H. and John D. Lovett of New York. As a national "character" he was eventually superseded by "Uncle Sam," a now widely accepted symbol whose beginnings are said to date to the War of 1812. A likeness of "Uncle Sam," — the only official recognition ever accorded him in the United States — appears on a medal struck in connection with the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915, although he is found in various guises on silk *Notgeld* and a number of satirical medals which were designed by Karl Goetz and struck in Germany during World War I as well as on a trial souvenir piece issued in the United States during World War II. The article is well illustrated and includes a bibliography of sixteen items.

GHN

FLOHIL, M. De achtergronden van de penningen van de West-Friese munt uit de tijd van het Bestand. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 46 (1959), pp. 82-96, illus. With English Summary, p. 97.

A series of triumphal medals was issued by the mint of West Frisia during the period of the Twelve Year Truce (1609-1621). Flohil discusses eight of these pieces, giving the background and exact date of manufacture, and with the help of source material relating to the local history of Hoorn shows them to be connected with the internal politics of West Frisia, revealing differences between Frisia and Amsterdam on the one hand and between the Remonstrants and Contra-Remonstrants on the other. Dies for the medals were prepared by Jacob Utenwael, the official die-cutter at the Frisian mint.

GONZALES CONDE, J. M. Contralor racional de la colección de medallas argentinas. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 24/25 (May-August, 1960), pp. 6-7, 15, 18.

In attempting to establish a rational system of classification and control for a collection of Argentine medals a chronological arrangement by artists was found to be unsatisfactory. The present writer's proposed system — which he illustrates by means of a chart — employs the headings *Clasificación Temática* and *Clasificación Regional*. Under the first appear twenty-five various subjects (*Agricultura y Ganadería, Arte, Bancos, Comercio e Industria, Comunicaciones*, etc.), while the second includes territorial regions and districts of the Argentine (Capital, Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Cordoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Chubut, Entre Rios, etc.).

G[ONZALES] C[ONDE], J. M. Nuestros numismáticos. Anjel Justiniano Carranza. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 24/25 (May-August, 1960), pp. 21-22.

Biographical sketch of Anjel Justiniano Carranza (1834-1899), Argentine numismatist, naval historian, and one of the founders of the *Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana* in 1893. Included in the article are descriptions of six medals issued in connection with Carranza's life and accomplishments.

HOCKEY, L. W. Theodore Spicer-Simson. In: *The Carrell. Journal of the Friends of the University of Miami Library*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (June, 1960), pp. 2-8, 2 pls.

Some 300 medallic portraits were designed and executed by Theodore Spicer-Simson during the course of his career. In this interesting article the writer devotes special attention to the technical processes and technique employed by this distinguished artist in endeavoring to obtain the best possible results in the field of medallic portraiture. Four outstanding medals are illustrated: H. G. Wells (1921), Thomas Hardy (1921), John Galsworthy (1921) and Frederick Watts, R.A. (1904).

Importante gira presidencial. In: *Monedas*, No. 8 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), pp. 191-192, illus.

A gold medal struck by the Mexico City Mint commemorates the goodwill visit made by the president of Mexico to South American countries in 1960. The obverse shows the interior of the hall in which the constituent Congress of Mexico convened, with the dates 1856-1857 in the exergue; a ten-line inscription on the reverse reads: RECUERDO DE LA VISITA A SUD AMERICA DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS ENERO 1960.

KENWORTHY, JANE. Addenda to the Polar Issue. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 15-16.

An article by James R. Powers entitled *British Arctic and Polar Issues*, published in the July-August (1960) issue of the above periodical, made no mention of a medal which was presented to members of the first Grinnell expedition by British residents of New York. Two specimens in the writer's own collection (both pierced, as if meant to be worn) depict the ice-bound ships *Advance* and *Rescue* upon the obverse; the reverses are plain, except for the name and rank of the recipient.

KLENMAN, ALLAN. *British Columbia Centennial Medal 1858-1958*. Victoria, B. C., The Author, 1960, 39 pp., 5 pls.

Klenman explains the purpose of his book as being "to place on

record the general course of events that led to the striking of the medal, and some of the problems successfully encountered and overcome." Designed by the distinguished medallist Thomas Humphrey Paget under the sponsorship of the Victoria Numismatic Society, the centennial medal was struck at the London mint in honor of Sir James Douglas (the first governor of the crown colony of British Columbia) and was issued in gold, silver and bronze. The first of the twelve gold specimens struck was presented to H.R.H. Princess Margaret during her visit to Victoria in 1958.

KOLM, ALOIS. Die Medaillenproduktion des Wiener Hauptmünzamt im Jahre 1959. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 9 (1960), pp. 108-110; Vol. 11, No. 10 (1960), pp. 118-121.

The majority of the seventy-seven medals struck by the Vienna mint in 1959 commemorate famous German and Austrian men of letters, politics and industry. Prominent medallists now working at the mint include A. Hartig, E. Hanish-Consée, K. Bodlak and A. Zierler. HG

Medallas conmemorativas del "Año de la Patria." In: *Monedas*, No. 8 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), p. 204, illus.

A medal struck by authorization of the *Secretaría de Hacienda* (Mexico) in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of Mexican independence and the fiftieth anniversary of the Mexican revolution is described and illustrated. The obverse legend reads: 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE 1810 1960 INDEPENDENCIA MEXICO; reverse, 20 DE NOVIEMBRE 1910 1960 REVOLUCION 1960 AÑO DE LA PATRIA. Specimens were struck in silver and in gold.

MOORHEAD, D. P. Stokes Centenary Medals. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1960), p. 22.

Three medals struck in tombac (95% copper, 5% zinc) were issued in commemoration of the centenary of Stokes and Sons, Ltd., the well known Australian firm of die sinkers and button makers (1856-1956). They measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and show combinations of three dies: two obverses, one depicting the bust of the firm's founder, Thomas Stokes, and the other a front view of the present Stokes factory at Brunswick (a suburb of Melbourne, Australia); the common reverse, designed by Meszaros, shows an operator standing at his lathe. Owing to the large area and high relief of the designs three separate strikings were required in the manufacture of the medals, 3,700 specimens of which were distributed — principally to leading figures in commerce and industry.

NASTER, PAUL. Exposition "Médailleurs et numismates de la Renaissance aux Pays-Bas" à la Bibliothèque royale (11 septembre — 31 octobre 1959). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 216-217.

The writer compliments those responsible for bringing together medallic artistry and the results of numismatic research of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, in the exhibition devoted to Renaissance medallists and numismatists of the Low Countries which was held at the Bibliothèque Royale from September 11 to October 31, 1959.

Pony Express Medal. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Fall, 1960), pp. 114-115, illus.

The official U. S. Pony Express commemorative medal, here described and illustrated, was released on July 5, 1960, two weeks prior to the nine day centennial re-run in which 1000 horses and riders were used over the return route of the original Pony Express. Congress authorized and the Philadelphia Mint prepared the medals. After delivery to the National Pony Express Centennial Association they were placed on sale to help defray the cost of the re-run and of erecting monuments and markers to preserve the location of the old trail.

Pony Express Riders Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 30, illus.

Under authorization of Congress and the aegis of the National Pony Express Centennial Association, a bronze medal was manufactured at the United States Mint expressly for presentation to the riders, numbering approximately one thousand, who took part in the centennial ride over the old Pony Express route (July 19-28, 1960). No specimens were sold, but thirty or so were reserved for deposit in libraries, historical societies and museums of Washington, D. C. and the eight states originally served by the Pony Express. Obverse and reverse of the medal are illustrated.

La prima medaglia annuale di Giovanni XXIII. In: *Numismatica, N.S.*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (May-August, 1960), p. 99, illus.

The first annual medal to be issued by Pope John XXIII shows the effigy of His Holiness f.l. and is inscribed IOANNES • XXIII • PONTIFEX • MAXIMVS • AN • I (obv.); the reverse depicts the standing figure of the Immaculate Conception, with traditional attributes, and bears the legend + MARIALIS • ANNVS • PRAESSENTIBVS • NOBIS • LAPVRDI • CELEBRATVR • in honor of the Marian Year commemorating the first centenary of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin at Lourdes (*Lapurdi*), at which the present pope (then Cardinal Roncalli) consecrated the new Basilica dedicated to Saint Pius X. The medal was designed and executed by A. Mistruzzi.

U. S. S. Enterprise Launching Commemorated on New Medal. In: *Coin World*, Vol 1, No. 32 (Nov. 24, 1960), p. 1, illus.

A medal to be issued in commemoration of the launching of the world's first nuclear powered aircraft carrier, the U. S. S. Enterprise, is described and illustrated; it is being struck by the Medallic Art Company (New York) from designs prepared by the art staff of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company (Newport News, Virginia) and executed in bas-relief by the New York sculptor Ralph Menconi. Specimens will be available in silver and bronze.

Vincze Designs Lord Samuel's Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), p. 166, illus.

Britain's House of Lords was recently the scene of the presentation of a seven-inch bronze medal to Viscount Lord Samuel in honor of his ninetieth birthday. It was designed by the distinguished medallist Paul Vincze and shows the Viscount's effigy, f.l., with the numeral 90 in the exergue; the reverse, inscribed AMICVS SOCRATES SED MAGIS AMICA VERITAS, depicts a seated Socrates. The article points out that Lord Samuel and Sir Winston Churchill are the only surviving members of the Asquith Government of 1906.

Washington Medal in Platinum. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 18-20, illus.

An extremely rare medal, the only one ever issued in platinum by the United States government, bears a unique portrait of the nation's first president. It was struck from the master die of the official commemorative medal issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission — which organized a nation-wide observance of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth — and was presented to Mr. Herbert Hoover, the thirty-first American president, as chairman of the commission. The designer of the medal, which was struck at the Philadelphia Mint on February 4, 1932, was the distinguished medallist Laura Gardin Fraser.

WELLENS-DE DONDER, LILIANE. La médaille "Venus et l'Amour" de Steven van Herwijck. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 165-170, illus., pl. 10.

In 1936 M. Charles Dupriez presented the *Cabinet des Médailles* of the *Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique* with a uniface, cast lead medal depicting Venus and Amor. After comparing it with other medals (particularly two which depict the mythological personages of Bacchus and Ceres) the piece can be attributed with certainty to Steven van Herwijck,

although his signature has all but disappeared in the casting process. The above article includes a biographical sketch of the artist (based largely on information published by Victor Tourneur), who escaped the attention of numismatists for a long time and was known only by the name of Etienne de Hollande until his true identity was discovered in 1921.

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. The Jubilee Medal of King Nikola of Montenegro, 1860-1910. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), p. 271, illus.

Under the title *An Unpublished Medal in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford* (cf. *The Numismatic Circular*, November, 1959, pp. 207-08) the writer described and illustrated the above jubilee medal of King Nikola. Since then he has received valuable and interesting communications from a number of specialists concerning the medal and is now able to supplement the rather scanty information given in the earlier article.

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Allegorical Vignettes on Canadian Bank Note Reverses. Issues of 1935 and 1937. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1960), pp. 137-143, illus.

This article appeared originally in the December, 1959 issue of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (pp. 3011-3018, illus.; cf. *NL* No. 53, 1960, p. 354).

ALLEN, H. D. Military Money: Some Guesses and Conclusions. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 3497-3501, illus.

With the help of information obtained from the Office of Finance (Department of the Army, Gravelly Point, Virginia), Allen discusses certain problems connected with currencies used by the allies during World War II. They include the 1943 and 1943-A Allied Military lire (used in Italy), supplemental French francs (with "flag" reverse), non-military francs (with "France" reverse), marks and schillings used in Germany and Austria, supplemental Yen notes (types A & B), Military Payment Certificates issued in dollars and cents (six series, 461 through 541), United States gold-seal dollars and Philippine "Victory" pesos.

ALTMAN, SOL. Patent Papers Relating to the Improvement and Protection of United States Bank-Notes, Postage and Revenue Stamps. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1960), pp. 131-135, illus.; Vol. 17, No. 4 (Fall, 1960), pp. 177-185, illus.

Certain patents which were applied for during the third quarter of the

nineteenth century are of particular interest to collectors and students of paper money: e.g. No. 30,488 (James Macdonough, October 23, 1860) which concerns a style of bank note engraving, and No. 14,069 (C. D. Seropyan, January 8, 1856) which relates to a method of counterfeit prevention. Paragraph I in the latter petition reads as follows: "These patents have to do with photographic processes. The nature of my invention consists in using oil-colored paper for bank-notes, drafts, and all other papers representing value, and printing them with indigo ink, or an ink which would equally reflect or transmit the chemical rays of light, and which is equally or more fugitive than the color of the paper itself, so that when an attempt is made to copy the bank-note by photographic process there will not be produced a distinct copy of the said bank-note."

BOWKER, H. F. The One Kuan Ming Note. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Winter, 1961), pp. 3-4, pl.

A two volume work by Peng Hsin-wei entitled *Chung Kuo Huo Pi Shih* (Shanghai, 1954) which was recently acquired by the writer contains what is believed to be the first item of new information relating to the system used in recording issues of paper notes during the period of the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644). A plate illustration of a printing block used in the making of a one kuan note shows in the right hand margin the counterfoils which recorded the notes issued, and which were cut away before the notes were placed in circulation. GHN

LAFABURIE, JEAN. Invocation erronée de la Loi du 22 avril 1790. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 5.

The improper use of the *Loi du 22 avril 1790* on the part of the R. A. T. P. is protested by the writer. In reality the law concerned the circulation of assignats, especially the first issue of the new currency, in values of 200, 300 and 1000 livres. Although legal tender they carried daily interest (4.6 deniers for the small denominations, 20 for the larger) which was duly indicated on each note. The text of articles 6 & 7 of the law, here reprinted, leave no doubt as to its correct interpretation.

MIHALYI, C. Z. Previously Undescribed Hungarian Necessity Currency of the 1848-49 Hungarian (Kossuth) Revolution. In: *Stater*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (April, 1960), pp. [4-5].

The printing of paper currency in denominations of two, six and ten krajczars was ordered by General Bem, a leader of the Hungarian forces

during the revolution of 1848-49; but the cause was lost by the time the plates arrived at the general's headquarters and an officer entrusted with their care threw them into a well. When they were subsequently found during the cleaning of the well in 1955 the authorities of the Budapest museum in which they have since been kept ordered the printing of thirty numbered sets, one of which, No. 26, is owned by the writer.

NARBETH, C. C. Currency Note Collecting. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 10-12, illus.

In what he describes as a "broad introduction" to the collecting of paper money the writer discusses such aspects as cost (with special mention of U. S. and Confederate issues), the housing of specimens, the desirability of progressing from a general to a specific collection (e.g. currencies of World War II, siege notes, civil war issues, notes of certain areas, etc.), sources of material, and books available to the collector. Illustrations include United States issues, specimens of Japanese occupational currency, and notes issued in China in the early years of the present century which are said to be among the most colorful ever produced. Subsequent articles will deal with more specific branches of paper money collecting.

NARBETH, C. C. Paper Currency of World War II. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 61-62, illus.

The immensity of the task which confronts collectors of paper money issued during the years 1939-45 becomes apparent when one realizes that more than fifty nations took part in the world conflict and that some countries were occupied, liberated and re-occupied. A collection of such issues might include (1) French emergency currency issued early in the war, (2) the Auxiliary Payment Certificates produced for the use of the Wehrmacht in occupied territory, (3) Concentration Camp issues, (4) Prisoner of War notes, (5) Allied military currency issued for use in Germany, (6) Partisan notes and (7) Far Eastern bank notes. Illustrations include a Slovenian Partisan note, a Wehrmacht Reckoning Note, a Concentration Camp note and a Chinese propaganda note. An item of interest concerning the last named informs us that a patriotic Chinese engraver, while working in territory occupied by the Japanese, cleverly wove into his scroll work such expressions as "The Japanese are Bastards," "United States Army Coming," etc., before being eventually apprehended and beheaded.

GHN

OSMUN, C. E. W. Engraved Bank Notes, 1782-1866. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 36-37, illus.

The art of bank note engraving in the United States began in 1782 with notes issued by the Bank of North America (Philadelphia). The style of engraving was somewhat crude until ca. 1824 — the year in which the firm of A. B. and C. Durand, Wright & Co. established their business in New York City — and from 1782 until 1808 notes were printed in ordinary type. Joseph Perkins of Boston is credited with the substitution of steel for the original copper plates, lathe work first appeared on notes ca. 1825, and the intaglio process was first used in the 1830's. Approximately twenty thousand different issues (varying denominations, combinations of engraving, bank titles, locations, etc.) were produced during the bank note era.

PIMENTAL WINZ, ANTONIO. Iconografia do Rio de Janeiro segundo a coleção fiduciária existente no Museu Histórico Nacional. In: *Anais do Museu Histórico Nacional*, Vol. 10, 1949 (Rio de Janeiro, 1959), pp. 81-262, 53 pls.

The iconography of the city of Rio de Janeiro, as illustrated on Brazilian paper money in the collection of the *Museu Histórico Nacional*, is treated under the following headings: Natural landscapes, the harbor, panoramic views, aspects of the city, public buildings, municipal monuments. Fifty-one notes are illustrated, and fifty titles are included in an appended bibliography.

PROSKAUER, KURT. Two Dental Advertisements on Mock-Bills. In: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (1960), pp. 408-416, 2 pls., illus.

Two dental advertisements which appeared in the form of imitation paper currency are described and illustrated.

The first, issued in the middle of the nineteenth century by Dr. N. B. Slayton of Madison, Indiana, bears the figure 100 and the letter C in the upper corners (obv.), above the portraits of the dentist and his wife; the center shows an extraction (or filling) operation being performed upon the person of a young female patient while her companion waits in the background. A list of the prices charged by the good doctor appears on the reverse. The second specimen was designed by the famous Parisian dentist Antoine-Malagou Désirabode in 1823 but was withheld from distribution by the authorities. It imitates a 500 franc note, but its border work, pictures and text (which states that complete dentures can be purchased for the sum of 500 francs) differ from French legal tender of the period.

Rare Note. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 28, illus.

While attending the American Numismatic Association Convention held at Boston in the summer of 1960, Michael Kolman, Jr., proprietor of the

Federal Coin Exchange, discovered a \$50.00 National Bank Note not listed in Friedberg's *Paper Money of the United States* (2nd ed., 1955). The note is from the series issued in 1875 by the National Broadway Bank of New York and bears the signatures of John Allison (Register of the Treasury) and A. K. Wyman (Treasurer of the United States). It has been given the Friedberg number 444-A and is described as in *very good to fine* condition.

REINIS, J. G. Bank Note Origin of Blood's Local Stamp of 1855. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1960), pp. 127-130, illus.

The writer had suspected for some time that the last stamp issued by Blood's Penny Post was composed, in part, of a bank note engraving. The oval shape of the chain-like lathe work which serves as a background for the portrait of Henry Clay is strongly reminiscent of many bank note counters, and after examining numerous specimens the identical counter was found on a two dollar note of the York County Bank, York, Pennsylvania, the imprint of which reads: *Draper & Co. Phila. Exchange*. In 1851 this company became Draper, Welsh & Co., whose imprint appears on the plate of Blood's local stamp (1855) and three years later was a component in the consolidation which established the American Bank Note Company. Illustrations show the original, engraved portrait of Clay (later adopted for Blood's stamp), the two dollar note of the York County Bank and an enlarged photograph of the counter, also a die essay and a large die proof of the issued stamp.

ROBERTSON, J. L. United States Encased Postage Stamps. In: *Stater*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Sept., 1960), pp. 3-6.

As a substitute for small change during the critical shortage of minor currency brought about by the Civil War, J. Gault of Boston invented and patented the encased postage stamp. A thin sheet of mica, enclosed within the borders of a round metal frame, was used to cover the face of the stamp so that it was protected but at the same time still visible, and advertising space was sold on the backs of the cases to pay for their manufacture. Stamps in the denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents, all of the regular 1861 issue, were used. Included in the article is the first part of a check list of encased postage stamps, arranged alphabetically by name of advertiser.

ROMERO de TERREROS, MANUEL. Los billetes del Monte de Piedad. In: *Monedas*, No. 8 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), pp. 193-197, 4 pls.

In November, 1881, the *Nacional Monte de Piedad* (Mexico's national pawn shop) was granted permission to operate as a bank and to issue

currency up to the amount of nine million pesos; the notes were designed and printed by the American Bank Note Company (New York), in denominations of 1, 5, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 pesos, and bore a framed, obverse portrait of the first *Conde de Regla*, Don Pedro Romero de Terreros (founder of the above charitable institution) together with various allegorical figures representing agriculture, commerce and industry; the reverses (center) show the main facade of the institution as it appeared in 1880. Four notes are illustrated.

TOMLINSON, G. W. Pre-Commonwealth Paper Money. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 566-568.

Two main periods illustrate the history and development of Australia's pre-Commonwealth paper currency: (1) The period of private issues, beginning with the arrival of the English in 1788 and ending with the establishment of the first Australian bank in 1817; (2) 1817-1910, when rights to issue notes were held by private banks. Since 1910, Australian currency has been under the control of the Commonwealth Treasury.

TURK, SIDNEY. Notes of the Canadian Chartered Banks. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 595-596.

As stated in the foreword to Charlton's *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money*, bills issued by the Canadian chartered banks were never legal tender in Dominion territory. A unique situation developed in Newfoundland however, when, as a measure designed to inject some element of confidence into the critical financial conditions of the 1930's the authorities took the unusual step of making Canadian chartered bank notes operate as legal tender in their economy. A considerable portion of the article is devoted to a review of the paper currencies issued by Newfoundland prior to entering the Confederation of Canada in 1949.

GHN

ODD AND CURIOUS

KARYS, J. K. Amber and Furs — Means of Exchange in Ancient Lithuania. In: *Lituanus*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Sept., 1959), pp. 73-77, illus.

Lithuania's richest source of amber was the Kuronian coast, from Juodkrantė to the vicinity of Palanga. Some 500 prehistoric artifacts made from this translucent fossil resin have been found in Juodkrantė itself, and an additional 150 in the vicinity of Palanga. The substance appears to have been highly valued in Lithuania from earliest times, when it was collected for domestic trade, ornamental use and barter; it was probably the first medium of exchange used by the Baltic peoples, and

remained so until replaced by other commodities in the fourth century A.D. Among these, furs were most highly valued; marten pelts especially were soon accepted as exchange media and became tantamount to a monetary unit. Contemporary documents indicate that a unit consisting of forty pelts was eventually adopted for use in larger trading transactions.

Money. In: *Better Living*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1959), pp. 4-7, illus.

Dealing with man's attitude towards money throughout the centuries, the article illustrates various forms of primitive currency exhibited at the University of Pennsylvania Museum: A small copper cross, six-foot spear money from the Congo, copper shield-like symbol of Alaskan Indians, stone disc from island of Yap and a string of shell-bead money from New Caledonia.

YOUNG, L. A. The Story Behind Money. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Winter, 1961), pp. 5-9, illus.

In reviewing the centuries old history of money as a commodity the writer emphasizes the numerous known forms of primitive currency, with illustration of the following: Cowries and their substitutes, tree money of Japan, 1835-1870 (nine oval, copper coins cast in tree shape, which were broken off as needed), boar's tusk money (used in New Hebrides, New Guinea and Torres Islands), the *aes signatum* of ancient Rome, rooster money of Kedah (Malacca) and a specimen of the stone money used on the island of Yap.

DECORATIONS

ALLENDORFER, FREDERIC von. Civil War Press Corps. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May-June, 1960), p. 10.

Colonel D. F. Clancey of the above corps was responsible for the resolution adopted last year by the Sons of Union Veterans to re-strike the Civil War Medal, issuance of which stopped early in 1959 when the supply became exhausted and a statement was issued by the Adjutant-General's Office to the effect that no more would be forthcoming. As a result of Col. Clancey's efforts approximately 1000 additional medals are now to be struck. Since no Civil War veterans are now living these will be available to veterans' widows (4000 of whom still survive in the United States) and to first-born sons or daughters of veterans. According to Army records, 428 Civil War Medals have been issued since 1945. Colonel Clancey commands the Civil War Press Corps, an organization formed to carry on the mission and traditions of the war correspondents who covered the 1861-65 conflict between the States.

FERRARI, J. N. and O. MITCHELL. Medalla otorgada por el gobierno de la nacion por la terminación de la campaña del Paraguay. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín Bimestral*, Nos. 24/25 (May-August, 1960), pp. 8-12.

In 1866 a medal was authorized by the Argentine government for bestowal upon the generals, officers and officials, soldiers and members of the National Guard who served in the final stages of the Paraguay Campaign. It was issued in three types: Type A (designed and executed by Gamper), type B (by Grande) and type C (by Mundt), with the following legends: EJERCITO ARGENTINO DE OPERACIONES CONTRA EL PARAGUAY (obv.) and AL VALOR Y LA CONSTANCIA LA NACION AGRADECIDA (rev.). The article includes the text of the decree authorizing the award, dated September 28, 1866.

HARRIS, G. W. Some Sidelights on the Queen's Medal for South Africa, 1899/1902. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 508 (Sept., 1960), pp. 365-367.

Of the twenty-six clasps awarded to the above military decoration, six commemorate the famous sieges of Mafeking, Kimberley and Ladysmith. Among the interesting sidelights which the author relates are the award of the medal to Winston Churchill as a Lieutenant of South Africa Light Horse (although he had claimed it as a war correspondent) and the disallowance of a claim made by Edgar Wallace; this, it is hinted, may have resulted from General Kitchener's dislike of Wallace, then a war correspondent, who relayed the news of the signing of the South African peace treaty to London twenty-four hours before Kitchener himself released it.

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Chinese Military Merit Order of 1935. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1960), pp. 10-11, illus.

A decree entitled "Regulations on Awards for Merits of the Land, Sea and Air Forces" which was issued by the Chinese Nationalist Government on June 15, 1935 founded one of the highest orders of the Kuomintang government — the Military Merit Order. It was issued in two classes, each with two grades, and besides being awarded to military personnel was bestowed on special occasions upon non-military and foreign persons. The order is fully described and illustrated.

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Royal Prussian Order "Pour-le-Mérite," 1914-1918. Translated by Walter P. Huber. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May-June, 1960), pp. 5-6, illus.

Between 1740 (the year of its establishment by Frederick the Great) and 1916, all insignia of the Prussian Order *Pour-le-Mérite* were issued

in gold. Due to war restrictions, the *Reichsbank* in 1916 found itself unable to provide the court jewelers with the necessary quantity of pure gold for the purpose and badges of this and other orders were issued in silver-gilt; the ruling was made official by a Most Supreme Cabinet Order of the King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany dated Nov. 16, 1916. Included in the article is a translation of the text of this decree as well as two illustrations of the order: 1st type (until 1915), and 2nd type with Oak Leaves (1915-18).

KLIETMANN, K. G. Soviet Decorations for the Downing of the American U-2 Plane with Captain Powers near Sverdlovsk on May 1, 1960. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (July-August, 1960), p. 10, illus.

Several members of the Soviet Army were decorated in connection with the shooting down of the above plane and the capture of its pilot, Captain Francis Powers. Three officers (a major, a captain and a first lieutenant) received the Order of the Red Flag, four were awarded the Order of the Red Star and five were given the medal *For Bravery*. In addition, two officers, five non-commissioned officers and two enlisted men received the medal *For Meritorious Service in Action*. The two last named decorations (*Za otvagu SSSR* and *SSSR za boev'ie zaslugi*) are illustrated, together with their respective ribbons.

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Warsaw Shield. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1961), p. 14, illus.

A cast specimen of the Warsaw Shield, established by the Third Reich on December 10, 1944 in commemoration of the fighting in and around Warsaw (August 1 - October 2, 1944) is described and illustrated. Several such pieces were purchased by the firm of *Die Ordens-Sammlung* (Berlin) from the estate of a jeweller who had manufactured them from sketches made by Benno V. Arent; but it is not known whether any specimens were actually bestowed.

KRUG, G. C. Loyal Order of the Citrus Limonia. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1960), p. 7.

This commercial order is an award of the Sunkist Growers of Los Angeles, California. It consists of a large gold medallion, showing a lemon centrally placed within a wreath of lemon leaves, and is suspended by a loop from a lemon colored cravat.

KRUG, G. C. The Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1960), p. 7.

The above order, normally referred to by collectors as The Order of

the Paulownia, represents the highest Japanese decoration which can be bestowed upon foreigners, other than heads of states. It was recently conferred upon General Douglas McArthur by representatives of the Japanese government, the occasion marking one of the few post-war awards of the order to a non-Japanese.

KRUG, G. C. The Panama Canal Service Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 1-7, illus. (Based upon the research of Mr. Edmund Ware May and printed with his kind permission).

The writer presents a wealth of historical detail relating to the issue of the above medal (designed by Victor D. Brenner, presumably in 1908), the obverse of which shows the bust of President Theodore Roosevelt f.l. and encircled by the inscription FOR TWO YEARS CONTINUOUS SERVICE ON THE PANAMA CANAL. The reverse (center) depicts a view of the canal at the Culebra Cut, with Gold Hill seen rising to the left and Contractor's Hill to the right.

MOLLO, EUGENE. The Manufacture, Marking and Issue of Imperial Russian Orders. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 9 (Sept., 1960), pp. 189-191.

The establishment of Imperial Russian Orders originated in the early seventeenth century and ended with the Revolution of 1917. Their insignia were presented to recipients by the Chapter of Imperial and Royal Orders and could also be purchased from jewelers who specialized in their manufacture, but less well known is how the various chapters obtained their insignia, how they were marked, and who were the chief manufacturers.

Mollo discusses at some length the manufacturing contracts made with leading jewellers, nine of whom are listed in an appendix. Outstanding among these were Emmanuel Pannach, master of the St. Petersburg Guild of Gold and Silversmiths (active between 1821 and 1857) and Otto Samuel Keibel, master of the goldsmiths' guild in that city from 1797 until his death in 1809. Keibel was succeeded by his son, Johan Wilhelm, and the firm remained in operation until 1917.

Some insignia bear no markings. Others are profusely marked, and in addition to a coat of arms — usually of St. Petersburg (crossed anchors and a scepter) or Moscow (St. George and the Dragon) — bear an assay mark, date, and manufacturer's stamp.

MORGAN, W. A. Further Notes on the Indian Campaign Medals of the Second Half of the XIXth Century. In: *Scaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 510 (Nov., 1960), pp. 448-452.

The first part of this article appeared in the April and May (1960) issues of the above *Bulletin*. The medals and bars now dealt with are

those issued in connection with the Indian Mutiny (1857-58) and the Afghan War (1878-80), concerning which the writer notes the various actions commemorated and the regiments which took part. Five bars — Delhi, Defence of Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Oudh and Central India — were issued in connection with the Mutiny medal, six for actions connected with the Afghan War: Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Ahmed Khel and Kandahar. GHN

MORGAN, W. A. Some Notes on the Bar "North West Frontier" to the Indian General Service Medal 1854. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 509 (Oct. 1960), pp. 410-412.

The bar NORTH WEST FRONTIER to the medal already given for actions in Burma (1852-53) and Persia (1856-57) was authorized on July 1st, 1868 for services performed in frontier actions during the period 1849-68. The writer notes the various engagements and the regiments which took part, and for the benefit of collectors lists (by regiment and number) the appearances of the bar in sales catalogues during the past fourteen years. GHN

A Peninsular Group of the 94th Regiment. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May-June, 1960), pp. 1-4, illus.

A number of medals and orders awarded to Col. (later General) Sir James Campbell, 94th Regiment, for his services in the Peninsular Campaigns are described and illustrated. They include: Peninsular Gold Cross for the battles of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca and Vittoria, with clasp for Fuentes d'Onor; K. C. B. (Military) Gold Badge and Breast Star; K. C. H. Breast Star with gold crossed swords (badge missing); Badge of the order of Tower and Sword of Portugal (Knight's Badge in Gold), and Gold Bar bearing miniatures of K. C. B., Gold Cross and Tower and Sword, with two flat bars on reverse placed to accommodate a ribbon. The article includes an account of Sir James' military career.

PETERSON, J. W. The Chinese Military Merit Order of 1935. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), p. 13.

The correct title for the above decoration is given as *Lu-hai-kung-chun-chiang-chang* (The Land, Sea and Air Forces Merit Medal). It represents the ninth ranking military award bestowed for outstanding service in war or peace and is issued in two classes: Class I for the ranks of major and above, Class II for all ranks below major.

PETERSON, J. W. The Medals of the Ribbon of Japan. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 7-11, illus.

Six Japanese decorations, founded by the emperor Meiji in the year 1881, are illustrated and discussed: (1) Kojuhosho — Merit Medal of the Red Ribbon — “for those who save the lives of others at the risk of their own.”; (2) Ryokujuhosho — Merit Medal of the Green Ribbon — “for filial piety, feminine virtues, devotion to the aged or loyalty to one’s masters.”; (3) Ranjuhosho — Merit Medal of the Blue Ribbon — “for distinguished work in the fields of education, sanitation, charity, prevention of epidemics, establishment of schools, hospitals, etc.”; (4) Konjuhosho — Merit Medal of the Dark Navy Blue Ribbon — “for those who contribute private fortune for public welfare.”; (5) Ojuhosho — Merit Medal of the Yellow Ribbon — “for those who set an example by diligent work in their employment.”; (6) Shijuhosho — Merit Medal of the Purple Ribbon — “for eminence in the advancement of art and science.”

PETERSON, J. W. Order of the Sacred Crown. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 17 (1960), pp. 158-160, pl.

The *Hokansho* or Order of the Sacred Crown, a feminine award variously referred to in European literature as the Golden Crown, Precious Crown or Crown of Japan, was the only Japanese order open to women prior to the extension of the Order of the Sacred Treasure in 1919; in its higher classes it is used only for members of the royal court and ranks in order of precedence with the Order of the Rising Sun. The lower classes, although seldom conferred, constitute an order of merit. As of 1945, a combined total of 3346 awards of all classes of the *Hokansho* had been bestowed, most of them in the eighth class; and up to May, 1959 the first class, which in Japan is limited to the empress, imperial princesses and crown princess, had been awarded to forty-four Japanese and thirty-six foreigners. Eight insignia of the order are illustrated.

PETERSON, J. W. The Order of United Glory. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1960), pp. 1-6, illus.

In accordance with the system of classification approved by the *Orders and Medals Society of America* (country, name, when and where founded, purpose, patron saint, etc.) Peterson describes fully the Chinese Order of United Glory, founded in 1943 by the reorganized National Government of China under the presidency of Wang Ching-Wei. Five specimens are illustrated: Special class, breast star; 1st class, grand cordon; 2nd class, breast star; 2nd class, grand cordon and 3rd class, neck badge.

[RACINE, F. M.]. The Most Noble Order of the Garter of Great Britain. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1960), pp. 7-9, 2 pls.

The first of two photographs of "Lesser Georges" of the Order of the Garter shows a carved, gold enamelled piece of private manufacture, round in shape instead of the usual oval. The second illustrates a diamond-set specimen, probably from the period 1820-1840, when onyx cameo carving was fairly common. The painting of St. George is seen to be of very high quality and quite characteristic of later Georgian work.

RAJEFF, VICTOR. Hall Marks. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1961), p. 15.

Medals and decorations of continental Europe are normally marked according to the metric system, those of Britain and the United States by the carat system, and those of Russia by a unique Russian system. A table compiled by the writer lists markings in all three systems for material of varying metallic content.

RISK, J. C. The Order of the Bath. In: *Coin Galleries* (New York). *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 1, Nos. 5 & 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 158-164, illus.

As it exists today, the Order of the Bath represents the highest award which Great Britain can bestow for distinguished service to the Mother Country and Commonwealth. Following a brief review of its history, classes and insignia — with mention of various honored recipients, past and present — the writer goes on to describe in detail (and with evident relish) the colorful pageantry and ceremony attendant upon an installation of Knights of the Bath which he was privileged to witness in Westminster Abbey (October 27, 1960).
GHN

RISK, J. C. and A. F. GOODWIN. The Order of St. Ferdinand of Merit — Naples. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1961), pp. 1-13, illus., 6 pls.

Ferdinand IV, King of the Two Sicilies, founded the above order on April 1, 1800 as a reward for services rendered, and for the purpose of inspiring acts of loyalty and fidelity among his Neapolitan subjects. Although supposedly a military order, it was at times given to civilians, particularly in the Grand Cross class, and appears to have been the highest order in the State; technically however, it ranked after the Order of San Genaro. Illustrations of various classes of the Order of St. Ferdinand are reproduced throughout the text.

Two Classes of Soviet Hero Medals. In: *Coin World*, Vol. 1, No. 19 (August 25, 1960), pp. 14, 16, illus.

Presented together with information concerning various Soviet decorations (recently received from A. N. Luppel of the numismatic section of the Moscow State Historical Museum) are illustrations of the follow-

ing: Honorary Badge of a Lenin Prize Winner, Gold Sickie and Hammer Medal, and Gold Star Medal.

YASINITSKY, S. G. More on North Korean Medals. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (July-August, 1960), pp. 6-7, illus.

Contained in the writer's collection is an interesting North Korean medal surmounted by the flag of North Korea in blue and red enamel. Its obverse depicts a railroad steam locomotive encircled by a cog wheel, with the wheel in turn encircled by a green-enamelled wreath; below the wreath appear two Korean ideographs superimposed upon a red-enamelled bow. The metal (dark bronze, 34 x 39 mm.) shows signs of an earlier silver coating, and the reverse, stamped with the number 891, bears a Korean edge inscription. The decoration is thought to be of a non-military nature.

SEALS

DAUX, GEORGES, comp. Salonique, Saint-Démètre. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 84, Pt. 2 (1960), pp. 788-790, illus.

The illustration of a Byzantine stone seal of the *sphragis eulogias* type, discovered during excavations at Saint Demetrios (Salonica) in 1959, shows the effigy of Christ between St. Andrew and an unknown saint. Edge inscription reads: EULOGIA KURIOU EPH EMAS KAI TON AGION ANDREOU [in Greek letters].

GERASSIMOV, T. Sceaux bulgares en or des XIII^e et XIV^e siècles. In: *Byzantinoss'avica*, Vol. 21, Pt. 1 (1960), pp. 62-74, illus., 6 pls.

Three thirteenth and fourteenth century gold seals of the Bulgarian sovereigns John Assen II (1218-1241), Constantine Assen (1258-1277) and John Alexander (1331-1371) are fully described and illustrated, together with the documents to which they were originally attached. No royal gold seals are known to have survived from the period of the First Bulgarian Empire.

TOURNEUR, VICTOR and MARIETTE TOURNEUR. Les sceaux de la cour de justice de la seigneurie de Cerfontaine, baronnie de Florennes, 1558-1794. In: *Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur*, Vol. 48 (1955), pp. 113-120, pl.

Two seals, one large and one small, of the Court of Justice (Seigneurie de Cerfontaine) are fully described and illustrated. The legend on the former, which was used only on highly important documents, expands into the following: *A noble seigneur Henri de Ghoor seigneur de Cerfontaine etc., institué le présent sceau de justice 1558.*

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, MARIETTE. Bibliographie générale de la sigillographie. Supplément. In: *Archives, Bibliothèques et Musées de Belgique*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (1959), pp. 127-196.

Supplementing the author's *Bibliographie Générale de la Sigillographie* (Besançon, 1933), the above compilation includes items of a general nature only, leaving to specialists in each country the task of publishing special and more detailed works. In passing, mention is made of the excellent bibliographies of R. Gandilhon (France), G. C. Bascapé (Italy) and Ernst Verwohlt (Denmark).

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, MARIETTE. Sceaux de minorité de Charles Quint. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 205-210, illus., pl. 16.

During the minority of Charles V (1506-15) the *Grande Chancellerie* (or *Audience*) and the *Conseil de Brabant* made successive use of two seals of armorial type, one of which was designated in the pertinent formula by the phrase *per provisionem*. The engraving of this seal was entrusted to the Antwerp goldsmith Jan van Vlieden (Van Nymmegen).

TRICOU, J. Sceau de la manufacture royale de tapisserie d'Aubusson. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 7 (July, 1960), p. 456.

In his *Sigillographie Historique* (Paris, 1912, p. 298) Sabatier pointed out that in accordance with a regulation dated May 18, 1665 the tapestries of Aubusson, before being offered for sale, were subjected to examination by "visiteurs." If found to be satisfactory, they were then marked with a lead seal bearing the coats of arms of the king and the city. The regulation was renewed by letters patent dated May 28, 1732 which further stated that the legend MANUFACTURE ROYALE D'AUBUSSON was to be inscribed on the side of the seal bearing the royal coat of arms. The above note describes such a seal, issued at the end of the seventeenth century.

UYTTEBROUCK, ANDRÉ. Deux sceaux inédits du duc de Brabant Jean IV. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 189-203, pls. 14-15.

Two seals of John IV, duke of Brabant (1415-1427), neither of which was included in Mme. Tourneur-Nicodème's study entitled *Les sceaux des ducs de Brabant de la Maison de Bourgogne-Valois* (*Revue Belge* . . . Vol. 88, 1936, pp. 51-77) are now published for the first time. Three impressions of the first are preserved in the archives of the City of Antwerp and a fourth exists in the *Archives Générales du Royaume* (Brussels). Except for the legend, which includes the new letters acquired by the duke after his marriage to Jacqueline de Bavière, it resembles in every respect a seal dated March, 1418 which was published by Mme. Tourneur.

YANIN, V. L. O pechatiakh Ratibora (On the Seals of Ratibor). In: *Sovetskaiia Arkheologiia*, No. 2 (1960), pp. 270-275, pl. In Russian.

Among seals of mediaeval Russia there exists a distinctive group of leads bulls inscribed OT RATIBORA. Seven known specimens, impressed at different times from four pairs of matrices, are fully described; five are illustrated.

MINT REPORTS

Peru. Casa Nacional de Moneda. Administración del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru. *Memoria 1958*. [Lima, 1959]. 20 pp.

The Peruvian mint report for 1958 includes the customary statistical tables, graphs and balance sheets. To satisfy the public demand for metallic currency, 26,960,762 coins of various denominations were struck during the year.

PERIODICALS

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1960).

BOLETIN DEL INSTITUTO BONAERENSE DE NUMISMÁTICA Y ANTIGÜEDADES (Casa Pardo — Sarmiento 531, Buenos Aires). No. 8 (1960).

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London, W.C. 1). Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1960).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 15, No. 10 (Dec., 1960). Supplément. Vol. 16 (1961), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).

CALCOIN NEWS (2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, California). Vol. 15, No. 2 (Spring, 1961).

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 6 (1961), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).

CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine). N.S., No. 39 (1961).

COIN WORLD (Sydney, Ohio). Nos. 41-53 (Jan. 26 - April 21, 1961).

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER (P. O. Box 114, Wayland, Mass.). Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan., 1961).

THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 15 (1961), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).

DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1961).

ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 12 (1961), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.).

THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (4226 S. Gunderson Ave., Stickney, Ill.). Vol. 12 (1961), Nos. 1 (Jan.-Feb.), 2 (March-April).

MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 11, No. 12 (1960); Vol. 12, No. 1 (1961).

MONEDAS (Sociedad Numismática de Puebla, Apartado Postal 329, Puebla, Pue., México). Vol. 2, No. 8 (Oct.-Dec., 1960).

- MORAVSKÉ NUMISMATICKÉ ZPRÁVY (Moravské Museum, Brno). No. 7 (1960).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). No. 2 (Feb., 1961), No. 3 (March 1961), No. 4 (April, 1961).
- NUMISMA (Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colón 4, Madrid). No. 34 (Sept.-Oct., 1958).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's London, S.W. 1). Vol. 69 (1961), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 27 (1961), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 15, No. 6 (Dec., 1960); Vol. 16, No. 1 (Feb., 1961).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Dr. Günther Albrecht, Hamburg 36. Holstenwall 24). Vol. 10 (1961), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).
- THE NUMISMATIST (P. O. Box 577, Wichita, Kansas). Vol. 74 (1961), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).
- REVUE NUMISMATIQUE (95, Boulevard Raspail, Paris). 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER (Otto Ernst Schulze, Dortmund. Chemnitzerstrasse 145). Jan., 1961; Feb., 1961; March, 1961; April, 1961.
- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER (Dr. H. A. Cahn, Rüttimeyerstrasse 12, Basel). No. 40 (Feb., 1961).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (B. A. Seaby Ltd., 65, Gt. Portland St. London, W.1). No. 513 (Feb., 1961); No. 514 (March, 1961); No. 515 (April, 1961).
- SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO. BOLETIN (Apartado Postal 29856. México 1, D.F.). No. 29 (Oct.-Dec., 1960).
- SOCIEDADE NUMISMATICA BRASILEIRA. BOLETIM (Caixa Postal No. 3.660. São Paulo, Brazil). No. 7 (Jan., 1961).
- SOCIETY OF TOKEN, MEDAL AND OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS. BULLETIN. Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1961).
- WIADOMOŚCI NUMIZMATYCZNE (Polskie Towarzystwo Archeologiczne, Warszawa. Jesuicka 6). Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960).

BOOK REVIEWS

- ADELSON, HOWARD L. *Light Weight Solidi and Byzantine Trade during the Sixth and Seventh Centuries*. New York, 1957. Rev. by Philip Grierson in *Hamburger Beiträge*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 702-703.
- AKARCA, ASKIDIL. *Les monnaies grecques de Mylasa*. Paris, 1959. Rev. by G. Le Rider in *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 346-347.
- ALBRECHT, G. *Das Münzwesen im niederlothringischen und friesischen Raum vom 10. bis zum beginnenden 12. Jahrhundert*. Hamburg, 1959. Rev. by D. M. Metcalf in *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1960), pp. 423-424. Rev. by H. Enno van Gelder in *Hamburger Beiträge*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 713-716.
- ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. *Zu den Militärreformen des Kaisers Gallienus*. In: *Limesstudien*. 3. Intern. Limeskongress Rheinfelden 1957 (1959), pp. 13-18. Rev. by P. R. Franke in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 40 (Feb., 1961), pp. 112-113.
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- ANGEL FARINÍ, JUAN. Rivadavia en la medalla. Buenos Aires, 1960. Rev. in *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 258-259.
- BECKER, T. W. The Puffin Coins of Lundy. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (Nov., 1960), pp. 3166-3179, illus. Rev. in *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 61.
- BELLONI, GIAN GUIDO. Le monete Romane dell'Età Repubblicana. Milan, 1960. Rev. in *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 6. Rev. in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 515 (April, 1961), p. 148.
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 WORK, EUNICE (-1961). In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Spring, 1961), p. 56.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Herbert J. Erlanger, Joan M. Fagerlie, Henry Grunthal, Lars Lagerqvist, Irmgard Maull, Irwin L. Merker, Geoffrey H. North, Doris Raymond.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins, medals, decorations and paper money, and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Published Quarterly by
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
Broadway Between 155th and 156th Street
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

Subscription price to non-members \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues 50 cents each.
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No. 57	October	1961
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GENERAL

BECKER, T. W. The Purpose of World Commemoratives. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 897-899.

Included in the above article are three questions relating to commemorative coinage which were circulated among the directors of the national mints of twenty-five different countries. A comparison of the replies received, which follows each query, shows that all agreed upon the purpose of commemoratives — namely, to honor a particular person or historical event. Such pieces are usually chosen by competition. Coins are generally preferred to medals, since they quickly reach a great number of people and at the same time are less costly. BPS

BERGHAUS, PETER. Zu den Görlitzer Schekeln und ähnlichen erdichteten Münzen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 199-203, pls. 8-10, illus.

Some additional notes on the shekel medals and false shekels which were dealt with by Bruno Kisch (cf. *NL*, No. 1, 1947, p. 26). The writer discusses three false shekels, and illustrates his article with reproductions from old coin books and a tradesman's prospectus of the early nineteenth century.

The Cardinal Spellman Numismatic Collection. 3 pp. Pamphlet.

As described in the above pamphlet, the extensive collection owned by Francis Cardinal Spellman contains a diversity of numismatic material — coins, medals, decorations, citations, etc. — much of which is of historical, personal and artistic significance. BPS

DEHNKE, ERHARD. Die Münzschatzfunde des Saarlandes. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 7-32, map.

Dehnke discusses the historical background and content of seventy-three hoards found in the Saar district — including twenty-six Roman, fifteen mediaeval and nineteen modern finds — all of which are indicated on a map. PB

Escudo de la Provincia de Santa Cruz. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 251-252.

Under authorization of *Ley No. 30*, an award of 15,000 pesos has been made to Señorita Marta G. Navarro Burgos, a resident of the city of La Plata, for her design for a coat of arms for the *Provincia de Santa Cruz*.

GIBBS, H. D. Counterstamped Coins of Mozambique. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 300-302, illus., pl.

Gold and silver bars, as well as various coin denominations, were counterstamped for circulation in Mozambique during the reigns of Maria II (1834-53), Peter V (1853-61), Louis I (1861-90) and Charles I (1889-1908). In discussing these pieces the writer devotes special attention to the MR counterstamp which appeared on copper and silver coins of many countries during the years 1865-67. Before J. M. Folgasa correctly attributed this mark to Mozambique (cf. his article in *Moçambique*, No. 52, Dec., 1947, pp. 65-87, 4 pls.) it was assigned haphazardly to places such as Nueva Reina, Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia; Nicaragua; Mexico; Morelos (the Mexican Revolution of 1811-14) and Manila (resellados).

GRAMBERG, WERNER. Erwerbungen des Münzen - und Medaillenkabinettes in den Jahren 1951-1960. In: *Jahrbuch der Hamburger Kunstsammlungen*, Vol. 6 (Hamburg, 1961), pp. 175-220, illus.

Purchases made by the *Kunsthalle* (Hamburg) in the above years included thirteen Greek coins (Syracuse, Leontini, Agrigentum, Heraclea, Rhegium, Phocis, Boeotia, Aegina, Carthage) and sixty-one Roman Imperial issues, all of which are carefully described; also sixty-four medals, seventeen from the 15th - 18th centuries, forty-seven from the 20th century, which are discussed at some length. A number of pieces (both coins and medals) are illustrated. PB

HAINES, WALTER W. *Money, Prices, and Policy*. New York/London, McGraw-Hill, 1961. 780 pp., illus., diagrs.

Although principally a guide to banking, this work includes the historical continuity of monetary systems from ancient times to the present. Of interest to the numismatist are illustrations of primitive money,

Chinese "cash," Yap stone money, early coins, checks, notes, bills of credit, Continental currency, "Church money," etc. BPS

HARRIS, E. J. Fine or Base? In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 516 (May, 1961), pp. 192-193.

Relative to determining the silver content in coins, two tests are described in great detail: the Galvanic method, and a test based on the Archimedes' principle, i.e., weighing the coin first in air, then in water. BPS

Important New Displays on Monetary History at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 288-291.

The display which was opened to the public in the new Hall of Monetary History and Medallion Art at the Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D. C.) on March 18, 1961 is enthusiastically described, with credit duly given to some of the many contributors who helped make the exhibition possible. BPS

JUCKER, HANS. Aus dem Münzkabinett des Bernischen Historischen Museums: Fundmünzen vorgelegt 1958-1959. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 40 (Feb., 1961), pp. 101-105, illus.

Hoard coins in the Berne Museum have received only sporadic attention since 1924, but a special catalogue, arranged by find-spot, is now planned. An inventory of pieces exhibited in 1958/59 includes Roman imperial issues found at Attiswil, Augst, Bern-Bümpliz, Faoug, La Neuveville, Rüschegg and Studen, coins of Constantine I and Louis XVI from Solothurn, an issue of Antoninus Pius discovered at Interlaken, coins struck at Bayonne (1568), Schaffhausen (1614), Brandenburg (1794) and Savoy (1796), and mediaeval or early modern European pieces found at König, Meinesberg, Muri and Saignelégier. The museum plans to acquire all hoard coins by purchase and to publish periodic lists of acquisitions. DR

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 907-909, illus.

Coins issued by Austria (5 schillings, 1960), Hong Kong (5 cents, 1958), Belgium (50 francs, 1960), Iran (5 rials, 1959, 1 and 2 rials, 1960), Israel (5 pounds, 1961), Jersey (1/12th shilling, 1960), Mongolia (2, 5 and 10 mung, 1959), South Africa (1 and 2 rand, 1961), Egypt, The United Arab Republic (20 piastres, 1960), Syria, The United Arab Republic (2½ and 10 piastres, 1960) are described and illustrated. BPS

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 1039-1041, illus.

Coins recently issued by Austria, Chile, French Somaliland, Greece, Greenland, Kuwait and Mozambique are described and illustrated. BPS

LIVINGSTONE, JESSIE. Numismatic News from Washington. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 621-623.

In answer to the frequently voiced complaint that the striking of the Kansas Centennial Commission medal was limited to 20,000 specimens as part of the policy of the Philadelphia Mint, the writer quotes Public Law 86-393 (Senate Bill 2431, approved by the 86th Congress on March 18, 1960), Section B of which states that the above commission has the right to order duplicates over and above the original quantity. The article lists the totals of six additional commemorative medals struck in 1960, and a final section is devoted to the special exhibit of 250 masterpieces of Ancient Greek coinage prepared by Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, Associate Curator of Numismatics at the Smithsonian Institute, for display in the institution's Arts and Industries Building. Together with maps and photographs of ancient cities, the exhibition featured coins of great historic and artistic significance. GHN

MAZARD, JEAN. Monnaies d'or du Moyen-Orient. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), p. 16.

During shortages of gold coins — which have always been in great demand in the Middle East — business has resorted to the use of bullion converted to monetary form. The writer furnishes two recent examples of this phenomenon: Israel's issue of its first gold "coin" (nominally valued at twenty Israeli pounds) in commemoration of the Theodore Herzl centenary (1860-1960), and a coin with module and weight of the English sovereign which appears similar to the *tolas* issued by certain Middle Eastern establishments in their efforts to facilitate trade in regions bordering the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. It bears the reverse legend 1 DINAR - 1352.

METCALF, D. M. Statistische Analyse bei der Auswertung von Münzfundmaterialien. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 9 (1958), pp. 187-196.

Although the number of hoards discovered in a certain territory for a given period is usually relatively small in comparison with the total number of coins minted, by applying the science of statistics it is still possible to establish probable relationships concerning the circulation of the various types of coins found. In giving formulae for maximal and minimal relationships, Metcalf draws attention to the numerous limitations

imposed by the nature of numismatic hoards and lists the many caveats that must be observed if wrong conclusions are to be avoided. HJE

METCALF, D. M. and C. E. BLUNT. Three Early Discoveries of 'Leather Money.' In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 353-356.

"Granlund, in his survey of the evidence for the use of leather as money and as coinage [cf. *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, pp. 1-26] dismisses a number of alleged mediaeval instances as mythical. Although no 'leather money' is to be found in collections in this country, there are records which speak of its discovery."

Three such instances are discussed by the writers: (1) The Launceston hoard (ca. 1540) - one of the earliest antiquarian records of a find of mediaeval coinage, if the leather artifacts found in the castle there were, in fact, money. The hoard was published by R. Carew in his *Survey of Cornwall* (1602, p. 116: "About sixty years past there were found certain leather coins in the castle wall, whose fair stamp and strong substance had till then resisted the assault of time"); (2) A find reported from the Isle of Man. In a letter written to Thomas Hearns in 1707, Henry Dodwell wrote as follows: "One, Mr. Gilbert, a petty canon of St. Asaph . . . told me that, in clearing the castle [i.e. Castle Rushen] they found a room full of old leather coyn, such as he supposed to have been the current coyn of the Island formerly. But they had no regard for it, but threw it away . . ."; (3) Bwlchgarneddog, Llandderfel, near Bala (N. E. Merioneth, Wales). A manuscript compiled by the Rev. John Jennings, curate in the parish of Llandderfel (ca. 1830) included the following paragraph: "At Bwlchgarneddog (Llandderfel) where tradition says there was an old Welsh cemetery, a man while ploughing found (about the year 1830) an earthen vessel containing money made of leather, which he presented to the Revd. Mr. Jones, at that time rector there." Concerning this third find, the writers note that "if this record of a buried pot-hoard is reliable, it is difficult to dismiss the interpretation of the leather objects as coinage."

La moneda del futuro, será de plástico? In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 29 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), p. 169. With English Translation.

Under the heading London, Nov. 29 (AFP), the following paragraph appeared in a daily newspaper: "Many Britains believe that gold, silver and copper coins will be replaced by others made of plastic. The advantages of plastic money are undeniable, says the Comptroller General of the Mint in a recent bulletin. This study, which will be reviewed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, emphasized the fact that money should be easy to carry, durable and cheap to coin; and for that reason plastic

money offers an ideal and up-to-date solution. The only trouble is that such money would be easy to imitate; however, it would have a very definite advantage: it could be minted in various colors according to face value, as in the case of postage stamps."

A commentary on the above note points out that commemorative medals have already been made from plastic materials.

MORENO, A. J. Cuál es el origen y qué representa el signo de pesos? In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 28 (July-Sept., 1960), pp. 140-145; No. 29 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), pp. 160-169, illus. With English Translation.

Continuing the reprinting of the writer's interesting article on the origin of the dollar sign is this section which appeared originally in the pages of the periodical *Banamex* (Vol. 13, Pt. 4, June, 1960, pp. 5-16, illus.; cf. *NL*, No. 55, April, 1961, p. 479).

Muestra de Numismática y Bibliofilia. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), p. 253.

Coins of Uruguay and other countries struck in all metals, together with decorations, military awards, religious medals, medals by Pablo Cataldi, ingots, Uruguayan patterns, proclamation pieces, counterfeits, private issues, and bibliographical items relating to numismatics and paper money (especially Uruguay and Germany after World War I) were displayed at a numismatic and book exhibition held in Montevideo (October 12-30, 1959) in commemoration of the diamond anniversary of the *Circulo Católico de Obreros de Montevideo*. A pamphlet published for the occasion, which listed and discussed the items exhibited, contained a sketch of the history of the above organization.

Nickel in the Numismatic Arts. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 1031-1035, illus. Reprinted from *Inco Magazine*, Fall, 1960.

An account of the use of nickel in coinage, from ancient times (Kingdom of Bactria, 235 B.C.) to the present. It notes the various experiments conducted by governments in their efforts to establish the desirable percentages of metals to be used in coinage, and shows how quantities of nickel were first made available by the Canadian Copper Company, predecessor to Inco (The International Nickel Company) in the Sudbury District of Northern Ontario. Coins and medals struck by various countries in copper-nickel, silver-nickel and pure nickel are illustrated.

BPS

[OBOJSKI, ROBERT]. Germany's Top Coins Found in East Berlin. In: *Coin World*, No. 68 (August 4, 1961), p. 28, illus.

More than 100,000 specimens, all of which are available for research, are contained in the outstanding numismatic collection owned by the Berlin Museum, located in East Berlin. Some 5,000 pieces — chiefly Greek, Roman, Byzantine and German coins — are on public display, together with counterfeits produced by the notorious Karl W. Becker (1772-1830), so arranged that the viewer may make comparison between the forged coins and the originals. BPS

OGILVIE, J. W. The A.N.A. and Its Presidents. Albert R. Frey, Sixth President, 1905 to 1907. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 920-922, port.

The administration of Albert Romer Frey not only added prestige to the American Numismatic Association, but saw it become what it still is today — the world's largest numismatic organization. A new constitution and by-laws, drawn up by Frey and Howland Wood, was adopted in 1907. Among other "firsts" during his tenure of office were the decision to hold annual conventions and the election of a number of distinguished numismatists to the positions of honorary members. After finishing his term as president, Frey continued his contributions to numismatic studies as editor of *The Numismatist* and compiler of the well-known *Dictionary of Numismatic Names*. BPS

OGILVIE, J. W. The A.N.A. and Its Presidents. Dr. Benjamin P. Wright, Fifth President. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 585-586, port.

Membership in the American Numismatic Association almost doubled during the incumbency of Dr. Wright, who held the office of president from January 1, 1902 to December 31, 1904. He was the author of numerous articles on numismatics, and as a general collector assembled one of the largest contemporary collections of store cards. BPS

OGILVIE, J. W. The A.N.A. and Its Presidents. Joseph Hooper, Fourth President. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 453-454, port.

Joseph Hooper served as president of the American Numismatic Association from January, 1899 to December 31st, 1901, being one of seven Canadian charter members. He began collecting numismatic material early in life, became a prolific writer on the subject during later years, and disposed of his collection only when he retired at the age of seventy. Hooper's presidency was marked by great organizational activity — and a substantially increased membership — within the Association. BPS

PETERSON, M. L. An Early Seventeenth Century Wreck. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 761-773, illus., 4 pls.

Peterson deals first with the potentialities of under-water exploration, then describes the trade routes used by Spain and tells the story of the "San Antonio," a galleon which was wrecked on the coral reefs off Bermuda in 1621. He gives his reasons for believing that a wreck site, discovered by the diver and explorer E. B. Tucker in 1958, may be that of the long lost ship, and includes illustrations of various articles (including coins) which have been found nearby. A bibliography of eight items is appended. The author is Head Curator of the Department of Armed Services at the United States National Museum (Washington, D. C.).

BPS

RAYNER, P. A. *Your Book of Coin Collecting*. London, Faber and Faber, 1961. 54 pp., 8 pls.

Directed towards the young collector — with emphasis on British coinage — Rayner offers the following chapter divisions: Why Collect Coins? — How Coinage Began — How to Start a Collection — Condition or State of Preservation — Housing Your Collection — Cleaning Coins — Building Up Your Collection — A Short Note on Forgeries. Three appendices list (1) Abbreviations most commonly met with in dealer's Lists and Catalogues, (2) Numismatic Terms used in Coin Descriptions, (3) Books recommended for further reading (general and specialized). Plates illustrations include various British, British Commonwealth and Irish Free State coins, also a typical coin cabinet.

BPS

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? Modern Coins of the World. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 1210, illus.

With so many new countries now coming into being, many of which use designs typical of their native locale, the collecting of modern world coins, it is suggested, can develop into a "refresher course" in geography for the young collector or novice. For those wishing to explore further, the collecting of special denominations or issues — such as dollar or crown size pieces — can broaden the field of interest still more, to include states, free cities, etc.

BPS

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Heberden Coin Room. Report of the Keeper for the Year 1960. In: Oxford. University. Ashmolean Museum. *Report of the Visitors* 1960 (Oxford, 1961), pp. 21-34, pls. 7-10.

Listed among the year's accessions — 2023 pieces in all — are a large series of Greek bronze coins given by Dr. E. S. G. Robinson, nineteen bronze portrait medals and a plaquette received from Mrs. Theodore Spicer-Simson (the work of her late husband), and twenty medals and plaquettes designed and presented by Professor A. Loewental. What is

described as the museum's most outstanding Greek acquisition is a complete hoard of thirty-eight coins from southern Anatolia, given by the E. S. G. Robinson Trust and including three pieces which are considered worthy of special mention: An octodrachm of Abdera of hitherto unknown variety, bearing the moneyer's initials AB, a fine issue of Acanthus, and a coin struck in Zancle, Sicily (490/489 B.C.) by Samian refugees from the Ionian Revolt who settled there in 494.

The report also notes the work undertaken on the organization of the museum's collections, the various publications issued, and lectures delivered during the university year by Drs. Sutherland and Kraay. GHN

THOMPSON, F. C. *Common Coins*. Manchester, Manchester Museum, 1961. 9 pp., 4 pls.

As a means of providing answers to typical coin questions asked by museum visitors, the Manchester Museum Committee has sponsored the publication of the above pamphlet dealing with a number of the better known English, European and Roman coin types. It includes introductory notes on the development of coinage, some discussion of valuations, advice on coin cleaning, four plates of illustrations and a bibliography. BPS

ULAN, H. S. Numismatic Photography. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 2222-2227, illus.

Ideas for improved numismatic photography can be gleaned from the writer's description of type of camera, lighting and other equipment used. A practical working arrangement is pictured, together with enlarged illustrations of coins — photographed in varying reliefs — and paper money. BPS

WEIDMÜLLER, WILHELM. Die Herkunft des Dollarzeichens. In: *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel*, No. 32 (Frankfurt, 1959), pp. 513-515, illus.

Disregarding a number of the popular conceptions relating to the origin of the dollar sign — e.g., the letters U.S. superimposed, the columns of the Colonato, the 8 of the "piece of eight," the lb of librum — Weidmüller traces it to a palaeographical development in the writing of the word peso, which, he states, was written in the form of an s superimposed upon a p as early as the eighteenth century. Fourteen variants of the sign are presented in chronological order. PB

World Mint Report. For Calendar Year 1959. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 2004-2010.

Coins issued by seventy-two countries and territories during 1959 are listed by denomination, metal, and the number struck. BPS

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Catalogue of Modern World Coins. Fourth revised edition.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1961. 509 pp., illus.

New coins issued in 1959 and 1960 have been added to the previous edition of Yeoman's *Catalogue*. Unfortunately, the valuations have not been brought up to date, one such instance (among numerous others) being the three-mark piece issued by Saxony in 1917 in commemoration of the Reformation Jubilee, which, although currently priced at \$1500, still continues to be listed at \$350. Nevertheless, the book remains a most valuable tool to the collector of modern coins. HG

ANCIENT

ALLEN, I. M. and ANTHONY WOOTTON. Notes on the Cleaning and Preservation of Ancient Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 511 (Dec., 1960), pp. 486-489; No. 512 (Jan., 1961), pp. 8-10; No. 513 (Feb., 1961) pp. 54-56; No. 514 (March, 1961), pp. 100-101; No. 515 (April, 1961), pp. 144-145; No. 516 (May, 1961), pp. 185-188; No. 517 (June, 1961), pp. 224-226; No. 518 (July, 1961), pp. 262-263.

Before giving methods for cleaning individual metals, the authors explain the causes and nature of corrosion on ancient coins and describe the resultant discolorations. Detailed directions are given for the cleaning of gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, zinc and the various alloys, and a guide to the preparation of various reagents includes suggested precautions in their use; the need for careful washing of the coins after cleaning is stressed. Names and addresses of sources of scarce materials appear throughout the article, and a discussion of apparatus and protective coatings is given in the final chapter. BPS

The American Numismatic Association. *Selections from The Numismatist. Ancient and Medieval Coins.* Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1960. 318 pp., illus., pls.

For the third volume of its current reprint series the above association has chosen forty-eight articles concerned with ancient and medieval coinage, selected, as in previous volumes of the series, from past issues of *The Numismatist*. They are topically arranged under the following headings: Beginning of Coinage, Greek Coins, Survey of Roman Coinage, Roman Republican Coinage, Imperial Roman Coinage, Later Roman Empire Coinage, Coins and Currency of Ancient Near East, Some Phases of Ancient Coinage, Money of the Bible, Ancient Coin Portraiture, Medieval Coinage, Ancient and Oriental Coinage. A section devoted to suggestions for further reading is included. BPS

BENUSIGLIO, J. Monnaies inédites de Numidie et de Maurétanie. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 14-15.

Two recent acquisitions may be registered in the *corpus* of the coins of Numidia and Mauretania as two varieties of types already recorded there. The first is a denarius of Juba I (type No. 84); the second, a variety of type 271. Comments provided by M. Mazard are included in the descriptions of both coins.

CHRIST, KARL. *Antike Münzfunde Südwestdeutschlands. Münzfunde, Gewirtschaft und Geschichte im Raume Baden-Württembergs von Keltische bis in alamannische Zeit.* Heidelberg, Quelle & Meyer, 1960. 2 vols.

In this study based on the catalogue of ancient coin finds from southwest Germany, a work which is now in the process of publication, Dr. Christ first briefly describes the earlier scholarship — from Andrea Fulvio (1517) to the present — then shows how find evidence can be used to throw light upon an historical problem such as the exact ending of the Roman occupation of Britain. He deals with the methodology necessary for the proper interpretation of hoards, and further discusses Celtic finds, the development of Roman monetary economy in southwest Germany to the end of the first century A.D., hoards of the second century, the history and economy of southwest Germany in the third century, and, finally, hoards of the fourth to seventh centuries. Volume II, in addition to notes, contains tables listing various hoard statistics as well as a series of illustrative maps and graphs. ILM

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. and A. WATEAU. La récolte de monnaies gauloises de Lumigny. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 59-94, pls. 7-8, diagsr.

Excavations carried out in 1957-59 at Lumigny, a village sixteen miles south of Meaux, brought to light the remains of several buildings of the late Gaulish and Roman periods. Among other items discovered were 79 Gaulish and 38 Roman coins, also five Gallo-Roman issues of a common type imitating a coin of Augustus. The Roman coins range from the Republican period to the late fourth century A.D. Although of little interest in themselves, their chronological distribution suggests that the site was partly abandoned in the middle of the 1st century A.D. and that it was then that many of the Gaulish coins were lost. The substantial number of specimens bearing the name *Epenos* confirms their traditional attribution to the *Meldi*, but the smaller number of Roveca coins, when taken in conjunction with their notably different distribution pattern in other finds, suggests that they should be assigned to the *Suessiones*, rather than to the *Meldi*. PG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J.-B. Un troisième lot de la récolte de Jersey-11. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 49-57, pl. 6.

What is evidently a third portion (1621 specimens) of the Jersey hoard of Celtic coins believed to have been discovered in 1957 recently appeared on the London market, bringing the total to a minimum of 2484 pieces. Colbert de Beaulieu, who studied the earlier portions of the hoard in 1957, deals here with the additional material and assigns the great bulk of it — no less than 96½ per cent — to the Coriosolitae; the one real novelty is seen in the discovery of two specimens of a billon quarter stater of a type attributed to the Redones, of which no fraction had previously been known. PC

GUYONVARCH, C.-J. La légende monétaire gauloise: KAΛETEΔOY, "le rude, le sévère, le dur." In: *Ogam*, Vol. 12, Fasc. 6 (Dec., 1960), pp. 450-452.

The above inscription, found on Greek coins, is shown to have no connection with the Aedui, as was formerly suggested. ILM

HARRISON, EVELYN B., comp. *Ancient Portraits from the Athenian Agora*. Princeton, N. J., The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1960. 32 pp., illus.

Treated and illustrated in this Picture Book No. 5 (*Excavations of the Athenian Agora*) are the following: Three medallions found on terracotta bowls dating from the third to the first century B.C.; the first of these, showing the head of Euripides, reflects a well-known type — perhaps from a late fourth century original; a medallion, also from a terracotta bowl, showing the effigy of Augustus (31 B.C. - 14 A.D.); a coin of Augustus (17 B.C.) with youthful head of the deified Julius Caesar; a coin of Tiberius (14-37 A.D.); three coins, issued during a period of crisis by Aurelian (270-275 A.D.), Florianus (276 A.D.) and Probus (276-282 A.D.), all of which were found embedded in the fortification wall built in Athens to prevent a repetition of the barbarian raid of 267 A.D.

KANAEL, BARUCH. Zur geschichtlichen Würdigung der althebräischen Münzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 10 (1960), pp. 115-117, illus.

The earliest Jewish coins struck under John Hyrcanus bear the legend *John the High Priest and the Council of the Jews*; the trend to more absolute government is indicated by coins issued under his successors, which omit mention of the council and refer to the ruler as king. Symbols on Jewish coins may also indicate historic developments. As an example, the writer suggests that the chalice shown on coins struck during the first years of the First Revolt symbolizes the priesthood, while the ethrog on coins of the fourth year of the First Revolt — and on those issued during the Second Revolt — represents the importance of the temple

cult to the people in general and shows how the populace eventually replaced the priests as leaders of the revolt. HJE

LEOGRANDE. Dal "realismo" delle monete Greche all' "astrattismo" di quelle Celtiche. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 3, illus.

The manner in which the abstract characteristics of Celtic coins contrast noticeably with the realistic qualities of the Greek is illustrated by the example of a Greek coin reverse depicting a horse and charioteer. On the Celtic imitation of this piece the animal becomes a mare with colt, and the charioteer a type of dragon taken from analagous figures which formed the insignia of many Celtic tribes.

These variations are not the product of artistic incapacity — or rough and primitive incompetence — but are the natural development of abstract characteristics inherent in Celtic art. Principally through necessity and exposure, the Celts first imitated Greek monetary art, but in the course of time developed a distinctive numismatic art of their own which is noticeably dominated by abstract characteristics reflecting Celtic ideology. Illustrated in the above article is a gold stater of Tarentum, together with a Celtic imitation of the same coin which clearly reflects the unreal and irrational characteristics inherent in the Celtic temperament.

LEOGRANDE. Favola di una moneta Etrusca. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), p. 21, illus.

The Etruscan silver coin with obverse design showing a boar advancing r. over some rocks is briefly discussed. ILM

PINK, KARL. Der Drache auf antiken Münzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 11 (1960), pp. 125-126.

The mythical dragon has existed since the days of antiquity, being usually represented as part snake and part wild beast (or human) — sometimes with wings; it was generally regarded as a symbol of evil, and with the advent of Christianity came to be associated with the devil. A number of instances in which the beast has been depicted on coins — in both Christian and pagan times — are noted by the writer. HJE

SACHERO, LUIGI. Divagazioni sulle antiche monete. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 5-6.

From the days of ancient Greece down to Renaissance times, coinage is shown to be an expression of art and civilization, as well as a medium of exchange. ILM

TÉROUANNE, PIERRE. La Tour aux Fées d'Allonnes (Sarthe). Résurrection d'un site archéologique. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 12, Fasc. 6 (Dec., 1960), pp. 437-447, pls. 69-86, illus.

In the environs of Allonnes, a site on the Sarthe River long noted for its Gallo-Roman ruins, are massive masonry remains known as *Tour-aux-Fées* where coins and medals have been discovered from time to time. A seven-year period of excavation which was begun in 1953 has now brought to light inscribed altars and fragments of sculpture, as well as 316 Gallic and eighteen Roman coins, the latest issued by Nerva. The Gallic pieces, some of which are illustrated, will form the subject of a future study.

ILM

WHITTLE, H. P. A Link with Ancient Britain. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Oct., 1960), pp. 25-26.

A small coin of Ancient Britain which the writer describes, probably issued between the years 1 and 10 A.D., is attributed to the Cantii tribe of eastern Kent. To those interested in the series Whittle recommends Mack's *Coinage of Ancient Britain* (London, 1953), which made possible his attribution of the coin.

BPS

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Fabric of the Jewish Silver Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 57-59, illus.

After a very general discussion of possible techniques used in the production of planchets the writer settles upon four processes, each of which could produce a different fabric. From the study of coins in his own collection he decides that the so-called "thick" Jewish shekels were struck from planchets cast in open moulds, and that the edges were afterwards hammered. In a later process, he suggests, "silver spheres were carefully cast, and by a protracted hammering process flattened to the desired thickness and diameter." Tetradrachms which are described as "spread" were probably struck from planchets cast in pipe-like moulds, and planchets for the Jewish denarii stamped out of a sheet of metal.

HLA

GREEK

BRUNETTI, LODOVICO. Nuovi orientamenti sulla zecca di Tarento. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 62 (1960), pp. 2-132, pls. 1-19.

In past years a good deal of attention has been devoted to the coinage of Tarentum, among the best known works being Evans' *The Horsemen of Tarentum* (1889) and M.P. Vlasto's *Taras Oikistes* (1922) — a publication dealing primarily with the silver didrachms issued by the Tarentine mint. The heart of Vlasto's monograph is a catalogue of the

types — Oikist/Taras on dolphin, or Taras on dolphin/horseman — arranged chronologically under yearly headings (485-209). The present writer questions this chronology on the grounds that the first of these coins was not issued until some time after 473 — the year which Evans adopted (cf. *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1960, p. 61).

The article includes a list of hoards containing silver didrachms, also illustrations of a number of *Horsemen* types enlarged to twice normal size.

ILM

CIRAMI, GIACOMO. *La monetazione greca della Sicilia Antica*. Bologna, Gamberini di Scarfea, 1959. 2 vols. Text & Plates.

Written without scholarly pretense, this work says nothing new, and since it includes some material of doubtful authenticity should be used with caution. A brief introduction deals with Carthage, the Greek cities of Sicily, the coinage, the great die-cutters, the ratio between gold and silver, etc. Lists are given of the kings and tyrants, as well as of the gold, silver and bronze denominations, and various coins of the Sicilian cities are described and illustrated.

ILM

DEPERT, K. and H. REGLER. Gefälschte Goldstatere des Königs Lysimachos v. Thrakien. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (1959), pp. 41-46, pls. 4-5.

A gold stater of King Lysimachos of Thrace which was unmasked by Mammoth as a modern forgery has lately been appearing in trade circles and has deceived several experts. The forgeries are all struck from a single pair of dies, and although lacking any obvious technical mistakes can be proved false on the basis of stylistic comparison with genuine coins. Obverse depicts the head of Alexander the Great, with diadem and ram's horn; reverse shows Athena seated, holding winged Nike and spear and leaning on a shield; legends read BASILEOS (r.) and LYSIMACHOU (l.); above the knee, a monogram; in the exergue, *kappa*, and on the seat, *iota* or *sigma*.

ILM

KARDARA, CHRYSOULA. Dyeing and Weaving Works at Isthmia. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 65, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 261-266, pls. 79-82.

Among the remains of a textile works dating from ca. 360 to ca. 240 B.C. which have been discovered on the Rachi — the hill overlooking the Isthmian sanctuary — is a two handled vessel which is identified as a beehive (honey having been used in ancient textile operations to preserve the color of the purple dye). A similar vessel is shown on coins of Kypsela in Thrace.

ILM

LACROIX, LÉON. Un aspect essentiel de la numismatique grecque: les types monétaires et leur signification. In: *L'Information d'Histoire de l'Art*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 121-126, illus.

Lacroix discusses the significance of the coin types of various Greek cities, down to the Hellenistic Age. ILM

LANG, MABEL, comp. *The Athenian Citizen*. Princeton, N. J., The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1960. 32 pp., illus.

In this Picture Book No. 4 (*Excavations of the Athenian Agora*) the compiler uses evidence derived from the excavations in making sundry observations concerning Athenian currency and its use by the local citizenry. Discovered in the neighborhood of a building now identified as the Mint (at the southeastern corner of the Agora) was a bronze rod and several blanks which had been cut from it — providing evidence of one of the early stages in coin manufacture. Both rod and blanks are illustrated, together with three silver tetradrachms, issued in the fifth, fourth and second centuries B.C. respectively.

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Monnaies grecques acquises par le Cabinet des Médailles en 1959. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 7-35, pls. 1-3.

The coins presented here represent a choice of the Cretan, Syrian and Oriental pieces acquired by the French *Cabinet* in 1959. They include issues of Axos(?), Chersonesos, Cydonia, Eleutherna, Gortyn, Phaistos, Seleukos II, Antiochos III, Seleukos IV, Antiochos IV, Antiochos the son of Antiochos IV, Timarchos, Demetrios I, Antiochos VIII, Demetrios III, Sidon, Zenobia (mint of Antioch), Gadars, a King of Sophene, Tigranes the Great, Artavasdes of Media Atropatene, [-]imnalos (of Media Atropatene?), Tigranes II, Tigranes (uncertain King of Armenia), "Natounia", Phraates IV of Parthia, uncertain King (Osroes?) of Parthia, and the Kings of Characene (Tiraios II, Artabazos, Attambelos). ILM

MATTINGLY, H. D. The Athenian Coinage Decree. In: *Historia*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April, 1961), pp. 148-188.

One of the cardinal problems relating to Greek numismatics concerns the date and effect of the Athenian currency decree. For the past two decades — primarily on the basis of epigraphic evidence — historians in general have accepted a date of ca. 450 B.C., but Mattingly now attempts to place it some thirty years later by shifting a number of events from the 440's to the 430's and 420's; e.g., Kleinias' Decree — to 425/4; the Congress Decree — to the 430's; the controversy between Pericles and the oligarchs over the use of tribute money for the beautification of Athens (Plutarch, *Pericles* 12-13) to the 430's; the decree for Athena Nike (*I.G.* 1², 24) — to ca. 427; the Eleusinian epistatai inscrip-

tion (*S.E.G.* X, 24) - to 432/1; the Hermione Treaty (*S.E.G.* X, 15) - 425; the Miletos Decree (*I.G.* 1², 22 = D11) - 426/5; the Kolophon Decree is connected with Kleon's policies and dated to 425/4. ILM

NODELMAN, S.A. A Preliminary History of Characene. In: *Berytus*, Vol. 13, Fasc. 2 (1960), pp. 83-121, pls. 27-28.

The city of Charax, the center of the district at the mouth of the Tigris River known as Characene or Messene, was founded by Alexander the Great as Alexandria-on-the-Tigris and refounded by Antiochus IV as Antiochia. The district was an eparchy of the Seleucid kingdom. At the break up of the kingdom, when Hyspaosines (eparch of Messene) established his independence, he had the city rebuilt and walled — hence its Aramaic name of Charax Hyspaosines ("Walled city of Hyspaosines"); it was on the important trade route from India to the west, and as a result prospered greatly. Kings of Characene — sometimes independent, sometimes vassals, sometimes in exile — are known from that time until A.D. 222. Because of the lack of other evidence, the coins struck by these rulers furnish important evidence for the study of Characene history. ILM

ROEBUCK, CARL. *Ionian Trade and Colonization*. New York, The Archaeological Institute of America, 1959. 148 pp., maps.

When the Ionians first appeared on the western coast of Asia Minor in the eleventh century B.C. they settled in a number of places which by the archaic period had become Greek *poleis*. Until ca. 700 they were able to subsist on local resources. A growing population soon over-taxed their sources of supply however, and although a measure of temporary relief was provided by colonization and mercenary service, large quantities of grain still had to be imported to feed the domestic population. By the end of the seventh century two important developments had taken place: a system of trade covering the entire Mediterranean basin had been established, and coinage had come into use in the Lydian-Ionian area, from where it spread to the rest of the ancient world. ILM

ROLLAND, HENRI. Trouvaille d'Entremont. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 37-51, pls. 4-5.

Among the coins which have come to light during the course of excavations conducted at the ancient oppidum of the Saluvii, near Aix, are several silver pieces issued by the Allobroges, drachms and obols of Massalia, and a denarius of C. Minucius Augurinus (ca. 129 B.C.). A more important find made at Entremont in 1946 consisted entirely of obols of Massalia, for which C. Sextus Calvinus' destruction of the

oppidum in 123 B.C. gives an exact *terminus ante quem*; these obols were struck between 200 and 123 B.C. and furnish important evidence for the chronology. Several other obol hoards are considered, as well as the theoretical weight of these coins which appear to have been struck on the reduced Phocaic standard of Massalia's metropolis. ILM

SCHAUENBURG, KONRAD. Ein neuer Stater von Metapont. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 40 (Feb., 1961), pp. 97-99, illus.

A stater (weight: 7.89 gr.) in the collection of Athos Moretti is described as follows: Obv., head of Demeter, f.r.; rev., barley ear with rayed head of Helios, facing, at right. To the left of the barley ears, the letters META; to the right, under the head of Helios, + I (= PH [Greek letter]). The date suggested by the head of Demeter is late fourth century, but the details of both obverse and reverse differ from known specimens. Helios appears as a main type on early Hellenistic bronze; here it is a symbol, the significance of which is not apparent. The writer suggests that it may represent the "nourishing sun" (cf. Aesch. Ag. 632) as a producer of grain, and remarks that the crown has seventeen rays to match the seventeen strands of beard on the barley ear. DR

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. The Olympian Zeus Before Phidias. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Summer, 1961), pp. 104-109, illus.

Before its disappearance, Phidias' colossal statue of Zeus stood in the temple at Olympia, where it was considered one of the wonders of the ancient world. Its visual appearance is known to modern civilization only through a handful of bronze coins, of Roman date, from Olympia, where the temple was erected between ca. 470 and 457 B.C.; since Phidias' statue was not erected until at least 430 B.C., another cult statue must have stood there during the interim period.

A number of known statuettes portray Zeus striding forward — a thunderbolt in his raised right hand and an eagle poised on his outstretched left. Elis began to issue coins at the end of the sixth century. A specimen dated ca. 490 (obverse: Seltman N) which was recently acquired by the Stockholm Cabinet shows on the reverse a Zeus similar to that on the statuettes and is inscribed OLYMPIKON [in Greek letters]. Two other coins with similar reverse dies are known, but there the type is seen to be more developed; thus these three pieces, each cut on the occasion of an Olympiad, show three stages in the development of the striding Zeus — an attitude which was probably portrayed on the earlier temple statue. ILM

SEYRIG, HENRI. Une fausse attribution. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), p. 291.

In his study of the Nisibis hoard which appeared in the 1955 issue of the above periodical (cf. p. 90, No. 28), the writer published a coin bearing the inscription $\tau\rho\iota\chi$, which he expanded into ANTIOCHEON [in Greek letters]. Because of the Mesopotamian nature of its fabric, the coin was attributed (though not without reservations) to the small city of Antioch in Sittacene.

M. Georges le Rider has now identified it as a royal coin, whose inscription — as seen on a better preserved specimen in the *Cabinet des Médailles* — can be read as BASILEOS and EUPATOROS [in Greek letters]. He favors an attribution to some eastern mint — perhaps Seleuceia ad Tigrim.

STEVENS, G. P. Concerning the Parthenos. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Jan.-March, 1961), pp. 1-7, illus., pl. 1.

The colossal statue depicting Athena holding a Nike in her right hand — as represented on ancient coins — was produced in the fifth century B.C. and at one period was restored after having been damaged by fire. An olive tree with owl perched among its branches, which appeared as a support under the Nike in the original statue, was replaced by a column in the restoration. ILM

STILLWELL, RICHARD. Excavations at Morgantina (Serra Orlando) 1960. Preliminary Report V. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 65, No. 3 (July, 1961), pp. 277-281, pls. 91-94.

While digging at Serra Orlando (ancient Morgantina) from April 4 to June 24, 1960, the Princeton Archaeological Expedition to Sicily uncovered the following pieces: Two half coins of Hieron II cut between 214 and 211 B.C.; a hoard of eleven Syracusan coins (including one Siculo-Punic specimen) issued during the last quarter of the fourth century; thirty-five coins of the "Hispanorum" series, and a silver decadrachm of Syracuse with signature of Euainetos. ILM

THOMPSON, H. A. Activities in the Athenian Agora: 1959. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), pp. 327-368, illus., pls. 73-80.

Several items of numismatic interest are treated in the above report, including the discovery of a terracotta medallion depicting a triple-bodied Hekate, shown in high relief.

The Southeast Temple was constructed on a site once occupied by a building tentatively identified as the mint (*argyrokepeion*), the area of which has now been cleared; however, not enough study has yet been

devoted to its tenuous remains to justify more than the most tentative conclusions: "The identification of the building as the Mint was originally suggested by the discovery of a number of blanks for the making of bronze coins. The excavation of 1959 yielded eight more such blanks, all imbedded in the ancient floor in one of the rooms of the southwest block. It may also be of some significance in this connection that even after the construction of the Southeast Temple in the 1st century after Christ metal working in the area is attested by the remains of several small furnaces in the extreme southeast corner of the early building. This activity continued, or was resumed, even after the Herulian sack of A.D. 267, but there is nothing to show whether the activity was of a public or private nature."

WELZ, KARL. Kleinmünzen aus Milet. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 40 (Feb., 1961), pp. 99-101, illus.

A hoard of nineteen small coins of Miletus, which represents as many dies and denominations, discloses three separate types: (1) Lion's head f.l., and rosette; 9 pieces, weight ca. 1 gr., issued during the city's most prosperous period — before 494 B.C.; (2) lion's head f.l., facing lion's mask; 8 pieces, weight approximately .48 gr., issued after 494; (3) ram's head f.r. and head of Apollo; 2 pieces, weight similar to coins of Type 2; issued during the fourth century. The rosette on the reverse of Type 1, Welz suggests, is the ancestor of the eight-rayed star found on the reverses of coins struck in Miletus as late as the time of Hadrian. DR

WESTERMARK, ULLA. *Das Bildnis des Philetairos von Pergamon. Corpus der Münzprägung*. Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1960. 82 pp., 24 pls.

While the relative chronology of the royal coinage of Pergamon (as established by Imhoof-Blumer in 1884) still remains valid, the absolute chronology — chiefly on the basis of hoard evidence — has changed considerably. Imhoof-Blumer divided the coinage into seven groups. Coins of the first group, bearing portrait of Philetairos (262 B.C.), together with those inscribed PHILETAIROY on the reverse, are given to Eumenes I; the remaining issues, except for the last group, are assigned to Attalos I; coins of Group 7, which show broader and flatter flans, are dated to the first years of the reign of Eumenes II. Although the Attalids continued to rule until 133 B.C., their dynastic coinage, after ca. 190 B.C., was replaced by the cistophori and other coinages issued by the autonomous cities of the Attalid kingdom.

The writer discusses the stylistic variations of the Philetairos portrait in the above series and makes a comparison with the portrait style seen on coins issued by the autonomous cities and other Hellenistic rulers:

also dealt with are the non-coin portraits of Philatairos and the question concerning the hubbing of ancient coins. Completing the work is a catalogue of the tetradrachm coinage of the Pergamene kings bearing the Philetairos portrait. ILM

WIRGIN, WOLF. Appian and the Origin of the Anchor of Seleucus. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 34-35, illus.

Concerning the origin of the anchor of Seleucus I Nicator, Wirgin cites and discusses a passage from Appian (Syriaca 56) which is seen to contain authentic information as to why this Seleucid king adopted the anchor as an heraldic figure. From his study of the above passage, combined with an authoritative history of the anchor and the available archaeological evidence, he concludes thus: "There should be no doubt that when the nautical anchor was given the shape of the symbolic anchor, the ancients transferred the inherent power of the symbol to the implement in its new form. If we realize that two different anchors existed in antiquity — the simple stone anchor, and the later Admiralty anchor with its shape reminiscent of holy symbols — then Appian's narrative is no longer incomprehensible and, at the same time, gives us the clues to understand why this symbol was used by Seleucus I and his dynasty."

ROMAN

CAPELLI, REMO. Traiano e Adriano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 3-5, illus.

Intended primarily for Italian collectors of the Roman Imperial series, this introduction to the coinages of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian includes the following illustrations: Four sestertii of Trajan: two with allegorical representations (*Via Traiana* and *Arabia*), one depicting the Danube bridge, and the fourth the *Basilica Ulpia*; a denarius and aureus of the same emperor showing the Column and Forum of Trajan, respectively; five sestertii of Hadrian: (1) Hadrian addressing the populace in front of the Temple of Caesar; (2) effigy of his wife, Sabina; (3) representation of Mauretania; (4) representation of Alexandria; (5) effigy of Hadrian's adopted son, Aelius. The remaining two show a drachm struck at Alexandria with portrait of Antinous and a medallion of Hadrian depicting attributes of the three Capitoline divinities.

Diocletian and the Economy of Imperial Rome. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1961), pp. 3-6.

The coinage reforms of Diocletian, together with the new types which

ensued and their distinctive legends, are dealt with at considerable length. "Recognizing the weak currency as the cause of many of his troubles, Diocletian introduced a new and purer coinage. Though it did not last, it showed an admirable grasp of the problem. A silver denarius of the weight of Nero's (long since debased) was issued. For the gold coinage, Diocletian minted the aureus at 60 to the pound, a heavier coin than its immediate forerunner, but still somewhat lighter than the aureus of the early empire. Both the gold and silver were pure coinages and though modified by his successors, set a valuable example. The bronze coinage was also restored to a respectable weight and a new coin called the follis was introduced."

HUTT, CECELIA. Julia Domna, Roman Empress. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Spring, 1961), pp. 43-44, pl.

"Julia Domna's coins seem to tell her story; i.e., that this daughter of a pagan priest was a cultured, educated, strong-minded energetic but tactful and feminine woman. She apparently also was a devoted wife and mother of the Roman emperors who loved, respected and honored her."

The coins struck for this empress under Septimius Severus and Caracalla include various denominations — aureus, quinarius, antoninianus, denarius, sestertius, dupondius and as — together with the colonial and provincial issues struck in her honor at Thessalonica, Corcyra, Cyprus, Cappadocia, Alexandria, Emesa and Berytus; under Severus, Julia Domna's eastern background is shown on reverses depicting her as Cybele, and as Isis (holding the infant Horus). The writer notes specifically the reverses depicting *Concordia*, *Pudicitia*, *Hilaritas*, *Felicitas*, *Pietas*, *Vesta* and *Veneri Victrici*, and discusses the translation of the legend MAT AVGG MAT SEN M PATRI.

JONES, A. H. M. The Origin and Early History of the Follis. In: *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 49, Pts. 1 & 2 (1959), pp. 34-38.

Beginning with the premise that the bags labelled 12,500 denarii (as depicted in the mosaic in the villa at the Piazza Armerina) represent folles, the writer then suggests that "the follis was a bag of 1000 *nummi* and was priced at the current valuation of those coins, ending up with 12,500 denarii." On the basis of metrology, the legal texts and the papyri, he traces the sharp depreciation of the follis — a depreciation similar to that of the denarius.

HLA

KUNYSZ, A. Kopki, pow. Nisko. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), p. 116.

As a result of police activity, approximately 1000 coins were recovered from a hoard found at Kopki (district of Nisko, S.E. Poland) ca. 1935/36,

a large part of which was dispersed at the time of discovery. When examined by the director of the Rzeszow Museum, 640 of the recovered pieces were found to be Roman denarii struck in the third and fourth centuries A.D.

MILKOVICH, MICHAEL. *A Loan Exhibition of Roman Sculpture and Coins from the First Century B.C. through the Fourth Century A.D. Worcester Art Museum, April 6 - May 14, 1961.* Worcester, Mass., The Museum, 1961. 87 pp., illus.

Since numismatic portrayals are of the utmost importance in the identification of Roman portraits, twenty-seven coins were included in an exhibition recently presented by the above museum; all are listed, and five of the obverses illustrated. BPS

OKULICZ, J. Złota moneta Cesarza Carinusa znaleziona w miejscowości Białuty, pow. Grodzisk Mazowiecki. In: *Wiadomości Archeologiczne*, Vol. 23 (1956), p. 211, illus.

Because of a difference in the bust, an aureus of Carinus which the writer publishes can be listed as a variant of Cohen 145 and *RIC* 203. The coin was found in Poland. PB

RAHMANI, L. Y. Roman Tombs in Shmuel ha-Navi Street, Jerusalem. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (1960), pp. 140-148, illus., pls. 19-21.

Among a number of objects of numismatic interest which were found in two Roman tombs discovered and excavated at the above site in October, 1956 was a diadem of three component parts, the first of which consisted of medallions moulded on coins; five of these depict a female head which can be identified as that of Julia Mamaea (A.D. 222-235), and one of the leaves of the diadem shows the head of a bearded man, with helmet and cuirass, who is undoubtedly the emperor Pupienus (A.D. 238). The writer observes that jewellery composed of coins or medallions (or their imprints) was common enough in Roman times.

ROLLAND, HENRI. Trouvailles numismatiques à l'Escale (Basses-Alpes). In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), p. 16.

Ninety-four Roman coins, spanning the period from Augustus to Theodosius I, were recovered during the course of excavations conducted at Bourguet, a site on the bank of the Durance (*commune* of Escalé) in 1960. A number of bronze figurines had previously been discovered in the area.

SHERWOOD, E. D. What Shall I Collect? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 1949-1952, illus.

Suggestions offered to collectors of Roman coins include approximate current prices and a table for the identification of *aes grave*. There follows a description of Consular and Family denarii, three types of which are illustrated.

BPS

BYZANTINE

ADELSON, H. L. Monete e traffici nel primo medioevo. In: *Mercurio*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Sept. 15, 1960), pp. 26-30.

A short, Italian summary of material which the author presented in *Early Medieval Trade Routes*, an article which was published in the *American Historical Review* (Vol. 65, No. 2, Jan., 1960, pp. 271-287; cf. *NL*, No. 52, July, 1960, p. 214).

METCALF, D. M. The Currency of Byzantine Coins in Syrmia and Slavonia. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (1960), pp. 429-444, diags.

The marked absence of coins struck between 668 and 867 — as indicated by excavation reports — reflects a stagnation in trade and urban life during the period; in the case of Corinth, for instance, there is evidence for assuming an actual decrease in population and a movement of the inhabitants towards the citadel. A striking similarity is seen when the results indicated by the above reports are compared with the evidence obtained from a study of Syrmian and Slavonian coin finds.

HLA

EUROPEAN

The American Numismatic Association. *Selections from The Numismatist. Modern Foreign Currency*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1961. 320 pp., illus., pls.

Fifty-two selections on the subject of Modern Foreign Currency, culled from past issues of *The Numismatist*, relate to various countries and territories, including Canada, Mexico, South America, the West Indies, England, Spain, France, Russia, Germany, China, etc. As in other volumes of the series, articles have been reprinted in their original form and without revision of any kind, even if containing opinions which may now be considered obsolete. A special chapter is devoted to suggestions for further reading.

BPS

ARMAND-CAILLIAT, L. Une cachette monétaire carolingienne trouvée à Chalon, rue des Cornillons. In: *Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Chalon-sur-Saône*, Vol. 34, Fasc. 2 (1957), pp. 88-94.

A Carolingian hoard discovered at Chalon-sur-Saône (Saône-et-Loire) in December, 1956 contained twenty coins of Charles the Bald, ten from the mint of Rennes, one from Orleans, eight from Dijon, a single specimen struck at Chalon and two *Christiana Religio* type coins of Charles the Great minted at either Milan or Pavia (cf. Gariel, pl. XLI, figs. 27-29; Prou, p. LXXXVI). The hoard was buried ca. 884-888 and the contents show little signs of wear. From its composition, and his study of the Rennes pieces contained, the writer deduces that it represents the savings of a person recently arrived at Chalon (as indicated by the coin from the city and the two Italian pieces) who had travelled by way of Orleans and Dijon. It is similar in many respects to the hoard unearthed at Bourgneuf (Val-d'Or) in 1893 and is to be connected with the Norman invasions which in 888 reached Dijon and Beaune and crossed over the Saône. The Bourgneuf treasure indicated that the area was attacked and ravaged. The hoard from Chalon suggests that the fortress there was by that time demolished, and thus becomes a precious document for this period in the history of Chalon and its environs, for which no written evidence is known to exist. JY

BECKER, T. W. Switzerland's Commemorative Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrap-book Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 1691-1696, illus.

Added to the illustrated descriptions of the five commemorative coins issued by Switzerland between 1936 and 1948 is a table of numismatic data, giving the year of issue, designer, number minted, size and metal for each piece. BPS

BEISSER, JOSEF. Das Sparkassenmuseum der Ersten Österreichischen Spar-Casse in Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (1961), pp. 15-16, 2 pls.

A collection owned by the First Austrian Savings Bank consists chiefly of coins issued by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy (after 1819) and the Austrian Republic; also some 4,500 varieties of savings banks, purses, etc. In order to achieve as wide a coverage as possible, copies were substituted when coin originals could not be obtained. HJE

BERGHAUS, PETER. Die merowingischen Trienten von Altenwalde. In: *Die Kunde*, N.S., Vol. 2 (1961) pp. 43-62, 3 pls. 2 maps.

A hoard of Merovingian trientes which was unearthed at Altenwalde (near Cuxhaven) in 1915 — while positions for German coast artillery were being excavated — is seen to be of importance to the study of northern European trade routes and the influence exerted by the Dorestad Mint. Added to a discussion of the hoard is a listing of Merovingian solidi and trientes found on German soil. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Westphalian Countermarks on English Groats. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (1959), pp. 357-361, pl. 21, map.

Beginning in the second half of the fourteenth century — first with Rhenish imitations of French gros tournois (1370) and later with Bohemian groats — sundry foreign coins were countermarked by Westphalian cities. Although rare, seven such countermarks found upon English groats are noted by the writer: (1) Münster — Head of St. Paul on the obverse of a London groat of Edward III; (2) Münster — the same, on the obverse of a Calais groat of Henry VI; (3) Münster — Head of St. Paul (of different design) on the reverse of a Calais half-groat of Henry VI; (4) Herford — Double arms of the city on the obverse of a Calais groat of Henry VI; (5) Herford — the same, on a London groat of Edward IV; (6) Paderborn — Arms of the city, with pearl border, on the obverse of a London groat of Henry VI; (7) Lippstadt — Two roses, overlapping, on the obverse of a Calais groat of Henry VI.

"Owing to the lack of contemporary documentation it is pure hypothesis to try to explain the significance of the Westphalian countermarks on English groats. Possibly the introduction of the light coinage of 1464 led to the countermarking in Westphalia, to distinguish the old groats from the new."

BIANCHETTI, ANTONIO. Le monete di Gregorio XVI (1831-1846). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1960), p. 98.

Coins of the papal states issued during the reign of Gregory XVI are listed by denomination, year of issue, year of the pontificate, mint (Rome or Bologna) and degree of rarity. Part I of this article appeared in the May, 1960 issue of *Italia Numismatica* (cf. *NL*, No. 55, April, 1961, p. 502).

BRAGARD, R. and H. FRÈRE. Trésor de monnaies du XIII^e siècle. Liège, 1951. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 113-145, pl. 9.

The hoard in question, containing some 1000 deniers of the mid-thirteenth century, was discovered while building operations were in progress in the rue Grande-Bêche (Liège) in April, 1951. Of the 883 pieces which eventually became available for study, one third were English sterlings and nearly one half were coins struck in Brabant. The few coins of Liège — and the much larger number of Brabant issues — provide valuable evidence for the chronological classification of the coinage of the period. The metrological information gained is also of importance, since the coins contained in several similar hoards, although fully described, were never weighed; it is to be regretted that no figures are given for the fineness of the coins. The writers provide an excellent

discussion of the hoard's contents in relation to the great Brussels hoard and other finds of the period and suggest a time of burial in the early 1260's. PG

CALICÓ, F. X. Aclaraciones y rectificaciones sobre el Cincuentín. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 29 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), p. 159.

The Spanish *cincuentín* embraces the reigns of three sovereigns: Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II. In clarifying and correcting certain information connected with the minting of this denomination, the writer points out that it was struck with cylindrical dies on a rotating hydraulic press at the *Ingenio de Segovia*, and was minted only by royal decree. The *Ingenio* is to be distinguished from the Segovia mint proper, which at that time still employed the hammer process.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Österreichische Schinderlinge in Böhmen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 11 (1960), pp. 126-127.

The circulation of debased, Austrian *Schinderlinge* in Bohemia was very considerable; e.g., a hoard from Prague dated 1458-60 was found to contain only 1.1% of Bohemian issues, and riots of that period are directly related by chroniclers to the circulation of the debased Austrian coinage. Although, as a counter measure, improved denarii were issued in Bohemia as early as Corpus Christi 1460, *Schinderlinge* still appear in later hoards from the area. HJE

CIFERRI, R. Tentativo di seriazione dei 'Tari' normanni e svevi d'Italia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 11, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1960), pp. 151-154, illus.

The sixth part of Ciferri's study on the proposed classification of Norman and Swabian tari issued in Italy illustrates and deals with types of uncertain attribution.

DAVENPORT, J. S. *European Crowns 1700-1800*. Galesburg, Ill., The Author, 1961. 334 pp., illus.

In this, his most recent publication, Davenport describes 856 silver crowns, exclusive of the German issues which were covered in his *German Talers, 1700-1800* (Galesburg, Ill., 1958). Illustration and full description of all coins are given, with listings of abbreviations, mintmasters and pseudo crowns appearing in appendix form. Concerning the attached list of valuations, the author points out that since many of the respective coins have not appeared on the market within recent years, the prices quoted should be considered only approximate. HG

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Der Fund eines lauenburgischen 2-Pfennigstückes 1621 in Lüneburg. In: *Lauenburgische Heimat*, N.S., No. 31 (Dec., 1960), [1 p.].

Describes an extremely rare two-pfennig Lauenburg issue of 1621 which was unearthed at Lüneburg in the spring of 1960. The only other known specimen, previously described by Schmid and Neumann, was lost when the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Magdeburg was destroyed in 1945. HC

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Ein Münzfund aus Ratzeburg. In: *Lauenburgische Heimat*, No. 32 (March, 1961), [9 pp., 8 pls.].

A hoard containing 2040 silver coins of Braunschweig-Lüneburg, Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Jülich, Anhalt, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Lübeck and Denmark (discovered in Ratzeburg, North Germany, in 1960) is believed to have been buried ca. 1810. It included 208 large silver pieces (denominations of 2/3 and 1/3 Taler) and 1832 small fractions (chiefly schillings of Mecklenburg and Hamburg). Part of the find came into the possession of the Ratzeburg Museum. Forty-five illustrations are contained in this detailed catalogue of the hoard's contents, together with a discussion of the monetary history reflected in its composition. PB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Münzfund in Ratzeburg. In: *Lauenburgische Heimat*, N.S., No. 31 (Dec., 1960), [1 p.].

Dorfman reports the finding of a pfennig, struck by Ernst Friedrich of Coburg-Saalfeld in 1770, which was unearthed while canalization work was being carried out in Ratzeburg in 1960. HC

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Die Verhaftung des lauenburgischen Münz-Directeurs Laurentz Wagener in Leipzig im Oktober 1678. In: *Lauenburgische Heimat*, N.S., No. 31 (Dec., 1960), [5 pp.].

Discussion of the fraudulent coinage struck by Laurentz Wagener at the Lauenburg mint during the seventeenth century. Wagener was arrested at Leipzig in 1678 when he tried to put into circulation great quantities of guldens struck in the name of Julius Franz of Lauenburg, but at less than the normal standard of fineness. HC

DUMAS, FRANÇOISE. Trésor de Lescun (Basses-Pyrénées). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 211-236, pls. 13-14.

A hoard of sixteenth and seventeenth century billon coins was recovered from the walls of an old house at Lescun (Basses-Pyrénées) in 1959. At the *Cabinet des Médailles*, where it was eventually sent for examination, 3,750 of the 3,844 pieces were found to be from Béarn and Basse-Navarre; the majority dated from the reign of Louis XIII, while the remainder

spanned the period from Henry I of Albret to Henry II (Henry IV of France). They included French, Spanish and Italian coins, a number of imitations, a coin issued by Marie and Martin of Aragon (queen and king of Sicily), a Portuguese specimen, and various others too worn to permit identification. In the appended descriptive catalogue (pp. 222-232) references are given to Schlumberger, Poey d'Avant, Lafaurie and Prieur, Vidal Quadras y Ramon, Botet y Sisó and the *CNI* (Vol. 3). Also catalogued and treated (pp. 232-236) are 842 additional specimens which arrived at the *Cabinet* after the above article had gone to press; however, they in no way affect the general nature of the hoard.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. Le trésor de Boussais (Deux-Sèvres). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 237-261, pl. 15, maps.

When examined at the *Cabinet des Médailles* (Dec., 1958 to Feb., 1959) a hoard of 3,379 copper coins discovered in the lintel of a door at Fombelles (commune of Boussais, Deux-Sèvres, arr. Parthenay, cant. Airvault) in November, 1958 was found to contain 2,718 royal issues, 655 feudal and two foreign coins; the remaining four pieces were illegible. Because of its size, the hoard permits the description of numerous varieties of double tournois of Louis XIII and contemporary feudatories, and, in some cases, a rigorous classification of die varieties used for a particular type in any given year; in other instances it allows the determination of certain issues of royal coinage which were leased to contractors, the mintmarks of which are not known from documents. One of the two maps included in the article shows the mints represented in the hoard; the other, those which operated during the years 1642/43.

DUPLESSY, JEAN. Le trésor de Royville (Seine-Maritime). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 337-341.

While leveling ground prior to laying flagstones at a house in Royville (Seine-Maritime) in July, 1959, a workman uncovered a hoard of one gold and 182 silver coins. On being dispatched to the *Cabinet des Médailles* for examination and study, the silver pieces were identified as testons, demi-testons, francs, demi-francs, quarts d'écu, huitièmes d'écu and douzains issued by French sovereigns from Francis I to Louis XIII. The find provided a number of new mintmasters and engraver marks, as well as slight differences in the coin types, all of which are duly noted in the descriptive catalogue. The most recent specimen found — a quart d'écu of Louis XIII struck at Toulouse in 1619 — suggests a date of burial ca. 1619/20.

FRANKE, P. R. Flugschriften aus der Kipper- und Wipperzeit. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13, (1958/59), pp. 235-238.

A listing of twenty-eight publications relating to German inflations of the seventeenth century (the *Kipper- und Wipperzeit*), all of which are preserved in the *Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek* (Frankfurt). PB

GAETTENS, RICHARD. In eigener Sache. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 243-247.

Gaettens comments upon a review of his own publication *Das Geld- und Münzwesen der Abtei Fulda in Hochmittelalter . . .* (Fulda, 1957), which appeared in *Hamburger Beiträge . . .* (No. 11, 1957, pp. 467-482). PB

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, CESARE. I quantitativi di emissione delle monete attualmente in circolazione. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 1.

Two tables show the number of coins placed in circulation by the Italian mint and the *Stato Vaticano* during the period 1951-59. The arrangement, by date and denomination, (1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 lire) enables the collector to determine at a glance the relative scarcity — or abundance — of the various issues.

GIBASIEWICZ, STANISŁAW. Skarb z Bnina z XI. w. (Bnina Hoard — 11th Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 76-78.

Included in the descriptions of forty eleventh century coins (including eight fragments) — part of a hoard discovered in the environs of Bnina in 1932 — are relevant bibliographical references to Gumowski, Dannenberg, Fiala, Hauberg and Hildebrand. The coins are for the most part Polish denars.

GUMOWSKI, MARIAN and MARIA FREDRO-BONIECKA. Bracteaty ze zbioru Inowrocławskiego (Bracteates from the Inowrocław Collection). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 63-68, pl. 1. With English Summary, p. 68.

Although of uncertain origin, twenty-five twelfth century Polish bracteates in the Inowrocław collection are believed to be part of a hoard discovered at a site known as Glebokie in the nineteenth century. In this descriptive catalogue, twenty-three pieces are attributed to Mescio III (1177-1202), one is assigned to an archbishop of Gniezno, and one to either Odo (son of Mescio) or to Casimir the Just (1186-96). Except for the last named coin, all were struck at the Gniezno mint.

HAAS, S. J. Coins of the Thirty Years' War. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Spring, 1961), pp. 45-47, illus.

Haas takes up some of the problems connected with the coinage struck during the above war at mints in Germany, Austria, Transylvania, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Sweden, Denmark, Italy and Spain; also the emergency and siege currency issued at Metz, Strassburg and Besançon, and by the French in Catalonia and Italy. "Thousands of illegal mints were opened by small towns and petty lords who did not have the right of coinage . . . 'Hedgerow mints' issued vast amounts of lightweight and debased coin, to the extent that the period 1621-23 is called the *kipper* period in Germany." The article includes a list of forty-six sovereigns, cities, leagues, generals, countries, etc. who took part in the disastrous conflict.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. La nouvelle pièce de "5 NF" de Monaco. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 16-17.

A silver 5 NF coin, similar in weight and standard to its French counterpart, was placed in circulation in Monaco during the last months of 1960. Under existing law, coins struck at the Paris Mint for Monaco should show the same characteristics as corresponding French pieces, but Habrekorn here cites two exceptions: the 20 franc issue of 1947 (cupro-nickel, 10 gr., 30 mm.) with effigy of Prince Louis, and the 100 franc issue of 1950 (cupro-nickel, 12 gr., 30 mm.) with effigy of Prince Rainier.

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Münzfund aus Bendorf, Landkreis Koblenz, vergraben Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 205-225.

Describes a hoard of 715 silver coins, the latest struck ca. 1693, which was unearthed near Koblenz in 1955. The following mints are represented: Cologne (269 pieces), Mayence, Trier, Münster, Minden, the Teutonic Order, Essen, Werden, Jülich-Berg, Kleve, Mark, Ravensberg, East Frisia, Nassau, Solms, Livonia, Aachen, Dortmund, Frankfurt, Neuss, Nuremberg, Luxembourg, Liège, Brabant, 's-Heerenberg and Groningen. PB

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Münzfund von Honerath, Kreis Ahrweiler, vergraben nach 1795. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 255-256, pl. 13.

A hoard of thirty-three silver coins struck at mints of the Holy Roman Empire (Brussels, Vienna, Günzburg, Kremnitz) and France (Aix, Bordeaux, Orleans, Pau and Toulouse) during the period 1727-1795 was unearthed in the Rhineland in 1955. Included in the above catalogue of the coins is an illustration of the jug in which the hoard was found. PB

HATZ, GERT. Anmerkungen zu einigen deutschen Münzen des 11. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 33-51, pl. 1.

Hatz discusses seven German coin types of the eleventh century found in Swedish hoards. Among the mints represented are those of Andernach (mint of the Archbishops of Trier), Werl, Dortmund, Bursfelde and Quedlinburg. Eight coins are illustrated. PB

HATZ, GERT. Fund eines Sceattas in Maschen, Kreis Harburg, vergraben 2. Viertel des 8. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 249-253, pl. 11.

Following the discovery of a porcupine-type sceatta of the early eighth century in a tomb near Harburg the writer outlines the spread of this coin type, which was very common in Frisia. PB

HERZFELDER, H. and J. YVON. Deux imitations de ducat. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 15-16.

Discussion centers around two imitations of the Venetian ducat (one in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, the other in Herzfelder's own collection) and the problems encountered in their attribution. Both were struck in good gold, are of the correct size, and weigh 3.41 and 3.48 gr. respectively; i.e., only slightly less than the normal weight of the ducat. In comparing them with specimens described by Ives (*The Venetian Gold Ducat and its Imitations*, New York, 1954) they appear to date from the fourteenth century period of Francesco Dandolo-Michele Morosini; in spite of distorted letters, the legend ANRDNAD (Andrea Dandola) is discernible. Imitations of Venetian ducats — especially those issued by Dandolo — were struck in considerable quantity in the Near East but are difficult to localize. Some have been attributed to Chiarenza, some to Chios, and others to the emirs of Aydin in Asia Minor.

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Ein Testone von Correggio nach Urner Muster. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 40 (Feb., 1961), pp. 105-106, illus.

Although the above issue was cited by the brothers Erbstein in their work on Italian imitations of Swiss, German and Dutch coins, (Dresden, 1883), it has been missing since that time and was illustrated for the *C.N.I.* from the Erbstein engravings. Now, some 250 years after the coin's striking, a small hoard from Röschitz (Lower Austria) has furnished the first good exemplar and its issue is thus authenticated. The coin was one of twenty-one silver pieces — including thirteen of Swiss origin — found during excavation for a chapel; the latest of these was a *Dicken* struck at Worms during the reign of Syrus Austriacus (1618). *C.N.I.*

had not accepted the Erbstein assignment of the coin in question but had attributed it to the series of anonymous pieces issued by Counts Ghiberto, Camillo and Fabrizio (1567-1597). Since such coins were not struck at Uri before 1610 the Erbstein attribution must now be accepted. DR

JAEGER, KURT. *Die neueren Münzprägungen der deutschen Staaten vor Einführung der Reichswährung 1806-1871. Part 7.* Basel, Münzen und Medaillen, 1960. 85 pp., illus.

Part 7 in Jaeger's publication of the modern German series is devoted to the coinage of the Westphalian Kingdom and the duchies of Nassau, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold and Schaumburg-Lippe, with the main types illustrated. A short history, together with coat of arms, is given for each separate territory, and the inclusion of mint records whenever possible will be found useful for the establishment of relative rarity. HG

JULIAN, R. W. The Coinage of Czar Alexander Second 1855-1881. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 12 (Dec., 1960), pp. 3517-3527, illus. Vol. 27 (1961), Nos. 2 (Feb.), pp. 570-573, illus., 4 (April), pp. 1173-79, illus., 5 (May), pp. 1447-1453, illus.

Except for the necessary substitution of the initial A for N, Czar Alexander II retained the coin types of his father, Nicholas I, at the beginning of his reign; major changes were begun four years later. They are fully described — but illustrated only in part — with attention given to mints, mintmasters, coinage standards, legends, etc.; the extensive tables which follow list 514 issues of regular coinage by denomination, mint, initials, legend reference, quantity struck and degree of rarity (*common* to *extra rare*). Illustrations of major types are included, and seven items are contained in a bibliography. BPS

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Diepholzer Nikolaus-Swaren. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 231-233, pl. 11.

Kennepohl deals with a group of silver coins which imitate closely the fourteenth century pennies of Münster bearing the strange legend SANCTVS NICOLAVS. They were struck by the princes of Diepholz at the end of the above century. PB

KEYSER, ERICH. Die Danziger Münzprägungen im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 83-87.

A brief survey of the monetary history of Danzig, from 1524 to 1673. The city struck both gold and silver coins, although coinage was at times prohibited by the Polish king. PB

KIERZKOWSKA, EWA. Brulino Koski, pow. Ostrów Mazowiecka. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 118-119.

Reports the discovery of two coins in the village of Brulino Koski (district of Ostrów Mazowiecka, Warsaw province, East central Poland) in 1958: a half gros of John Olbracht, and a Prussian gros struck by Albrecht in 1541. Both pieces were found within the bounds of an old building dating from the sixteenth century.

KIERSNOWSKA, TERESA. Dalsze monety ze skarbu z Dzierżaźni, pow. Płońsk (More Coins from the Dzierżaźni Hoard, District of Płońsk). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 72-75.

Forty-one more coins emanating from the Dzierżaźni hoard discovered in 1948 (see *WN*, Vol. 3, Pts. 1-2, pp. 64-70, pls. 6-8) are described. The majority were struck at German mints during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Kamień Pomorski, m.p. Skarb monet z końca XI w. (Kamień Pomorski, m.p. Coin Find from the End of the Eleventh Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 116-117.

A listing, arranged by mint, sovereign, type (Dannenberg reference) and number of specimens, of the contents of a hoard of eleventh century European coins (sixty-seven whole specimens, seventy fragments) discovered in 1959 at Kamień Pomorski, a town in the province of Bydgoszcz, N.W. Poland. The coins were struck for the most part at the German mints of Bardowick, Deventer, Duisberg, Erfurt, Goslar, Lüneburg, Magdeburg, Mainz, Soest, Speyer and Worms.

KIRCHHEIMER, FRANZ. Die Bergmünzen aus Baden-Württemberg. In: *Zeitschrift für Erzbergbau und Metallhüttenwesen*, Vol. 13, No. 9 (1960), pp. 415-418, illus.

In this descriptive article on the mining coins struck at Baden-Württemberg, Kirchenheimer includes a catalogue of all such pieces known to him as well as a map indicating mine locations. He also publishes two previously unknown tokens issued by the smelting plant at Eberfingen.

HG

KORMILEV, N. A. Russian Gold Coins of the XVIII Century. In: *Journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately*, No. 60 (1961), pp. 31-33.

Prior to the eighteenth century Russian coinage consisted largely of silver, although a number of gold pieces were struck early in the reign of Peter the Great (1672-1725); they may be divided into two general groups: trade money and regular coinage. Both are described, as is also the gold coinage struck in Russia in the eighteenth century during

the following periods: (1) 1701-1753; (2) 1755-1796 — to the death of Empress Catherine II; (3) reign of Paul I. Denominations and quantities struck are given for each separate period. BPS

KORSKI, WITOLD. Nieznany Portugal litewski Jana Kazimierza z roku 1650 (Unknown Lithuanian Portugal of John Casimer from the Year 1650). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, (1960), pp. 87-91, illus.

The obverse of the above previously unpublished Portugal shows the monarch's effigy f.r. and is inscribed IOA : CASI : DG . REX : POLM : D : LI : RVSS : PRVSS : MASS. An elaborate coat of arms, surmounted by a crown, is seen on the reverse, together with legend reading SAMO : L : NEC : NO : SVE GOT : AD : HAER : REX. 1650.

KUBIAK, S. Ostrowce, pow. Busko Zdrój. Skarb monet z XVII w. (Ostrowce, District of Busko Zdrój. 17th Century Coin Find). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), p. 117.

Reports the finding of a hoard of seventeenth century Polish and European coins — together with a Polish coronation medal of Jan Kazimierz (1648-1668) — while school foundations were being dug in the village of Ostrowce, Busko Zdroj district (S.E. Poland) in 1958. The Polish issues were struck by Zygmunt III (1587-1632), Władysław IV (1633-1648) and Jan Kazimierz; the European pieces at mints in Brandenburg, Tyrol, the Netherlands and Spain. All are briefly described.

KUBIAK, S. Rembów, pow. Opatów Kielecki (Rembów. Opatów District. Kielce Province). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 117-118.

From a hoard said to have contained ninety European coins of the seventeenth century, no more than six specimens were recovered and sent to the Polish Numismatic Institute for examination and study; two were of Polish origin (Zygmunt III, 1587-1632), two were Swedish (Gustav Adolf, 1611-1623), and two were issued under the Holy Roman Empire (Ferdinand III, 1637-1657). The hoard was unearthed while old plum trees were being uprooted in the village of Rembów (district of Opatow, Kielce province, E. Poland) in 1959.

KUBIAK, S. Zbiór monet z Pińczowa (Pinczow Coin Collection). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), p. 118.

The Gymnasium at Pińczow (Kielce province, S.E. Poland) possesses a collection of coins dating from the twelfth to the nineteenth centuries which were found during the course of various excavations conducted on the property between 1950 and 1958. They include specimens struck by Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, the Holy Roman Empire, Prussia, Sweden and Spain; also a Byzantine coin issued by Isaac Angelos (1185-1195).

KUNYSZ, A. Przemysł, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), p. 117.

Reports the finding of a Prague gros issued by Charles I (1346-1378). The coin was unearthed while archaeological excavations were being conducted at a site in Przemysł (S.E. Poland) in 1959.

ŁASZCZEWSKA, TERESA. Drugi skarb groszy praskich znaleziony w Kaliszu (Another Find of Prague Gros Discovered at Kalisz). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 78-83, illus.

Reports the discovery of a second hoard of Prague gros at Kalisz in 1957 — the site of a similar find made in 1956 and duly published in the pages of the above periodical (Vol. 3, 1959, pp. 71-76). The coins contained in the new hoard were issued by John of Luxembourg (1310-1346). They are listed and described under twenty different categories, together with illustration of a fragment of the vessel in which they were found and a map showing the exact location of both finds.

MEERT, CHRISTIAN. L'atelier monétaire de Dinant sous le prince-évêque de Liège Ferdinand de Bavière, 1612-1650. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 105 (1959), pp. 147-163, illus.

During the episcopate of Ferdinand of Bavaria, the bishop's endeavours to secure control of the nomination of the urban magistrates cost him his position in Liège and the bishop's mint had for some years to be transferred to Dinant. In addition to examining what is known of the conditions under which the mint operated, the writer describes the gold, silver and billon coinage of 1631-34 and the belated issue of copper liards in 1640. **PC**

METCALF, D. M. On an Unpublished Parcel of Serbian Grossi in the Slavonian Museum. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 59-64, map.

In discussing various hoards of thirteenth and fourteenth century Serbian coins preserved in Yugoslavian museums — especially a group of coins which may have been found together — Metcalf emphasizes their importance as an aid to the chronological study of this difficult series. **PB**

Netherlands 2½ Gulden Released. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 607, illus.

Although struck in both 1959 and 1960, the new Netherlands 2½ gulden silver pieces was not released for circulation until January 16, 1961. The new coin, which is fully illustrated, is the first to be struck in

this denomination since 1943 and thus becomes the first of its kind to bear the portrait of Queen Juliana.

Die Österreichische Münzprägung 1946 bis 1959. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (1961), pp. 5-6.

A tabular listing of all coins issued by the Austrian Republic (1946-59), giving denomination, year, number struck, and metal. HJE

ORLOV, S. N. K voprosu o drevnerusskoi metrologii. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiia*, No. 4 (1957), pp. 163-166, illus.

A rod made of juniper wood, 54.7 cm. long, smoothly cut at the ends, and bearing six marks (or countermarks) was found at Novgorod in a stratum datable to the late eleventh or early twelfth century. Five of the marks represent twigs (each with three or four leaves), while the sixth, which is found on the side opposite the others, can be described as a double volute — as of the numeral V — with spirals. The marks appear to have been executed at different times and with different tools, and may imply a series of owners — either private or in a city customs office. For purposes of comparison the writer cites fragments of oak rulers which were found at Old Ladoga in a stratum of the 8th/9th centuries and were seen to be marked at intervals of 3.4 cm. The length of the juniper rod, when divided by 3.4, yields 16 — the number of *verchoks* in a Russian *arshin*; the *verchok* itself equaled 3.4 cm., thus the rod was undoubtedly used as a measuring instrument under the old Russian metrological system. DR

PEREKRESTENKE, M. Fur Money of Ancient Russia. In: *Journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately*, No. 60 (1961), pp. 46-48.

Modern interpretation of archaeological findings has established that fur was used as a unit of payment in ancient Russia. Fur money (*kozhanie znaki*) was still in use during the reign of Peter I, but after this ruler's coinage reforms it was not feasible for two systems to be used simultaneously and its use was discontinued. The writer goes on to state that when Russia issued its first rubles in 1704 it became the first government in the world to use the decimal system, and that the United States was the first country to follow the Russian example with its coinage in 1792. BPS

Rare Polish Coin Is a Pattern. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 8 (August, 1961), p. 1994, illus.

A note written for the benefit of collectors who have tried in vain to procure a Polish 5-zlotych issue of 1925 for their collections, informing

them that the coin is a pattern — not a regular issue — and is known in seven varieties. All of these are described, one illustrated. BPS

SCHMIDT, BÉLA. Über die Münzen Siebenbürgens. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (1961), pp. 1-3; Vol. 12, No. 2 (1961), pp. 12-14.

Resch's work on the extensive coinage of independent Transylvania (1538-1690) is still authoritative. The present writer offers many additions to the work, comments on the rarity of many pieces, and warns against the numerous falsifications now being offered. HJE

SCHMIDT, RODERICH. Gegenstempel auf Doppelschillingen der Kipper- und Wipperzeit. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 159-197, pl. 7.

A well documented study of the counterstamps found on North German two-schilling pieces issued during the period 1615-1622. Such counterstamps were used from 1618 to 1623 by various cities in Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg and Pomerania, including Bremen, Hamburg, Lübeck, Wismar, Rostock, Anklam, Stralsund and a number of smaller towns. One hitherto enigmatic counterstamp (HS) is identified as the monogram of Hermann Sander, a moneyer of the city of Stralsund. Enlarged photographs illustrate nine different stamps. PB

SCHMIDT, RODERICH. Der Münzfund von Pasewalk, vergraben ca. 1627. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 89-158, pl. 6, map.

Detailed catalogue of a hoard of silver coins, buried ca. 1627, containing fifty crowns and 1056 two-schilling pieces struck in North Germany — chiefly in Pomerania, Brunswick-Lüneburg, Holstein, Stade, Stralsund and Lauenburg. Many of the two-schilling pieces bore counterstamps of cities in Pomerania and Mecklenburg. Two are reproduced, and a map shows the geographical location of the city of Pasewalk (Pomerania) where the hoard was unearthed in 1952. PB

SCHNEIBEL, GERHARD. Bemerkungen über die Bewertung moderner europäischer Münzen in Yeoman — *Catalog of Modern World Coins*, 3rd ed., 1959. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 12 (1960), pp. 137-139.

On the basis of European prices, Schneibel re-evaluates the post-1920 European coins listed in Yeoman's *Catalog of Modern World Coins*, 3rd ed., 1959. HJE

STADELMAIER, RUPERT. *Von der Münzgeschichte an Diemel und Glinde*. Nieder-Marsberg, Joh. Schulte, [n.d.]. 52 pp., 5 pls.

The mint of the mediaeval town of Horhusen (the present Marsberg) is first mentioned in a document of 900, in which year it was granted by the king to the abbots of Corvey. The earliest known coins struck in Marsberg date from the middle of the eleventh century. Parts of the mint were acquired by the archbishops of Cologne in the thirteenth century — as evidenced by silver coins, pennies and fractions bearing the names of several incumbents — but no coinage appears to have been struck from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. A new silver coinage — in denominations of 1/24, 1/28, 1/42 Taler, and Dreier — was struck during the period 1601-1630, and minting came to an end with an issue of copper coins dated 1638. The writer discusses all known documents concerned with the coinage of Marsberg and gives a detailed list of all coin types. Ninety-four pieces are illustrated. PB

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Die Pfennige des Würzburger Schlages. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 10 (1959/60), pp. 165-237, pls. 8-13.

Minting of the so-called Würzburg denarius, which began in Würzburg towards the middle of the sixteenth century, was soon taken over by surrounding mints, from the Bohemian border to the Rhine; but when the weight and size of the coin gradually decreased — and the alloy became more debased — minting was ordered stopped by Charles IV (1364). It is believed to have ended completely by 1370, but was resumed following a coinage reform promulgated by bishop Gerhard von Schwarzburg, after which the denomination became widely imitated. The new coins were larger and heavier than the older issues, but the alloy used was even more debased, and after further decreases in size and weight the coin was replaced (under authorization of the Coinage Union of Neustadt a/Aisch) by the Franconian denarius.

Würzburg denarii are normally round, without *Vierschlag*, and show a head on one side and coat of arms on the other; they usually bear obverse and reverse legends, but these are frequently illegible on poorly struck specimens and some issues appear to be uniface. The coin was originally equal to two Haller, but gradually the two denominations assumed a 1:1 relationship; a similar relationship existed between the Würzburg and Regensburg denarius, although this does not appear to have remained consistent over any given period.

In addition to numerous illustrations, the article contains a complete list of all known Würzburg denarii, a listing and map of mint locations, and a tabular compilation of the known pertinent hoards. HJE

SUCHODOLSKI, STANISŁAW. Grzywna i stopa mennicza w Polsce w XI-XII w. (The Marca and the Rate of Mintage in Poland in the XI-XIIth Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 15-47, tab., diagrs. With English Summary, pp. 47-48.

Suchodolski treats in considerable detail the metrology of Polish coins struck during the hundred years from 1070 to 1170; the beginning of the period marks the resumption of coinage — after a lapse of several years — by Boleslaw the Bold (1058-1079), while the end registers the first appearance of bracteates in Poland. After noting the lack of contemporary written sources for the weight of the marca — or the number of dinars struck from this denomination — the writer offers his own computations to show that its weight was most probably ca. 200 gr., rather than 183.5 gr. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, he states, no less than five different coinage rates, each of progressively shorter duration, were used. Included in the article are tables listing the weights of the heaviest coin types struck during the period, as well as the average weights of all varieties issued.

SZUDA, KAZIMIERZ. Nieznana donatywa Gdańska z 1599 r. (An Unknown 1599 Danzig Presentation Piece). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), p. 92, illus.

An unpublished gold presentation piece (weight, 17.37 gr., diameter, 34.5 mm.) issued at Danzig in 1599 and acquired in that year by the National Museum (Poznan) is described and illustrated. The obverse, inscribed SIGIS . 3 : D : G REX : POL : SV : GO : WAN : M : D : L . RV : PR, shows the effigy of Sigismund III f.r. The coat of arms of the municipality of Danzig is seen on the reverse (center), with the initials P.K. (those of the mintmaster Philip Klüwer) appearing in the form of a monogram below the shield. The reverse legend reads EX . AVRO : SOLIDO : REGIA : CIVITAS . GEDANENSI . F : F : .

SZUDA, KAZIMIERZ. Nowe nabytki Muzeum Narodowego w Poznaniu (New Acquisitions of the National Museum at Poznan). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 112-113.

Sixteen rare and valuable Polish coins and medals acquired by the above museum from 1957 to 1959 are briefly described.

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Nowe monety polskie (New Polish Coins). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 113-114.

Four recent Polish issues — two struck in 1960 and two omitted from a 1958 listing — are briefly described.

TREBO, RUDOLF. Ein gefälschter Dukats Johann Zapolyas vom Jahre 1532 aus der Münzstätte Kremnitz. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 11 (1960), p. 127.

Since no genuine ducat bearing the date 1532 is known to have been struck by John Zapolya at the mint of Kremnitz, a gilt specimen in possession of the author is believed to be either a contemporary forgery or an essay for an unissued ducat. HJE

TURNWALD, CHRISTIAN. Ein Beitrag zum schwäbisch-bayrischen Münzwesen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 227-229, pl. 11.

Turnwald discusses some early tenth century deniers of Regensburg and Augsburg from the hoard discovered at Choustnik (Bohemia). Two of the coins are illustrated by line drawings. PB

USSR State Bank Notes. Description of Currency Issue of 1961. In: *Pravda* (Dec. 25, 1960), 6 pp. In Russian.

Detailed descriptions are given of recently issued State Bank Notes (denominations of 10, 25, 50 and 100 rubles), state currency notes (1, 3 and 5 rubles), coins struck in copper and nickel alloy (10, 15, 25, 50 kopecks, 1 ruble) and coins struck in copper and zinc alloy (1, 2, 3 and 5 kopecks). BPS

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Probleme um die ersten Lübecker Taler mit den Porträts Kaiser Karls V. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 77-81, pls. 4-5.

Concerning the origin of the portrait of Charles V on coins of the city of Lübeck dated 1528, 1537, 1544 and 1546, Waschinski suggests that it may have been copied from medals by Hans Schwarz and Friedrich Hagenauer. PB

WELZ, KARL. Zwei Münzfunde. In: *Fuldaer Geschichtsblätter, Zeitschrift des Fuldaer Geschichtsvereins*, Vol. 36 (1960), pp. 49-59, 6 pls.

Two hoards are described. The first, found in the city of Fulda, contained silver coins — mostly Thalers and *Dicken* — among which were rare types of Luzern and Zug as well as common coins of Mansfeld, Saxony, Brunswick, Nuremberg and the Netherlands from the period 1552-1623. The second, found in the environs of Fulda, contained Thalers struck during the years 1557-1626 in Westfriesland, Kampen, Overijssel, Brabant, Gelderland, Flanders, Hamburg, Nuremberg, Bohemia, Carinthia, Alsace, Konstanz, Schaffhausen, and Zürich. Twenty-three coins are illustrated. PB

WENZEL, Herbert. Die Dukaten des Jahres 1831 aus der Wiener Münzstätte. Eine Richtigstellung. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 10 (1960), pp. 117-118.

The only known ducats struck at the Vienna mint in 1831 bear the same portrait as those issued during the years 1832-35. Statements made by Adam, Freytag, and Jaeckel that some issues of 1831 shows busts of earlier years are, as far as the author could determine, erroneous. Furthermore, despite Adam, no four ducat issue of 1831 is known. HJE

WENZEL, HERBERT. Eine unedierte Type der Wiener Doppeltaler vom Jahre 1624. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 11 (1960), pp. 128-129.

Because of intense activity at the Vienna Mint in the years 1624 and 1625, obverse and reverse dies made for the striking of talers were used in many combinations, as well as for the striking of double talers. These circumstances are reflected in a double taler recently acquired by the writer, the obverse of which shows an unusually large head of the emperor f.r.; replacing the five shields — normally found on the reverse of coins of this type — is a design showing a crowned double eagle. HJE

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unedierter Halbtaler des Kaisers Franz I aus der Wiener Münzstätte vom Jahre 1751. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (1961), pp. 14-15.

When Francis I was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1745, coins bearing his image — or the image of his wife, Maria Theresia — were issued in hereditary Austrian lands. Half talers with portrait of the emperor are somewhat rare and only a few possible dates are mentioned by Miller zu Aichholz. The writer recently discovered a previously unknown specimen dated 1751. HJE

WENZEL, HERBERT. Vier noch nicht verzeichnete österreichische Klippen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 12 (1960), pp. 135-137.

Four unpublished klippes from the writer's own collection are listed and described in detail. Three are klippes of known talers, or of talers differing slightly in weight from known specimens; the fourth is a medal which Wenzel connects with the first siege of Vienna by the Turks. HJE

WERTHER, E. H. Der Fund von Scharmbeck, vergraben nach 1527. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 65-76, pl. 3.

A jug containing six gold coins (Liège, Brabant, East Frisia, Jülich-Berg, Lüneberg) and 362 silver pieces (struck for the most part in Bremen

and Saxony, but also in Halberstadt, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Goslar, Hamburg, Hildesheim, Lübeck and Wismar) was discovered at Scharmbeck (near Bremen) in 1957. Werther catalogues the coins and discusses the numismatic and historical background of the find, which included two Bremen groats counterstamped by the city of Halberstadt. Both of these are illustrated. PB

WOLDAN, ERICH. Französisch-Katalonien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (1961), pp. 6-7.

After occupying the territory in 1808 and incorporating it into their Empire in 1812, the French left Catalonia in 1814. Coins of various denominations had circulated in the province as early as 1808; they were minted in Barcelona and followed the standards of Spanish coinage throughout the period of French rule. Bank notes of 1813 and 1814 issued in the denomination of 100 pesetas are, however, fabrications. They were probably produced in 1854 at the instigation of Francophile Catalonians — close to the Empress Eugenie — in an effort to obtain indemnification for losses suffered by their families in the days of the First Empire. HJE

Zu "Ein Stempelfehler auf einer Salzburger Turmtalerklippe." In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 11 (1960), p. 128, illus.

Provides an illustration of the Salzburg Turmtaler klippe bearing the erroneous date MDCIII which was described in an earlier issue of the above periodical (Vol. 11, No. 7, 1960, p. 82). HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

DANSON, E. W. A Portcullis Countermark on a Philip and Mary Groat. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 6 (June, 1961), p. 136, illus.

A portcullis countermark showing five cross-bars (instead of the normal four) which the writer recently found stamped upon a Philip and Mary groat establishes the coin as a counterfeit (cf. article by J. J. North in *The Numismatic Circular*, March, 1959, p. 52, illus.) and provides one more addition to the list of five similar forgeries attributed to one, Emery, in the early days of the nineteenth century. BPS

DAY, M. The "Petition Crown" of Thomas Simon. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 514 (March, 1961), pp. 98-99, illus.

Conflicting opinions appear in the writings of Oman, Forrer, Ruding, Rayner and others regarding the precise purpose for which Thomas Simon

made his now famous "Petition" crown. After studying the available evidence the present writer narrows down the problem to two possible explanations: (1) That a trial of skill took place between Simon and Roettier (either between February and November, 1662, or in February, 1663), for which Simon's entry was the petition crown — representing his appeal to Charles II for reinstatement as Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint; (2) that no direct trial of skill took place, but that after Roettier's patterns had been accepted by the king, Simon petitioned him with the crown bearing the inscription: THOMAS SIMON / MOST • HUMBLY • PRAYS • YOUR • MAJESTY • TO • COMPARE • THIS • HIS • TRYALL • PIECE • WITH • THE • DUTCH • AND • IF • MORE • TRVLY • DRAWN & EMBOSS'D • MORE • GRACE • FULLY • ORDERED • AND • MORE • ACCURATELY • ENGRAVEN • TO • RELIEVE • HIM. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M., ed. *Anglo-Saxon Coins. Studies Presented to F. M. Stenton on the Occasion of his 80th Birthday, 17 May 1960*. London, Methuen & Co., 1961. 296 pp., 16 pls.

Fifteen articles, written by qualified specialists in the field of Anglo-Saxon numismatics, are offered as an expression of gratitude to Sir Frank Stenton, chairman of the Sylloge Committee of the British Academy. Contributions were solicited by invitation only — for the purpose of preserving a measure of unity in the work — and will be abstracted in forthcoming issues of *Numismatic Literature*. BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Hiberno-Norse Coins from the Lockett Collection. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Jan., 1961), pp. 45-47, pl. 21.

Dolley "attempts to set into their proper perspective" a selection of the Hiberno-Norse pennies acquired by the British Museum from the Lockett Sale of June 18/19, 1957. They include a coin by the moneyer Arcetel (?), a penny of Sihtric III Anlafsson on which the King of Dublin is styled Cununc (instead of Rex), Dublin pence issued in the names of Sihtric and Aethelraed which imitate the new style English coins of 1003, a number of Last Small Cross imitations which can be dated late in 1009, a coin of uncertain provenance — possibly Limerick — issued after 1065, and five pieces from the eighteenth century Dunamase find; three of these derive from English post-conquest types while the others evoke the old but still popular Sihtric issue of ca. 1000. Last mentioned are two of the so-called *bracteates* (from the Castelyons "Fermoy" hoard of 1837) with which the coinage of the Ostmen appears to have ended in the mid-twelfth century. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Anglo-Saxon Mint of Petherton. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), p. 167, illus.

In support of Carlyon-Britton's attribution of a *Radiate Small Cross* penny of Edward the Confessor to the Petherton mint, Dolley presents further evidence in the form of a second coin struck from the same dies. The second specimen, from the Stockholm Collection, is illustrated, together with a *Trefoil Quadrilateral* struck by the same moneyer (Brihtric) at Petherton. BPS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Relevance of Obverse Die-Links to some Problems of the Later Anglo-Saxon Coinage. In: Rasmusson, N. L. and L. O. Lagerqvist, eds. *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in suecia repertis*. Part 1 (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 154-172, illus.

The use of the same obverse die at more than one mint, and with varying reverses, is described as the most formidable single weapon at the disposal of the new generation of Anglo-Saxon numismatists which has emerged in England during the last decade, and one that would be hard to overestimate. Five years ago there appears to have been no record of an obverse die of the period ca. 975 - ca. 1050 having been employed with reverses of two different mints. Now there are at least fifteen such instances known in the late Saxon period and the number will doubtlessly increase as the detailed study of Scandinavian Viking-Age hoards is completed. Dolley discusses here obverse die-links which may be classified as "horizontal" (i.e. geographical or prosopographical) and indicates their importance from the point of view of more precise attribution of the late Anglo-Saxon series. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and J. INGOLD. Some Thoughts on the Engraving of the Dies for the English Coinage c. 1025. In: Rasmusson, N. L. and L. O. Lagerqvist, eds. *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in suecia repertis*. Part 1 (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 189-222, illus., 6 pls.

This detailed study of 325 coins of Cnut's second substantive issue (the so-called *Pointed Helmet* type) in the English National Collection — a group considered large enough to provide a truly representative cross-section of the English coinage as a whole — describes at length four major categories into which the type can be divided. One is early and is to be associated with Lincoln, one is found only at York (apparently throughout the whole current period of the type in question) and the remaining two are clearly national. A table of provisional classification, alphabetically arranged by mint, includes style, moneyer, and *BMC* reference whenever possible, and an appendix listing of almost 1300 similar type coins in the Systematic Collection (Stockholm), compiled by Miss G. van der Meer to include mint and style, vindicates substantially the classification evolved. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and F. E. JONES. The Transition between the "Hand of Providence" and "Crux" Types of Aethelraed II. In: Rasmusson, N. L. and L. O. Lagerqvist, eds. *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in suecia reperiis*. Part 1 (Stockholm, 1961), pp. 175-186, illus.

In what is referred to as a transitional period, the so-called *Benediction Hand* variety (Hildebrand B.3, Brooke 2, *BMC* ii f) makes a brief appearance between the *Second Hand* and *Crux* types of Aethelraed II. A detailed study of the period discloses two major new varieties — one of the *Benediction Hand*, the other of the *Crux* type, both unknown to Hildebrand — and establishes a clear-cut distinction between those pieces which may be classed as variants and others which may be labelled mules.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unpublished Norman Penny of the Winchester Mint. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 91, illus.

Some years after the appearance of Brooke's *Norman Kings* (London, 1916) the British Museum acquired a Canopy-type penny of William I, unfortunately with incomplete legend. A privately owned specimen of the same issue which the writer recently examined now identifies the moneyer as Aelfwine, and thus adds to the formidable list of mints, moneyers and types contained in Brooke's publication.

GHN

HARRIS, E. J. Varieties in the York "Sovereign" Pence of Henry VII. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 515 (April, 1961), pp. 137-138.

The York sovereign-type pence of Henry VII are readily distinguished from the London and Durham issues by their reverse legend, also by the two keys which appear below the shield. An examination of 100 specimens disclosed seventeen different minor varieties, the characteristics of which are listed in a table.

GHN

KENT, E. R. J. Some Notes and Observations on the Silver Coinage of King William III, 1695-1701. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 108-120, illus., tabs.

Because of the large number of dies and minor variations for each denomination issued — doubtless a result of the Great Re-Coinage of 1696-98 — the writer limits himself to a listing of the principal varieties found in the above coinage. He describes four major harp types — early, knobbed, hooked and curved — two shield types, and five different busts. Further discussion centers around such topics as mints, engravers, errors, rarity, etc., and tables provide a detailed, descriptive listing of the four denominations issued: crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence. The article is well illustrated and includes a short but useful bibliography.

GHN

KING, H. H. The Coins of the Sussex Mints: Addenda and Corrigenda. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), p. 415.

Coins struck at Chichester, Hastings and Lewes by Stephen, Cnut, Edward the Confessor and William II are included in this listing of additions and corrections to coins of the Sussex mints, the first part of which appeared in the 1958 issue of the above periodical (Vol. 29, Pt. 1, pp. 190-191; cf. *NL*, No. 53, 1960, p. 326).

The catalogue is arranged by mint, moneyer and present location of the specimen described, with bibliographical references given to *BMC*, Hildebrand and Brooke.

LARSEN, L. V. Unpublished Varieties of the George VI Nickel-Brass Threepence. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 514 (March, 1961), pp. 106-108.

An examination of specimens, coupled with comments supplied by H. G. Stride and information published in the *Seventy-Third Annual Report of the Royal Mint* (1942), enabled the writer to distinguish four varieties of the nickel-brass threepenny issue of George VI. All are described.

GHN

MOSSOP, H. R. Three Apparently Unpublished Norman Pennies of Lincoln. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 29, Pt. 2 (1959), p. 419, pl. 28.

The three coins, all of which were recently acquired by the writer, are fully described and illustrated: (1) William I, Brooke Type 1 ("The moneyer is presumably Osbern, and this coin would appear to be the first struck by a moneyer of this name at Lincoln"); (2) William II, Brooke Type 2 ("The first letter or letters of the moneyer's name cannot be read, but from the remainder it is clear that [he] is hitherto unrecorded for the Lincoln mint"); (3) Henry I, Brooke Type 15 ("The coin is largely illegible, but is included here because neither of the dies is represented in the National Collection or in Sir Francis Hill's cabinet. Presumably the moneyer — with a short name and unquestionably of Lincoln — will one day be identified on the basis of a die-link").

ROBERTSON, ANNE S. *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles. Hunterian and Coats Collections, University of Glasgow. Part I. Anglo-Saxon Coins*. London, Oxford University Press (for the British Academy), 1961. 88 pp., 42 pls.

This is the second fascicule of the British Sylloge to appear. It follows the same pattern as the first (cf. *NL*, No. 48, 1959, p. 523), with an introduction giving the history of the collections covered, followed by an illustrated listing of the coins. These number 1238, and in contrast to the Fitzwilliam Museum fascicule do not include the Ancient British coins, those in the Hunterian Collection having been published by Sir

George Macdonald and those in the Coats Collection being left aside for future publication. The editing is of a high standard and the quality of the plates perhaps superior to that of the preceding fascicule. As a whole, however, the volume is somewhat less convenient to handle, for the coin descriptions have been unnecessarily expanded (with every coin illustrated, there would seem to be little point in describing types and reproducing perfectly legible inscriptions) and weights are given in both grammes and grains. As a result, the text often spreads over several pages and does not face the corresponding plates, as in the Fitzwilliam Museum publication.

SQUIBB, T. F. E. Maundy Ceremonies of the Past. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 515 (April, 1961), pp. 138-140.

While browsing through volumes of the *Annual Register* published in the mid-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the writer came upon reports of two interesting Maundy ceremonies, both of which he now reprints. The first took place at Greenwich on March 19, 1572, the second at His Majesty's Chapel, Whitehall, in 1826. GHN

STRIDE, H. G. Some Facts Regarding the Petition Crown of Thomas Simon. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 516 (May, 1961), pp. 184-185.

Information which the writer offers here helps to clarify various uncertainties expressed by M. Day in his article on the Petition Crown which appeared in the *Coin and Medal Bulletin* issue of March, 1961 (No. 514, pp. 98-99, illus.). BPS

WOODSIDE, W. W. A Memento of the Re-Coinage of 1696. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1960), p. 20, illus.

When an Act of March 25, 1696 provided for the issue of a new English coinage over the next seven years, a tax was levied on dwelling houses to raise the amount of money required. A specific period was fixed, within which the old currency could be redeemed at face value, and subsidiary mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich and York; together with the mint already operating in the Tower, each of these produced half-crowns, shillings and sixpences during 1696 and 1697 with the result that the re-coinage was completed in two years instead of the proposed seven.

The writer has in his possession a curious specimen which appears to combine the old and new coinages — a shilling struck at the Bristol mint in 1696 on a shilling of James I (mintmark trefoil = 1613) in such a manner that the inscriptions on the original coin remain legible; the

striking was made possible by the diameter of the later shilling being almost the same as that of the inner circle on the older coin.

UNITED STATES

BABIN, L. L., comp. *Elongated or Rolled-Out Cents*. Check List. Illustrated by John E. Snitzel. Rochester, N. Y., L. L. Babin, 1961. [13] pp., illus.

In listing and illustrating 146 rolled-out U. S. cents from his own collection, Babin solicits the co-operation of other collectors in his search for additional varieties and asks for photographs or rubbings to help complete an illustrated, descriptive catalogue which he plans to publish.

BPS

BREEN, WALTER. A New Sub-Variety of 1794 Cent. In: *The Metropolitan Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (May-June, 1961), pp. 11-12, illus., pl.

A curious new variety of the above cent (Sheldon 20) shows two complete and different edge devices — those of 1793 and 1794 — and hence must be listed as a new sub-variety.

BPS

BREEN, WALTER. The 1922 Type of 1921 Peace Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 1721-1729, pl.

In indicating the importance of the 1922 Type of 1921 Peace Dollar, Breen reconstructs the history of the coin's creation (Resolution approved by Congress, April 23, 1918) and provides a table showing the differences between the 1921 and 1922 designs. He also points out its desirability for *date* and *type* collectors by comparing the coin with specimens of other denominations which possess important numismatic, historical, (and sometimes monetary) value.

BPS

BREEN, WALTER. 1795 Silver Dollar Struck over a 1794 Dollar. In: *The Metropolitan Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (May-June, 1961), pp. 2-6, illus.

In explanation of the above restrike, Breen suggests that the silver dollar issue of 1794, being weakly struck and almost illegible in certain areas, furnished rich propaganda material for the numerous detractors of the U. S. Mint. Because of this, a number of 1794 dollars may have been withheld from circulation and used as planchets for the 1795 minting.

BPS

BROWDER, T. J. Method of Weighing Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 1470-1471, illus.

A "do it yourself" home-made coin balance for weighing coins is

explained and illustrated. There is also a chart showing approximate weights of United States coins. BPS

DI BELLA, EMIL. Die Imperfections and Variations of 1960-D Small Date Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 908-909.

A listing of seventy-three die imperfections found on Lincoln cents of the D Small Date variety (1960). BPS

GLASER, C. L. Footnotes to "Penny Whimsy": I. "Beginnings of Inflation" at the Mint. In: *The Metropolitan Numismatic Journal*, No. 1 (May-June, 1961), pp. 13-16.

A communication received by the Senate from David Rittenhouse (February 8, 1794), giving an estimate of mint expenses, is quoted in full. The writer's footnotes help to explain the reason for early congressional arguments concerning the establishment of a mint in the United States. BPS

GLASER, LYNN. Minting Methods as Shown by Mint Errors and Other Oddities. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 1463-67.

By stating a case, asking a question, and helpfully providing a clue, Glaser invites the reader to "play detective" and solve a number of numismatic problems. Fortunately for the novice, answers are provided to the queries. BPS

GLASER, LYNN. When the Mint Caught Fire. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 1185-89, illus.

Four letters written by Robert Patterson (Director of the United States Mint) to President James Madison between January, 1816 and January, 1817, together with a list of items from the mint's account of expenditures for 1816, tell the story of a fire which did considerable damage to the mint building and presses. BPS

GOODRICH, R. M. Coin Collecting is Profitable. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 1036-1038.

Inspired by a box of old coins which had been in the family for a number of years, the writer set out to assemble a date and mint set of one cent pieces — a not unusual procedure. After about ten years, having enlarged and diversified his collection, he decided to dispose of it. His account of the trials and tribulations encountered in the process will be found helpful by anyone planning to dispose of his own collection. BPS

JULIAN, R. W. The Mint Investigation of 1795. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 1713-1720.

The report of Elias Boudinot to the House of Representatives, following his long investigation of the United States Mint in 1794-95, is given here with only some minor points eliminated. The writer has annotated the report for purposes of explanation and numismatic interest. BPS

OSTHEIMER, A. J. Contemporary 1804 and 1805 Silver Dollars Authenticated. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 1457-1462, illus.

This article appeared in *The Numismatist* (Vol. 74, No. 6, June, 1961, pp. 723-728, illus.; cf. the following abstract). BPS

OSTHEIMER, A. J. Contemporary 1804, 1805 Silver Dollars Authenticated. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 723-728, illus.

Two silver dollars bearing the dates 1804 and 1805 were recently purchased by the writer from a professional numismatist. After examining the coins, M. H. Bolender — author of *The United States Early Silver Dollars from 1794 to 1803* and a recognized expert in the field — stated that he found both obverses to be unique and that he considered them to be contemporary products of the U. S. Mint.

Over 250 Die Varieties of Indian Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 1995-1996, illus.

In the current search for die varieties of the above cents one collector is reported to have gathered more than 250 variants. Enlarged photographs are used to illustrate differences in date placement, size and/or re-cutting. BPS

[Philadelphia. The Federal Reserve Bank]. *Collection of Currency and Coins of the United States*. 14 pp.

A circular, describing the contents of a collection placed on exhibition by the above bank. Mounted in a series of frames, the display includes: (1) Colonial Coins, Tokens, Wampum and Encased Postage Stamps; (2) Silver Coins, 1794-1949, Gold Coins, 1795-1933, Trade Dollars, 1873-1885; (3) Commemorative Coins, 1892-1950; (4) Spanish Milled Dollars, Pieces of Eight, Minor U. S. Coins; (5) Minting Operations (series of illustrations); (6) Colonial Notes, 1770-1786, Obsolete Bank Notes (early 1800's to 1861), Confederate State Notes, 1861-1864, Fractional Currency, 1862-1876; (7) Silver Certificates, 1878; (8) Federal Reserve Bank Notes, National Bank Notes; (9) Legal Tender Notes, Gold Certificates, etc.; (10) and (11) Misc. Paper Currency, including occupation issues of World War II; (12) Counterfeit Notes. BPS

RISK, J. C. On Collecting Coins of the American Colonies. In: *Coin Galleries* (New York). *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1961), pp. 109-115, illus.

With the aim of inspiring and encouraging collectors, the writer discusses the coinage and monetary problems of Colonial America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Included among the illustrations are the Massachusetts Pine Tree Shilling and several types of foreign coins which circulated in the colonies in the early 1700's. BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. Unlisted Patterns. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 1200-1205.

Slabaugh includes a number of personal comments in the above listing of additions and corrections to the Adams-Woodin catalogue and J. Hewitt Judd's *United States Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces* (Racine, 1959). — the result of some eighteen years' checking of auction catalogues, price lists and other items. BPS

Small Date Cent and 1945 Micro S Dime Will Be Listed in Red Book. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 624-626.

The response to a questionnaire widely circulated by The Whitman Publishing Company among readers of *Numismatic News* and *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* guided the company in making the following decisions: (1) Large and small date 1960 U. S. cents will both be listed in future editions of R. S. Yeoman's popular *Guide Book and Handbook*. Regular coins and proof sets will be so designated, but in-between or sub-varieties will not be listed; (2) the 1945 microscopic S dime will be added to future editions of the Guide Book and other varieties will be periodically reviewed for popularity trends. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Adoption of Indian Head Cent. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 1959-1960, illus.

The story of the adoption of the above design uses as evidence a document found in the Mint records of 1858, also two letters written by the mint director James Ross Snowden. BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. Our Coinage 1854-1857. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 900-904, illus.

A number of letters received by the United States mint are used to show how widespread was the interest in the copper-nickel cent of 1857. The article contains a chart showing costs and profits of the new issue (as compared with those of earlier years), a summary of the views on American coin devices expressed by James B. Longacre (chief engraver

at the U. S. Mint), an illustration of his design for the three-dollar gold piece, and a reprinting of James Ross Snowden's article on the history of the penny which was originally published in the *Banker's Magazine and Statistical Record*.
BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. What the Archives Reveal About 1804 Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 1985-1993, illus.

Although 19,570 silver dollars were allegedly struck in 1804, no more than fourteen or fifteen specimens are known to be existence today. The writer's research among the archives disclosed that in the Fall of the year 1803 — the period in which new dies are normally prepared — the mint was closed for a month and a half, hence it appears most unlikely that new dollars could have been minted by January, 1804. One explanation is that all existing specimens are restrikes. Letters pertaining to the establishment of the Mint Cabinet indicate the probability of director Robert M. Patterson's having used such restrikes in exchange for coins or medals required for the mint collection, and later correspondence conducted with directors James Snowden and James Pollock appears to confirm that pattern pieces and coins of earlier years had indeed been struck and sold to dealers. A letter from the Boston Numismatic Society dated November 12, 1861, drawing Pollock's attention to the abusive manipulation, is quoted.
BPS

WATSON, MARIANNE F. The Elusive Silver Bar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 593-599.

Reports the pros and cons of an investigation concerning the mythical or factual use of small silver ingots as currency during the last half of the nineteenth century.
GHN

WEISSBUCH, E. N. The Confederate States of America. Its Monetary Problem. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 579-584, illus. Vol. 74, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 729-734, illus.

In the course of the above article Weissbuch shows how economic confusion contributed to the defeat of the South in the American Civil War.
BPS

What About Commemorative Coinage? In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), pp. 99-100.

Suggestions are being solicited by the Numismatic Association of Southern California for the furtherance of a bill to Congress, aimed at securing the resumption of commemorative coinage. The chief problem lies in finding a means of overcoming various objectionable factors involved

and when this is solved it is hoped that historic events may be permanently recorded on coinage rather than on medallic issues only. Included in the article is the text of a letter written to the United States Senate by President Dwight D. Eisenhower (February 3, 1954), giving his reasons for vetoing such a measure. BPS

CANADA

TAYLOR, H. C. and SOMER JAMES. *The Guide Book of Canadian Coins, Paper Currency and Tokens*. 3rd ed. rev. & enl. Winnipeg, The Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, 1961. 264 pp., illus.

The latest issue of the *Guide Book* has been considerably enlarged from the previous edition and now includes a complete, illustrated listing of the early Canadian tokens. A general price increase of approximately 20% is seen — frequently much more in the case of rare specimens. HG

AUSTRALIA

DEACON, J. HUNT and KENNETH J. IRONS, comps. *Catalogue of the Australian Commonwealth Coinage 1910-1960*. [Adelaide], The Numismatic Society of South Australia, 1961. 22 pp., illus.

A check list of the current and commemorative coins issued for the Commonwealth of Australia during the past fifty years. BPS

MORT, S. R. The Raw Material of the Coinage. Some South Australian Contributions. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1960), p. 21.

The writer furnishes notes on the history of the Wallaroo and Moonta mines and on the metallurgical operations of the Wallaroo Smelting Works, where, as a staff member during the years 1900-1902, he handled gold and silver products from the copper and lead works and came to know smelters who had been with the company since its early days. During the second half of the nineteenth and first quarter of the twentieth century the mines and smelter provided gold, silver and copper ingots for the striking of coinage at the Melbourne Mint. In the writer's years, however, most of the silver ingots (200 oz. in weight, .996 fine), as well as large quantities of suitable copper, were purchased by the mint of India.

REMICK, J. H. A Listing of Dates for Australia's Regal Coinages. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 120-125.

Sundry series of regal coins struck in Australia are treated and listed

in the following tables: Mintmarks and symbols used in the tables, with explanations; Australia gold (Adelaide Mint — 1852, Sydney Mint); Commonwealth of Australia coinage tables showing denominations struck by year (halfpenny, penny, threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin, crown).

LATIN AMERICA

BECKER, T. W. The Commemoratives of Legendary Mexico. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 875-890, illus.

The rich heritage of Mexico's legendary and historic past has been faithfully portrayed on its commemorative coins. Becker relates the interesting stories which inspired many of these highly artistic issues and illustrates five specimens: (1) 2 peso issue of 1921, honoring the Centennial of Mexican Independence; (2) 5 peso Southeast Railroad commemorative (1950); (3) Hidalgo 5 peso issue of 1953; (4) 10 peso issue of 1957 in honor of the centenary of the Constitution, and (5) the 5 peso coin struck in 1959 on the occasion of the Carranza centenary. GHN

BURZIO, H. F. El blason de la ciudad de Buenos Aires 1649-1956. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 19-69, illus.

From its origin in 1649 to the final and official form established by a decree dated December, 1923, Burzio traces the development of the coat of arms of the city of Buenos Aires, including among his illustrations a reproduction of the resolution made by the *Cabildo de Buenos Aires* (November 5, 1649) which shows a line drawing of the newly established coat of arms in the center of the document. Also illustrated are numerous forms which the design has assumed during the three centuries since its inception, showing the various positions of its principal characteristics: Ships, anchor, the waters of a river, and the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove.

BURZIO, H. F. Real de a ocho potosino de 1754, con dos siglas de ensayador. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), p. 182, illus.

A cob *real de a ocho* struck at Potosí in 1754 is considered somewhat unusual in that it bears the initials of two assayers, c and q (i.e. p, facing left), stamped separately instead of being interlaced in the form of a monogram as is normal on coins of the period. On the obverse, the letter c appears in the usual position — to the left of the cantoned cross — but because of the coin's condition it is not possible to determine whether or not the second initial is repeated. The writer considers the

coin an important variety in the cob series struck during the last days of the Potosí Mint.

Nueva moneda conmemorativa. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 29 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), p. 170, illus.

The new silver coin struck at the Mexico City Mint in joint commemoration of the sesquicentennial of Mexican Independence (1810-1960) and the fiftieth anniversary of the Mexican Revolution (1910-1960) is illustrated and discussed. It marks the tenth commemorative coin to be struck at the mint, and the second issued there in the denomination of ten pesos.

Nuevas monedas de un peso. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), p. 251.

The Argentine government has issued a special peso in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the *Revolución de Mayo*. The coin is of normal size, with the national coat of arms and the legends *República Argentina* and *Un peso* shown on the obverse; the reverse bears a commemorative design, with legend reading *25 de Mayo*; the dates 1810-1960 appear in the exergue. The first specimens struck in the new issue were presented to the Argentine President.

[RISK, J. C.] Pirate Money and Cut Spanish Dollars. In: *Coin Galleries (New York). Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1961), pp. 128-132, illus.

In attempting to explode numismatic myths concerning Pirate Money and Cut Spanish Dollars, Risk outlines the historical background of the activities of pirates and buccaneers and dates the so-called Pirate pieces to the period ca. 1655-1725. He then states his reasons for believing that although cut Pieces of Eight do exist, it can be proved that they had no significant connection with the American Colonies prior to the Revolution.

BPS

ISLAMIC

ASHTOR, E. L'évolution des prix dans le proche-Orient à la basse-époque. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 4, Pt. 1 (Feb. 1961), pp. 15-47.

This article continues the author's studies of prices and salaries in the Mamlūk period published in the *Revue des Études Islamiques* in 1949. The period under consideration here extends from the late thirteenth to the fifteenth century; the principal cities are Cairo, Damascus, Aleppo

and a few others in Syria. Numerous contemporary writers are cited. The chief commodities, for which prices are given in dinars, dirhems and their fractions — and in “dirhem fulūs” — are: Meat, poultry, grapes, rice, bread, olive oil, sesame oil, sugar, honey, soap, paper, clothing and jewelry. Actual coins (with the exception of certain dinar names such as the *ashrafi* and the *mu‘ayyadi*) do not figure in these statistics. Price fluctuations are discussed in the light of contemporary political and economic conditions. GCM

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Uwagi o znaleziskach monet wczesnośredowiecznych z ziem pruslich (Remarks on Finds of Early Mediaeval Coins in Prussian Territory). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 1-14, tabs. With English Summary, p. 14.

Twenty-seven early mediaeval coin finds have been registered as having been found in Prussian territory. They contained a total of 620 specimens (600 Islamic dirhems, discovered at twenty-three different spots, and twenty European dinars, all from a single hoard unearthed at Niewodnica, district of Ketrzyn); the dirhems date from A.D. 740-820.

After commenting upon Islamic coin finds from Pomerania, the Elbe basin, the Scandinavian countries, Ruthenia and Prussia, the writer concludes that the early mediaeval Prussian finds do not suggest close barter contacts with adjacent Slav countries, but constitute evidence of periodical penetration of Islamic silver into Prussia from the Baltic regions.

KUNYSZ, A. Debica, m.p. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), p. 116.

A hoard found at Debica (a town in the province of Rzeszow, S.E. Poland) ca. 1920-21, although not preserved intact, is believed to have contained Arabic coins.

LAUNOIS, AIMÉE. Monnaies musulmanes d'Erzeroum et du Khwārizm. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 263-279, pl. 16, map.

Five copper coins, reported to have been excavated in the province of Astarabad and now in the *Cabinet des Médailles* in Paris, provide the background for a sketch of the political history of eastern Anatolia and Iran at the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th centuries. The coins described and illustrated are: one of Muḥammad b. Salduq of Erzerum, one of the Seljūq of Erzerum Toghrulshāh b. Qilij-Arslān, one of the Khwārizmshāh Takash, probably dated 588 H. (of importance in dating Takash's rule), one of ‘Alā al-Dīn Muḥammad, and another probably his, portraying an elephant. GCM

SOCZEWIŃSKI, EDWARD. Kilka nieopublikowanych dirhemow ze skarbu Czechowskiego (Some Unpublished Dirhems from the Czechowie Hoard). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 69-72, illus.

Six Islamic dirhems, part of a hoard of approximately 1000 eighth and ninth century Arabic coins discovered at Czechowie (a suburb of Lublin) in 1945, are described and discussed. Illustrations show two of the coins slightly enlarged: a dirhem struck by Hārūn ar-Raschīd in A.D. 799/800 and one issued by Al- Mu‘Tamid in A.D. 880/881.

AFRICA

BRADFIELD, E. G. Decimals in South Africa. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 435-439, illus.

In spite of the efforts made to prepare South Africans for the change to decimal currency which became effective on February 14, 1961, it is expected that a dual monetary system will function in the country for at least one year. The article includes illustrations of the new coinage and bank notes which eventually will fully replace the former pounds, shillings and pence currency. BPS

MEINHARDT, GÜNTHER. *Die Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen deutschen Schutzgebiete. Heft 4. Deutsch-Ostafrika*. Dortmund, Otto Ernst Schulze, [1961]. 64 pp.

This numismatic history of German East Africa (modern Tanganyika) includes discussion of the numerous varieties of primitive money used in the area from the tenth century on, material for which was obtained largely from publications and accounts left by early travellers and explorers. Coinage was first struck for German East Africa in 1890 and emergency bank notes were used there during World War I. PB

SLABAUGH, A. R. Exploding Africa. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp. 857-862, illus.

A summary listing of newly formed independent African states, including date of independence, former legal status, coins (if any), and other information of value to collectors. Among them are Ethiopia, Liberia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic, Libya, the Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Nigeria, Ghana, the Somali Republic, Guinea, and a number of small, former French dependencies which were granted independence in 1960. A few specimen coins are illustrated and a map prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce gives the geographic location of all areas mentioned. GHN

ISRAEL

Two More Israel Commems. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 607, illus.

Israel has announced the issue of two more commemorative coins. The first, to be struck in the denomination of a half pound, will show a design based upon that of the ancient half shekel and will commemorate Purim; the second, a "Bar Mitzvah" coin, will be issued in honor of the thirteenth anniversary of Israel's independence. Both of the proposed coins are fully illustrated.

FAR EAST

HAGLEY, S. V. The Coinage of Fiji. In: *Numisma*, No. 2 (June, 1961), pp. 20-23.

A listing of the coins struck for the Fiji Islands since 1934. Except for the years 1942-43 — when exceptionally large issues were minted in the United States for the use of troops en route to battle areas in the Pacific — all were struck by the Royal Mint, London. BPS

INDIA

PRIDMORE, F. An East India Company Pattern Rupee of the Bengal Presidency. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 515 (April, 1961), pp. 145-147.

An undated pattern rupee produced for the East Indian Company at the Calcutta Mint (cf. Atkins, *The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire*, London, 1889, p. 156, No. 49), when studied from the point of view of design, edge graining, weight, etc. can be dated to the period May-August, 1818. GHN

PHILIPPINES

New Philippine Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (July, 1961), p. 923, illus.

Illustrated are the obverses of the silver peso and half peso trial pieces designed by the Philippine Numismatic and Archaeological Society to commemorate the centenary of the Filipino hero and martyr José Rizal. One hundred thousand sets were ordered from the Philadelphia Mint for issue ca. June 19, 1961. BPS

SHAFFER, NEIL. United States Territorial Coinage for the Philippine Islands. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 26, No. 10 (Oct., 1960), pp. 2829-2837, 2 pls. [and issues to] Vol. 27, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 1472-1481, illus.

By way of an introduction to his subject, Shafer offers a brief review of Philippine history and describes the barter and exchange system used in the islands prior to the gradual influx of Spanish-American coinage. Minting operations were first begun at Manila in 1861 with the issue of gold denominations of one, two and four pesos; silver was first struck in 1903.

The chapters which follow deal with such topics as: The necessity for re-coinage after 1906 — mints and mint marks — commemoratives — the characteristics of U.S.-Philippine coinage by type — the coinage of the Leper Colony of Culion, with explanation of certain restrictions — medals struck during the Japanese occupation, 1942-44 — Philippine tokens (mostly military types) — and finally, grading and condition, with an appendix illustrating and describing points of wear. The article is well illustrated throughout.

BPS

TOKENS

BEISSER, JOSEF. "Ulla" - als Sammelname für Sportjetons. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 11 (1960), p. 130.

The term *ulla*, currently used in Vienna to describe jetons issued in connection with sports, originated with ski jetons. It derives from Ullr, the name of the Nordic god of ice skating.

HJE

BURNS, J. F. Barber Shop Tokens. State Correctional Institution at Rockview. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 922-923, illus.

The barber shop at Rockview Prison, Pennsylvania, employs tokens as a medium of exchange for the use of officials and employees. The licensed barbers are themselves inmates, and the value of tokens received by them is credited partly to their personal fund and partly to the Inmates' General Welfare Fund. Two early tokens, and the one currently in use, are described and illustrated.

BPS

DEACON, J. H. Australiana. Medals or Checks? The Coles Book Arcade Pieces. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Oct., 1960), p. 26.

The writer contends that the Coles Book Arcade pieces — many of which are pierced — are not medals in the accepted sense of the word and should properly be termed checks; he suggests that they were used

as tokens or admission pieces. A list of known specimens, with Chitty numbers assigned, is appended. BPS

FORBES, D. A. W. The Warbeck Pattern Groat or Medallic Jetton of 1494. In: *Scaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 518 (July, 1961), pp. 265-266, illus.

The writer gives his theories concerning a coin attributed to Peterkin Warbeck, who, calling himself Richard IV, pretended claim to the English throne. After describing the piece in detail he explains his preference for calling it a propaganda medal, or jeton, rather than a pattern groat. BPS

FULD, GEORGE and MELVIN FULD. New Varieties of Civil War Patriotic Tokens. In: *The Society of Token, Medal and Obsolete Paper Money Collectors. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1961), p. 29, illus.

Since the completion of the revised edition of the authors' *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* (Racine, Wis., 1960) a number of new varieties have come to light. Additions and corrections are hereby listed, together with illustration of two token dies. BPS

FULD, GEORGE and MELVIN FULD. *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*. 2nd ed., rev. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1960. 77 pp., 22 pls.

Additional information and a number of corrections have been incorporated into this new edition of the above work. BPS

GURBA, J. Dobromierzyce, pow. Hrubieszów. Nieznana moneta prywatna (Dobromierzyce, District of Hrubieszów. Unknown Token). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), p. 119.

Previously unpublished, the token here described was recently found in a field near the village of Dobromierzyce (district of Hrubieszów, Lublin province, E. Poland).

HOLMES, WALTER. A Find of Halifax Ferry Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, Nos. 7-8 (July-August, 1961), p. 348.

In his *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada* (Montreal, 1894) P. N. Breton stated that the value of Halifax Ferry Tokens decreased after a hoard was found during the demolition of an office building. Nevertheless, the writer was unable to find any specimens available for purchase until being invited — some seven years ago — to view a collection owned by a Mr. Hubert Eckert; although of a general nature, the collection included six rolls of the above tokens, still in their original wrappers and stamped with the date 1840. Eckert's death occurred while negotiations were under way for the sale of the entire

collection, and in the settling of the estate the Ferry Tokens became the property of the Canada Coin Exchange (Toronto). BPS

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. Polska moneta prywatna i wewnętrzna od 18 do 20 wieku (Polish Private and Local Coinage from the 18th to the 20th Centuries). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 97-112, pls. 2-10.

Continues the descriptive catalogue of Polish tokens issued by merchants, factories, associations, societies, clubs, institutions and schools (18th to 20th centuries), the first two parts of which appeared in earlier issues of the above periodical (Vol. 1, No. 1, 1957, pp. 15-34; Vol. 2, No. 4, 1958, pp. 18-29). Some 157 tokens are described in full numismatic detail.

[LEES, W. A. D.] *The Ships, Colonies and Commerce Tokens of Canada. A Revision of W. A. D. Lees' Classifications*. Published by Walter G. Holmes . . . in collaboration with Major Sheldon S. Carroll and Lorne R. Wilson. London, Ontario, 1961. 16 pp., illus.

Several additions to Judge Lees' original classification of these interesting tokens were published in *The Numismatist* during the period 1916-1926. The above reprint includes all of these additions, as well as historical background notes and new illustrations made from a set of the original photographs. SSC

RULAU, RUSSELL. Additions to Hard Times Merchant Cards. In: *The Society of Token, Medal and Obsolete Paper Money Collectors. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1961), pp. 30-32.

Ninety Hard Times tokens — each described and allotted an approximate date — are added to the revised listing published by the writer in *Coin World* (No. 48, March 16, 1961, p. 40). BPS

MEDALS

Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) Medal Authorized. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (July, 1961), p. 929, illus.

Obverse illustration of the above medal, which is to be struck in bronze and pure silver, shows the portraits of generals McDowell and Beauregard. The silver specimens, limited to 2000 serially numbered pieces, will be sold to collectors only. BPS

BELL, F. Coronation Medals. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 516 (May, 1961), pp. 191-192.

The issue of coronation medals for general distribution dates from

the year 1603 in the reign of James I. The custom was discontinued after the reign of Queen Victoria, since it was thought that the flinging of medals into the crowd as a measure of largesse led to an undignified scrambling at the Abbey ceremonies. From the coronation of Edward VII to the present time, medals have been presented to a select number of persons, to be worn with other decorations. BPS

BITTNER, OSCAR. Über das Sammeln von Medaillen, Plaketten und Jetons. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 12 (1960), pp. 140-142.

Following a brief definition and history of the medal is a plea for increased activity in medal collecting which includes suggestions for a specialized approach to the hobby (by period, subject matter, artist, etc.). Certain errors occur in the article. For instance, it can hardly be said that the medal was "almost forgotten" in nineteenth century Germany; on the contrary, medal production during that period, if sometimes of questionable value, was immense. Nor is it correct to state that only the Vatican Museum and the Brera possess sizeable collections of Italian Renaissance medals; at least one other large collection can be seen in the Bargello (Florence). HJE

BRUCK, G. Die graphische Vorlage für die Darstellung der Schlacht von Pavia auf der Medaille des Concz Welcz. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (1961), pp. 3-5, pl.

The medal by Concz Welz depicting the Battle of Pavia is copied from a woodcut of unknown origin, which, despite the anachronisms created, was used to illustrate the Alexandria War in a translation of Caesar published in Mainz in 1530. A number of reasons are given in support of the contention that the medal was based on the print, and not vice versa. Both medal and print are illustrated. HJE

Circulo Filatélico y Numismático, Barcelona. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), p. 252.

A second medal has been struck in the *Compendio del numerario hispano* series which is being issued by the above society in honor of Spanish mediaeval numismatics. On the obverse, facing left, appears the effigy of Don Martin (reproduced from an unpublished Barcelona groat, a variety of Botet i Sisó No. 286); the reverse bears the legend NUMISMATICA MEDIEVAL - C.F.N. - MCMLX - BARCELONA. The medal was designed by Francisco Socías March and has been struck in silver and copper by the Barcelona firm of Vallmitjana.

Civil War Centennial Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 1430-31, illus.

The Civil War Centennial Medal which was made available to the public on May 30, 1961 is illustrated and fully described. It was struck by the Medallion Art Company (New York) from a design executed by Joseph E. Reiner, and was distributed by the Coin and Currency Institute, Inc., also of New York. Specimens were issued in silver and bronze. BPS

Conmemoración del 175° aniversario del establecimiento de la familia Calicó en la Plaza del Angel, de Barcelona. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 238-239.

In addition to a brief description of the medal issued by the numismatic firm of Calicó in commemoration of the 175th anniversary of its founding, the above article includes the text of a pamphlet relating to the firm's establishment (in the Plaza del Angel, Barcelona, 1784) which accompanies each specimen issued.

CRAVIOTTO, J. A. El escudo de Quilmes en la medalla. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 183-204, illus.

The coat of arms of Quilmes (a city in Argentina, situated eleven miles southeast of Buenos Aires), as depicted upon pertinent medals, is treated in detail under the following headings: The medal as a primary source — description of two relevant medals — the coat of arms of the 1941 medal and its lack of documentary attestation — the 1915 medal — interpretation of the 1915 coat of arms — original design of the coat of arms — interpretation of the coat of arms and each of its parts: the ship, its representation on the medal, the frigate "25 de Mayo" — definitive characteristics of the Quilmes coat of arms.

DONINI, AUGUSTO. L'incontro di Teano sulle medaglie. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 2, illus.

Two medals issued in 1960 in commemoration of the famous meeting between Vittorio Emanuele II and Giuseppe Garibaldi (Teano, October 26, 1860) are described and illustrated. The initiative shown by the two sponsors — the *Commune di Teano* and *Unione Monarchica Italiana* — will, it is hoped, be followed by other organizations and institutions with similar medals, commemorating events connected with the celebration of the first centenary of Italian unity (1860-1960).

Dos medallas conmemorativas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 29 (Oct.-Dec., 1960), p. 157, illus.

Two recent medals are described and illustrated. The first, issued in

commemoration of the XVII Olympiad held at Rome in 1960, was engraved by Piero Giompaoli from a design executed by the sculptor Renato Signorini. The second commemorates two anniversaries: the sesquicentenary of Mexican Independence (1810-1960) and the fiftieth anniversary of the Mexican Revolution (1910-1960). It was issued under the supervision of José Tamborrel, Jr. from a design prepared by Luis Enrique Ruiz.

GOULD, M. M. Canadian Medals - Boer War 1900. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 1190-92, illus.

Four outstanding Canadian medals from the year 1900, struck in white metal and in high relief, are illustrated and described. All are connected with the Boer War and were issued by either private individuals or organizations. BPS

Halifax Club Issues Decimal Centenary Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 440, illus.

The Halifax Coin Club has issued a medal commemorating the introduction of decimal coinage in Nova Scotia in 1861. The obverse shows the barque *Susan M. Dudman* (a sailing vessel built in Tusket, Nova Scotia, in 1861) in full sail, with legend reading DECIMAL COINAGE CENTENARY NOVA SCOTIA 1861-1961 CANADA; the reverse depicts the official flag of Nova Scotia, one of the oldest flags in the British Commonwealth.

The medal was struck in bronze, silver and gold at the Royal Mint, London, from a design modeled on sketches prepared by A. M. MacDonald, chairman of a committee appointed by the Halifax club.

HOFMEIER, H. Eine wenig bekannte Gedenkmedaille des Antoni van Leeuwenhoek. In: *Neue Zeitschrift für ärztliche Fortbildung* (1960), pp. 896-897, illus.

In discussing a medal of the famous Dutch scholar Antoni van Leeuwenhoek (Delft, 1632-1723) the writer notes his important contributions to the history of medicine. PB

Huguenot Half Dollar Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 2012-2013, illus.

The above medal will commemorate the Huguenots' attempt to establish a colony of free men on the continent of North America in 1562, when an expedition of 126 men led by Jean Ribault, intending to settle in Florida, reached what is now Parris Island (South Carolina) before coming to a tragic end. The medal is fully described and illustrated. BPS

The Inaugural Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 182-183, illus.

Under the title *Kennedy Inaugural Medal* (abstracted in this issue), substantially the same report appeared in the pages of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, (Vol. 27, No. 2, Feb., 1961, pp. 557-559, illus.).

Indiana Convention Commemorates Civil War. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 303, illus.

Line drawings illustrate a medal commemorating the Civil War which is to be struck by the Evansville Coin Club for distribution at the third annual convention of the Indiana State Numismatic Association (Evansville, Indiana, May 19-21, 1961). The medal's reverse design incorporates the theme of the convention — the Civil War Centennial Year.

Jewish Historical Society Issues Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 4 (April, 1961), p. 448, illus.

The American Jewish Historical Society commissioned Paul Vincze, distinguished medallist, with the design of a medal to be named after its former president, the late Lee Max Friedman. A gold specimen will be awarded annually for outstanding work in the field of Jewish historical research. Obverse and reverse sets have been struck separately for the benefit of collectors, who have evinced great interest in the medal's striking design.

Kennedy Inaugural Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 557-559, illus.

The Kennedy Inaugural Medal, designed by the distinguished American sculptor and medallist Paul Manship and struck by the Medallic Art Company (New York), bears an obverse effigy of the President, f.l., with legend reading JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY: the reverse, for the first time, depicts the presidential seal. One specimen, specially struck in gold, was presented to the President; 7500 (numbered serially, with nos. 1-10 reserved for members of the Cabinet) were struck in silver, and approximately 20,000 in bronze. Obverse and reverse are illustrated.

Kensington Rune Stone Subject of Minnesota Commemorative Medal. In: *Coin World*, No. 68 (August 4, 1961), pp. 45-46, illus.

A medal which is to be issued by The American Medalists (Minneapolis) will commemorate both the Minnesota Centennial and the Centennial of Alexandria, Minn., where the Rune Stone was discovered in 1898. The

inscription on the stone, as translated by a Scandinavian professor of literature, indicates the presence of thirty men at that spot in the year 1362 — 130 years before Columbus' "discovery" of America. Although numerous theories regarding the stone's significance have been advanced since its discovery, no definite conclusions appear to have been reached.

BPS

KORSKI, WITOLD. Mało znany medal Stefana Batorego na Zdobywanie Inflant i Połocka w r. 1582 (Little Known Medal of Stefan Batory). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 84-86, illus.

A little known medal of Stefan Batory (1533-86), king of Poland from 1575 to 1586, is described and illustrated. The first of the two known types shows an obverse effigy of the sovereign f.l. and is inscribed STEPHANUS I.D.G.REX POL. - M.D. LIT; on the reverse, beneath the branches of a palm tree, appears a seated figure whose gestures indicate mourning; two other figures are seen to the right of the tree, as on the Judaea Capta coin; the reverse inscription reads: LIVON. - POLOT. Q. - RECEP. The medal was cast in silver, measures 37 mm. in diameter, and weighs 17 gr.

Lincoln Inaugural Centennial Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (August, 1961), p. 1048, illus.

The commemorative medal issued on the occasion of the Lincoln Inaugural Centennial (March 4, 1961) is a replica of that issued for the Inauguration of 1861, the original of which is housed in the Smithsonian Institution. It is the first medal to depict a bearded Lincoln and the first to show jugate busts of a President and Vice President. The obverse is illustrated.

BPS

MARTINI, SIRO de. Estudio de una medalla del General Belgrano. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 155-162, illus.

A medal which was struck in 1907 in honor of General Don Manuel Belgrano, Argentine diplomatist and military leader, was issued in accordance with a design proposed originally by D. José Joaquín de Araujo in a letter written to D. Domingo Estanislao Belgrano, brother of the deceased general, on May 17, 1882. Included in the above article are illustrations of the actual letter and the proposed design, together with translation of the text.

Medal Commemorating Launching of USS Enterprise Now Released. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 564-565, illus.

The obverse of the medal issued in commemoration of the launching of the USS Enterprise — world's largest ship and the first nuclear-powered

aircraft carrier — on September 24, 1960 shows an impressive side view of the vessel, emphasizing its overall length, the official insignia of the United States Navy appears on the reverse. The medal was struck by the Medallion Art Company of New York from designs prepared by the art staff of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. (Newport News, Va.) and executed in bas-relief by the New York sculptor Ralph Menconi.

Medal Honors Israel Defense Forces. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (June, 1961), p. 751, illus.

A gold medallion, designed by Jacques Ducas and issued on the occasion of the *Bar Mitzvah* or thirteenth anniversary of the State of Israel in honor of the establishment of Israel's Defense Forces, is fully described. The obverse is illustrated. BPS

Medallion Honoring Israel Defense Forces. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 1213-14, illus.

A similar description of the above medal appeared in *The Numismatist* (Vol. 74, No. 6, June, 1961, p. 751; see previous abstract). BPS

MOLINARI, J. L. Diego Paroissien (1784-1827). Primer ciudadano de las provincias unidas del Rio de la Plata. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 205-218, illus.

Included in this story of the career of Diego Paroissien — adventurer, diplomatist, surgeon and revolutionist who played an important role in the liberation of Argentina (cf. R. A. Humphrey's *Liberation in South America, 1806-1827, The Career of James Paroissien*, London, 1952) — are illustrations of a medal issued in commemoration of the *Centenario del Paso de los Andes*, an exploit in which Dr. Paroissien played a leading part. The reverse bears the inscription: HOMENAJE DE LA SANIDAD MILITAR ARGENTINA AL CIRUJANO MAYOR DEL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR EN EL IER CENTENARIO DEL PASO DE LOS ANDES.

New Canadian Medallion. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), p. 1217, illus.

For description of this medal see abstract under the title *Vancouver's New Canadian Medallion* (CNJ, Vol. 6, No. 5, May, 1961, pp. 236-37) in this issue. BPS

100th Anniversary Inaugural Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 1215-16, illus.

The Lincoln Inauguration Centennial Medal is fully described, as well

as the commemorative program held in Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1961. The medal is a replica of one used for the Inauguration in 1861, the original of which is preserved in the Smithsonian Institute. BPS

Pacto de San José de Flores. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), p. 248.

In 1960, the *Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires* authorized the striking of a medal in commemoration of the centenary of the signing of the *Pacto de Unión de San José de Flores*, a document which placed the juridical and political organization of the newly formed Argentine Republic on a sound basis. At the suggestion of Don Humberto F. Burzio, president of the *Instituto Bonaerense*, the design of the medal followed closely that of an earlier one, struck by Don Justo José de Urquiza in commemoration of the first anniversary of the signing of the *Pacto* and duly presented to a number of his friends.

Proyecto de medalla conmemorativa. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 245-246.

During one of its meetings held in 1959 the above Institute resolved that a proposal be sent to the National Committee in charge of celebrations connected with the 150th anniversary of the *Revolución de Mayo*, advocating the striking of a medal in commemoration of the event. The text of the resolution — here reprinted — contains precise specifications for the design of the intended medal.

R., F. L. Noticia de una medalla. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), p. 166.

A coin (or medal) inscribed LIBERTAD AMERICANA is said to have circulated in a number of Latin American countries during the last decade of the eighteenth century; certainly, as is known from extant documents, in the Río de la Plata after 1789. Included in the above note are pertinent extracts from royal orders directed to the respective governors of several of the countries concerned, commanding that all possible measures be taken against the circulation of this or similar pieces.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Zum Werke Johann Blums. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4, Nos. 12-13 (1958/59), pp. 239-241, pl. 12.

Rasmusson comments upon the article by S. Flidner entitled *Johann Blum, ein bremischer Medailleur des 17. Jahrhunderts* which appeared in *Jahrbuch des Wittheit zu Bremen* (1958, pp. 111-153). Two medals commemorating the Westphalian Peace of 1648 are illustrated. PB

Ripstra Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 902-903, illus.

Three medals, considered by the late J. Henri Ripstra to be representative of his finest work, are published here for the first time: The Helen Culver medal (gold), the Henry Ford medal (gold), and the Balbo medal (platinum). BPS

Society of Medalists: Sixty-Second Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 294, illus.

Scenes from the Nativity are depicted on the above Society's most recently issued medal. The reverse, with legend reading YE SHALL FIND THE BABE WRAPPED IN SWADDLING CLOTHES AND LYING IN A MANGER, shows the Holy Family sheltered in a barn of contemporary style; three shepherds, with gaze lifted upwards, are seen on the obverse. Added to a description of the medal is a brief biographical sketch of its designer, Adlai S. Hardin.

STEMPER, ANNELEISE. Medaillen-Entwürfe von Peter Anton von Verschaffelt. In: *Das Werk des Künstlers Hubert Schrade zum 60. Geburtstag* (Stuttgart, 1960), pp. 270-285, illus.

When the Elector of Bavaria Maximilian III Joseph died in 1777, medals commemorating his death and the subsequent union of Bavaria and the Palatinate were executed from sketches made by the artist Peter Anton von Verschaffelt (1718-1793). The writer deals here with the historical background and designs of the two medals, both of which are illustrated. PB

TERLECKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Nowie medale polskie (New Polish Medals). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 114-115.

Ten Polish medals, issued in commemoration of various events and celebrations held in Poland in recent years, are listed and described. The majority were struck at the National Mint.

TRICOU, JEAN. Une médaille d'Alexandre de Sève 1662. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 281-282, illus.

Eight jetons, and a medal dated 1661, have formerly been associated with Alexandre de Sève, four times provost of Paris merchants between 1655 and 1662. The writer now publishes a medal struck in 1662 which is preserved in the *Musée de Lyon*; although the piece was mentioned by Eugène Vial in his *Institutions et coutumes lyonnaises* (Lyons, 1909, p. 105), it was apparently never described in the catalogues. An illustration of its obverse shows the effigy f.r.

De Sève belonged to the Paris branch of a family, originally from

Chasseley (Rhône), which moved from there to Lyons at the end of the fifteenth century.

TRICOU, JEAN. La médaille d'Isabella Andreini. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 2 (1959-60), pp. 283-287, illus.

Following a sketch of the career of Isabella Andreini (Canali), 1562-1604, the distinguished Italian actress whose performances created a sensation in France in the days of Henry IV, Tricou discusses and describes in full a medal, struck at the time of her premature death in Lyons, which appears to have been issued in France. Most biographers mention its existence, but perhaps because it was considered Italian the piece is not described in any of the French numismatic catalogues (Trésor, Rondot, Mazerolle, Blanchet). If French, it was probably struck in Paris. The medal is signed with a monogram formed by the letters DP (or PD) interlaced — perhaps the initials of one of the Dupré family; if so, it would be the first piece to be signed by a Dupré in that fashion. The article includes obverse and reverse illustrations of a silver specimen in the *Cabinet des Médailles*.

USS Enterprise Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), p. 34, illus.

The medal issued in commemoration of the launching of the world's first nuclear powered aircraft carrier, the USS Enterprise (September 24, 1960) is described and illustrated. It was struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York from designs proposed by the art staff of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. (Newport News, Va.) and executed in bas-relief by the New York sculptor Ralph Menconi.

URQUIZA, EDUARDO de. Catalogacion de las piezas acuñadas por Pablo Cataldi (ensayo). In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), pp. 109-154, illus.

A descriptive, partly illustrated catalogue of the military, municipal and provincial awards, coins, baptismal and other medals, button, fantasy pieces, etc. attributed to the Argentine medallist Pablo Cataldi, who resided and worked in Buenos Aires during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Vancouver's New Canadian Medallion. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 236-237.

A medal issued by the Vancouver Numismatic Society in honor of the city's seventy-fifth anniversary, celebrated in 1961, is described and illustrated. Shown on the obverse is the Vancouver coat of arms, designed by James Blomfield in 1903, and on the reverse the society's crest — a

design executed by the West Coast artist Lawrence Kristmanson which depicts the Lions (picturesque peaks of the Pacific Coastal Range), with the Lion's Gate Bridge in the foreground. The medal is crown size and has been struck in oxidized silver.

BPS

What Shall I Collect? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 1998-2000, illus.

In the collecting of medals — as distinct from military awards and decorations — beginners are advised to look for such things as quality and beauty of execution and to shun inferior workmanship, even should the person or event commemorated be of some importance. Differences in medallic types are explained, and names of outstanding early Italian, later French, and contemporary United States medallists given. Ten medals — two of European origin and eight issued by the Society of Medalists (New York) — are illustrated.

BPS

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die badische Landwirtschaftsmedaille. In: *Badisches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt*, Vol. 125, No. 1 (1958), pp. 26-27, illus.

A number of medals awarded for agricultural merit by the Grand Dukes of Baden in 1819, 1826, 1833, 1857 and 1869 are discussed and illustrated.

PB

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. Further Notes on the Jubilee Medal of King Nikola of Montenegro. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (March, 1961), p. 59.

A letter received from Nada Todorovic, curator of the Numismatic Department of the National Museum, Belgrade, clarifies certain details and points out some inaccuracies which appeared in the writer's article entitled *The Jubilee Medal of King Nikola of Montenegro* (cf. *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 68, No. 12, Dec., 1960, p. 271, illus.).

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Canada Glimpses "Reversible" Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 7 (July, 1961), pp. 1730-1732, illus.

René Laflamme, a pharmacist of Hull (Quebec, Canada) developed the novel idea that reversible paper money — which, being always right side up, would save counting and bundling time — would be of considerable assistance to businessmen and currency handlers. Allen gives here an account of his imaginative creation and the subsequent interest which it provoked.

BPS

Billetes de cinco pesos. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 8 (1960), p. 251.

An Argentine five peso bank note which was recently placed in circulation (of new design, but similar in general characteristics to the higher current denominations) bears two obverse portraits: General D. José de San Martín (r.) and General D. Manuel Belgrano (l.). The reverse reproduces a work of the Argentine painter D. Ceferino Carnacini, entitled *El pueblo quiere saber de lo que se trata*.

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. Letters from a Bank Note Engraver to his Partner. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Summer, 1960), pp. 107-111, illus.; Vol. 17, No. 4 (Fall, 1960), pp. 155-162, illus.

Extracts taken chiefly from contemporary records and directories indicate that the engraving firm of Terry, Pelton and Co. was established in 1836 but lasted only one year. The two engravers, one living in Boston, the other in Providence, had formed a partnership in general engraving — probably before 1834 — and from certain letters which passed between them at that time it appears that they were already seeking bank note business, although with little success. There is, however, no positive indication that a bank note business (as such) was ever formally established by the partners. The article contains the texts of twelve previously unpublished letters written by Pelton to Terry in 1834, one of which (dated Boston, May 17, 1834) is reproduced.

BOWKER, H. F. Chinese Encased Postage Stamps. In: *Pa Kua. Bulletin of the Chiu Chin Shan Chapter China Stamp Society*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (May, 1960), pp. 10-11.

"After the Japanese invasion of the Shanghai area in August, 1937, Chinese metallic minor coins disappeared from the local market, causing great inconvenience to both merchants and the populace. This situation was relieved in part by the appearance of emergency currency, usually termed *Fa Chai Ch'üan*, issued by merchants, money exchangers, public service corporations, shops, department stores, manufacturers, schools, etc."

A collection of approximately two thousand specimens of these emergency currencies which the writer acquired some years ago, and which had been assembled by a well known Shanghai stamp and coin dealer, contained a large proportion of stamped or hand-written notes, some with current stamps attached. Also included in the collection were sixteen varieties of encased postage stamps, which the article lists by firm, value, card color, stamp design, etc. Other than Shanghai, no cities are known to have issued this type of encased postage stamp.

CHASE, P. H. Confederate Treasury Notes. Spurious and Faked Rarities. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 8 (August, 1961), pp. 1027-1030, illus.

As an aid to easy recognition, three types of bogus or counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes are illustrated and discussed. A table shows the numbers issued in the various series, as recorded in the *Confederate Register*. BPS

CHASE, P. H. The \$100 Interest Note of 1862: Scrolls, Tendrils and Plates. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 441-448, illus.

Two types of \$100 interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes — one lithographed, the other engraved — were issued in 1862. The engraved issue, showing the bust of John C. Calhoun (l.), with Columbia (r.) and center vignette depicting negroes working in a cotton field, exists in three major varieties; two of these are characterized by differently arranged scrolls in the upper corners, while the third lacks the word THE to the left of the phrase CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Chase uses enlarged photographic illustrations to aid in positive identification of these and other less obvious varieties (twenty-four in all). GHN

DEACON, J. H. Returned to Issuer. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July, 1960), p. 23.

“When Gen. MacArthur’s forces returned to the Philippines in October, 1944 they captured large stocks of Japanese Occupation Paper Money. At that time, Mr. Colin Kerr, of Adelaide, was working with the American Psychological Warfare Branch in Leyte Island. It was at his suggestion that the captured paper money was overprinted with the slogan *The Co-Prosperity Sphere; What Is It Worth?* This was first done with a hand-stamp and later by portable presses. Some tens of thousands of these overprinted notes were dropped by air over Manila and other parts of the Philippines then still in Japanese hands.”

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Au sujet des “Assignats de Barcelone.” In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 8 (Oct., 1960), pp. 468-470.

The paper currency notes of Barcelona known as “assignats” bear no signatures. The text reads ASSIGNADO IMPERIAL POR CIEN PESETAS EN VALOR EL PRINCIPATO DE CATALUNA DADO EN BARCELONA 1813, and some specimens dated 1814 are known. In describing and discussing these enigmatic issues the writer makes a number of conjectures regarding their origin and purpose.

HABREKORN, RAYMOND. Les "billets d'emprunts" de la Compagnie des Indes. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Nov., 1960), p. 483; Vol. 15, No. 10 (Dec., 1960), pp. 494-496.

The principal source of material for this discussion of the various *billets d'emprunts* which were issued by the *Compagnie des Indes* during the first quarter of the eighteenth century is given as the *Collection Delamare*, which is kept with the French manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale. It contains an important series of decrees pertaining to the activities of the company.

HUGHES, EARL. A Nineteenth Century Carthage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 738-739, illus.

A whimsically sentimental tale of two Bank Notes issued by the South Western Real Estate Bank (Feliciana, Kentucky) in 1838 — historical proof of what was once a bustling community. BPS

MARCKHOFF, FRED R. Norton I of California. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), pp. 91-99, illus.

As a merchant, Joshua A. Norton appears to have known more "downs" than "ups." Later in life, as the self-styled Emperor Norton I, he apparently fared little better, for although he had so-called Imperial Scrip printed for his own private use he died a very poor man. Four of the notes issued by the "Imperial Government of Norton I" are illustrated. BPS

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. *Sveriges första banksedlar. Stockholms Bancos sedelutgivning 1661-1668*. Stockholm, Sveriges Riksbank [1960]. 234 pp., 89 pls. With English Summary, pp. 223-234.

Sweden's first bank notes were those issued by the short lived Stockholm Bank (1657-68), founded by John Palmstruch. Although successful at first, the establishment soon headed for insolvency through making loans of a too liberal nature, and Palmstruch sought to avoid a catastrophe with an issue of *kreditsedlar* (credit notes); the notes were made legal tender by governmental Royal Decree and were to have been issued in four separate currencies of nineteen denominations each, but many were never actually printed.

Platbarzdis divides the *kreditsedlar* into three separate types, each belonging to a certain period of the bank's existence, with individual denominations listed in appended tables; Types 2 and 3 are described in detail, Type 1 being merely postulated because of the lack of extant issues. In discussing the third type of note he observes that although high in technical quality it merely expedited the final liquidation of the

currency, having been issued after the government had called for its total redemption. The book's final pages make mention of the *transport-sedlar* (transfer note) — which resembled a check in that it was issued only to specified persons — and the *växelsedlar* (exchange note) which was planned but never issued. Some attention is also given to known instances of counterfeited *kreditsedlar*. FDC

ROBERTSON, J. L. United States Encased Postage Stamps. In: *Stater*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec., 1960), pp. 3-5.

Continues the descriptive catalogue of United States encased postage stamps, the first part of which appeared in the September (1960) issue of *Stater* (pp. 3-6; cf. *NL*, No. 56, July, 1961, p. 652).

SLABAUGH, A. R. *Confederate States Paper Money. Centennial Edition*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1961. 64 pp., illus.

This new and revised edition shows a sizeable increase — from forty-eight to sixty-four pages — and includes new pictures of Confederate currency, an up-to-date price list, a section on counterfeits, and detailed information on the subject of paper, printing plates, and the printing methods used. BPS

SLABAUGH, A. R. The Food Stamp Plan. An Emergency Currency. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (Summer, 1961), pp. 118-119, illus.

Under the auspices of the United States government, the Food Stamp Plan was used between May, 1939 and March, 1943 for the purpose of distributing surplus food and aiding those on relief; it was first tried on a voluntary basis in Rochester, N. Y., after which it spread to some eighty-three communities, representing every state except Virginia and Delaware. Stamps issued by the FSCC (Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation) and the USDA (United States Dept. of Agriculture) are illustrated in the above detailed description of the Plan — also one issued under a similar Cotton Stamp Plan which began in Memphis, Tennessee in May, 1940 and was used mainly in areas of the South. BPS

SMEDLEY, G. B. The Story of the Western Bank Note & Engraving Company. Chicago. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Spring, 1961), pp. 55-59, illus.

Smedley tells the story of the Western Bank Note and Engraving Company, from its founding in 1864 to the time of its absorption by the American Bank Note Company in 1901. The article is illustrated with five of the company's basic imprints, now in the writer's own collection. BPS

SMEDLEY, G. B. You Can Rejuvenate Damaged Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 74, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 587-588, illus.

Clean water, and at times mild soap (if used with caution) are suggested for the cleaning of paper money. Scotch Brand 810 Magic Mending Tape is recommended for the repair of damaged specimens. BPS

THOMPSON, WALTER. The National Bank Note Company and Confederate Currency. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (May, 1961), pp. 1193-94, illus.

A letter directed to the Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and signed by F. Shephard of the National Bank Note Company (New York, 6th Dec., 1865) is reprinted in its entirety. It was evidently written in answer to an enquiry made by the United States Government, in its attempt to place the responsibility for the engraving of the plates used in printing the Confederate currency. BPS

WEISSBUCH, [E] N. A Chapter in Vermont's Revolutionary War Finance. In: *The Society of Token, Medal and Obsolete Paper Money Collectors. Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (July, 1961), pp. 33-34. Reprinted from *Vermont History*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1961), pp. 3-5, pl.

The scarcity of information relating to early Vermont paper money is explained by the fact that unlike the Continental Currency — which lost public confidence through over-issue and depreciation — the Vermont bills of credit (except for a few specimens which were preserved as mementos) were redeemed in their entirety and at full value. The article includes a review of Vermont's early history and illustration of a half-crown note dated 1781. BPS

DECORATIONS

BLAKENEY, JANE. *Heroes - U. S. Marine Corps 1861-1955 - Armed Forces Awards - Flags*. Washington, D. C. 1957. 621 pp., illus., pls., ports.

A splendid record of the United States Marine Corps for the above period, containing the names of, and acts of bravery performed by recipients of the Medal of Honor and other decorations, together with meticulous coverage of the rules, regulations and ceremonies governing these awards. There is also detailed information relating to insignia, flags, streamers, standards, divisions, regiments, etc., and a brief history of other branches of the U. S. Armed Forces. The work contains eighty pages of half-tone illustration and two color plates — one showing eighty-eight flags of the world, the other, ribbons of all decorations and medals authorized for award to the Marine Corps. BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. Liberation or Defense of Budapest Decoration. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1961), pp. 2-4, illus.

Sketches illustrate a medal which had been planned, during World War II, as an award to be issued to the liberators of Budapest. It is believed that the decoration was never executed because of the failure to liberate the city from Russian occupation.

BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The 1915 War Medal of the Ottoman Empire. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1961), pp. 11-12, illus.

The 1915 War Medal of the Ottoman Empire which was outlawed — as were all Empire awards, after World War I — is described and illustrated.

BPS

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Old Crete Medal of 1867. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (March-April, 1961), pp. 1-2, illus.

The above medal, which the writer describes and illustrates, was established in 1867 by Sultan Abdul Aziz (1830-1876) to commemorate battles fought on Cretan soil and to reward participants who quelled the Cretan rebellion of 1866. The sultan's toughra, within a crescent, is seen on the obverse; on the reverse appears an outline of the island of Crete, together with its Turkish name (above) and the date 1285 (below). The decoration was issued in gold for generals and admirals, in silver for all other combattants.

MOLLO, EUGENE. The Order of the Holy Apostle St. Andrew the First Called. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 69, No. 2 (Feb., 1961), pp. 39-40, illus.

Peter the Great established his first order in November, 1698, five years after the institution of the Order of St. Louis (by Louis XIV) and three before the founding of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle; it was named in honor of St. Andrew, who "first enlightened our lands by baptism," and on the rare occasions that it was bestowed was given principally for military exploits beyond the call of duty. Characteristically, the monarch himself waited several years — until 1703, when he captured two Swedish men-of-war in the Neva estuary — for the opportunity of distinguishing himself before accepting the Order of St. Andrew. Included in the article are illustrations of the insignia, together with extracts from a pertinent statute promulgated by Paul I on April 15, 1797.

MURRAY, W. D. Military Medals. A Specialized Field of Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 6 (June, 1961), pp. 280-285.

The regular issue of Canadian medals for military service was first established during the reign of Queen Victoria, although medals com-

memorating battles — but not the men who participated — had previously been struck. Early in the nineteenth century gold medals were awarded to senior officers for exploits performed during the Napoleonic Wars, and the issue of service medals to all ranks was initiated in 1848. These and other pieces — up to and including those awarded for service in the Korean War — are discussed in the above article. BPS

O'TOOLE, E. H. The Most Esteemed Family Order of Johore. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (June, 1961), pp. 1-13, illus.

With the founding of the above order by Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore, on July 31st, 1886, Johore became the first Malayan state to institute its own decorations. The badges of the order may be awarded to members of the Royal Family for services to the Sultan and the State, but other Malay rulers, high officers of state and foreign rulers may also be so honored for similar services. Descriptions and illustrations given in the above article include those of badges issued to the Chief (reigning Sultan), Chancellor, Prelate, Secretary and Registrar, and Herald (Gentleman Usher). Two classes of award badges are also described. BPS

O'TOOLE, E. H. The Order of the Crown of Johore. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (July, 1961), pp. 7-14, illus.

Three classes of award badges relating to the above order, together with those issued to officers of the order, are described and illustrated. The award was founded by Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore, in 1886, and although available to native and foreign persons — in recognition of services rendered to the Sultan and the State — is normally limited to those of officer status. BPS

QUINOT, HENRI. The Order of Merit of the Republic of Katanga. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1961), p. 6.

The Order of Merit of the new Republic of Katanga, established by President M. Tshombe on January 16, 1961 as the territory's first honorary distinction, is fully described. BPS

U. S. A. - National Security Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (March-April, 1961), p. 15.

At a private ceremony, this rare decoration was bestowed by President Eisenhower upon Robert D. Murphy on the occasion of his retirement from the State Department. The medal is awarded for distinguished contribution made to the field of intelligence relating to national security. The accompanying citation reads: *A man of legendary achievement in the cause of freedom during World War II.*

UHL, ERNST. Ehrenzeichen für Verdienste um das Bundesland Niederösterreich. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 11, No. 11 (1960), pp. 129-130.

A listing of the twelve medals of merit currently granted by the government of the state of Lower Austria. HJE

WEYR, GEORGE. The Constantine Order of St. George. In: *Coin Galleries (New York)*. *Numismatic Review and Fixed Price List*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1961), pp. 35-40, pl.

The above order, believed to have been founded by the Byzantine emperor Isaac II Angelus Comnenus ca. 1190, furnishes the best example of a dynastic award. Its grandmastership is held by the Neapolitan Bourbons, descendants of the last Kings of the Two Sicilies, and under the revised statutes of 1934 it includes six grades: Knights of the Grand Cross and of Justice, Knights Grand Cross, Knights and Dames of Justice, Knights and Dames of Grace, Knights of Merit, and Chaplains: except for Grades I and II (limited to fifty and twenty-five members respectively), all are unrestricted in size. In tracing the long history of the order the writer notes that the form of its insignia — made in Rome by the firm of Tanfani and Bertarelli — has changed but little since the eighteenth century. Illustrations which appear on the accompanying plate show a badge of Class I, the star of the order (issued in gold for the first class, in silver for all others), and a badge of a Knight of Grace.

SEALS

MICHNIEWICZ, ZBISŁAW. O wyobrazeniu smola na pieczęciach, monetach i w heraldyce Piastów (On the Effigy of the Dragon on the Seals, Coins and in the Heraldry of the Piasts). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2 (1960), pp. 49-61. With English Summary, p. 62.

In various districts of Poland, from the thirteenth century on, the representation of a dragon appears on seals, coins and coats of arms of princes of the House of Piasts; seven varieties are known, the most common showing both the dragon and the owner of the seal — either the two struggling together, or the beast in submission beneath the prince's feet. In the above article the writer suggests a new interpretation of the symbolism incorporated in the design.

MINT REPORTS

Canada. Department of Finance. *Report of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1960*. Ottawa, 1961. 17 pp., illus.

The number of coins struck at the Royal Canadian Mint during 1960 showed the sharpest increase in recent years. Except for silver dollars and bronze cents, all denominations were minted in greatly increased quantities, and the number of mint sets distributed doubled that for 1959. Thirty-seven thousand and eighty-three visitors passed through the building during the year, and for a period of eight months the mint operated at 175% of normal capacity. A new sixty-ton press from Birmingham, England which was put into operation replaced the last coining press remaining from the mint's original equipment. Illustrated on Plate II is the new Massey Award — a four-inch silver medal issued for the Dominion Drama Festival. ssc

London. Royal Mint. Ninetieth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller for the Year 1959. London, 1960. 90 pp., 6 pls.

More than 709 million coins were struck at the Royal Mint in 1959, showing an increase of 116 million over 1958 and marking the first time that more than 700 million pieces have been struck in a single year. In addition to domestic coinage, currency was struck for thirteen foreign countries, among them Nigeria, Iraq (including a commemorative coin with portrait of General Kassem), Ceylon, the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, Ireland, Uruguay and Burma. The number of medals and decorations issued was 77,762, the number of clasps 59,417; the Nuffield Medal (designed by T. H. Paget) was completed for the Royal Society of Medicine. The report includes an interesting chapter entitled *The Evolution of Modern Coinage*. BPS

U. S. Treasury Department. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1960*. Washington, D. C., 1961. 127 pp.

United States' production of refined gold and silver was curtailed during 1959, mainly because of strikes. The number of proof coins manufactured during the calendar year is given as 5,746,455, and coinage was struck for the following foreign governments: Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Korea, Liberia, the Philippines and Venezuela. The report contains the usual statistical tables. BPS

PERIODICALS

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 11, No. 4 (Oct., 1960).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 16, No. 4 (April, 1961); Vol. 16, No. 5 (May, 1961).

- CALCOIN NEWS (2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, California). Vol. 15, No. 3 (Summer, 1961).
- THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 6 (1961), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June), 7-8 (July-August).
- CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine). N.S. No. 40 (1961), N.S. No. 41 (1961).
- COIN WORLD (Sydney, Ohio). Nos. 54-67 (April 27, 1961 - July 28, 1961).
- THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER (P. O. Box 114, Wayland, Mass.). Vol. 2, No. 1 (April, 1961).
- AZ ÉREM (Budapest VIII, Csepregi U-4). Vol. 17, [No. 16] (1961).
- THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 15 (1961), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June), 7 (July).
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1961).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 12 (1961), Nos. 3 (March), 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June).
- MÉDAILLES (58, rue du Louvre, Paris 2^e). Vol. 24, No. 1 (July, 1961).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (4226 S. Gunderson Ave., Stickney, Ill.). Vol. 12 (1961), Nos. 3 (May), 4 (June), 5 (July).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 12 (1961), Nos. 2 and 3.
- NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (P. O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 10, No. 3 (Feb., 1961).
- THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE (c/o Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W.C. 1). 6th Ser., Vol. 20 (1960).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S. W. 1). Vol. 69 (1961), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7-8 (July-August).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 48). Vol. 27 (1961), Nos. 6 (June), 7 (July), 8 (August).
- NUMISMATICA (P. & P. Santamaria, Piazza di Spagna 35, Rome). Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sept-Dec., 1960).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 16, No. 2 (April, 1961).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Dr. Günther Albrecht, Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 10, No. 6 (June, 1961).
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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

Twelve students representing six universities attended the tenth Summer Seminar in Numismatics held at the Society's Museum in New York from June 13 to August 19, 1961.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at fifteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, and preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. The conferences were chiefly concerned with specific problems relating to ancient and mediaeval history and art, toward the solution of which the science of numismatics makes definite contribution. During the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his selected topic.

Specialists who conducted conferences during the Seminar were: Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society;

Dr. Peter Berghaus, Curator of the Landesmuseum of Munster and Lecturer in Numismatics at Munster University; Joan M. Fagerlie, Curator of Roman Coins, American Numismatic Society; Philip Grierson, Fellow and Librarian of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Professor of Numismatics and the History of Coinage at the University of Brussels; Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Professor Harald Ingholt, Dept. of Classics, Yale University; Professor Tom B. Jones, Dept. of History, University of Minnesota; Hillel Kaslove, Curatorial Assistant, American Numismatic Society; Dr. George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Mrs. Beulah P. Shonnard, American Numismatic Society; Professor Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; Margaret Thompson, Curator of Greek Coins, American Numismatic Society; Professor William P. Wallace, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

The fields of study represented by the students were: Classics, 6; mediaeval history, 2; classical archaeology, 2; ancient history, 1; Islamic studies, 1; The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Thomas W. Blomquist, University of Minnesota; Saul M. Cheilik, The Johns Hopkins University; Susan B. Downey, Yale University; Robert E. Lerner, Princeton University; Peter W. Malik, Washington University; James D. Muhly, University of Minnesota; Ned P. Nabers, Princeton University; Cynthia J. Sheldon, The Johns Hopkins University; Vivian M. Smith, Indiana University; Paul R. Swarney, Yale University; Wesley E. Thompson, Princeton University; Abraham L. Udovitch, Yale University.

The seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1962, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who by June, 1962 will have completed at least one year's graduate study in archaeology, classics, economics, history of art, oriental languages, or some other humanistic field. It is expected that at least two visiting foreign scholars will be present. The offer is restricted to graduate students and junior instructors at universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the offices of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1962.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Peter Berghaus, Francis D. Campbell, Sheldon S. Carroll, Herbert J. Erlanger, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, Irwin L. Merker, George C. Miles, Geoffrey H. North, Doris Raymond, Beulah P. Shonnard, Jacques Yvon.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins, medals, decorations and paper money, and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

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PUBLICATIONS: The *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* consist of separately issued papers, each on a single topic, of which two to four numbers appear each year. *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* is a publication, irregular in appearance, consisting of brief notes and papers, principally on items in the Society's collections. *Numismatic Literature* is a quarterly listing current numismatic publications with abstracts of their content. *Numismatic Studies* is a series which accommodates works of full book length. The *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, consists of publications devoted to the coinage of the Iberian Peninsula, and is based on the collections of the Hispanic Society.

MUSEUM: The Society maintains a museum located in uptown Manhattan, New York City, which houses its offices, collections and library. Collections embrace coins of all periods from their inception to modern times, medals and decorations. Selections from its cabinets are on display in an exhibition. The library, consisting of about 17,000 volumes, covers all branches of numismatics.

The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE is a quarterly published in January, April, July and October by The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y., and printed by Dancey Printing Co., Bogota, N. J. Subscription price to non-members is \$2.00 per year postpaid. Single current issues, \$.50 each.

All communications should be addressed to: Richard P. Breaden, Editor of *Numismatic Literature*, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y.

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